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THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

OF JEROME'S VERSION OF THE CHRONICLE OF EUSEBIUS

REPRODUCED IN COLLOTYPE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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PREFACE

THE present volume was undertaken by me in 1900 as a partial discharge of my duty as a Senior Demy of Magdalen College. It was originally intended that I should transcribe the Bodleian MS. of the *Chronica* and prefix to it an introduction. It soon appeared, however, that a photographic reproduction could alone do justice to the complicated arrangement of the MS., and the Delegates of the Press generously agreed to this change in the form of the work. On the advice of Mr. C. H. Turner, Fellow of Magdalen College, I undertook a tour of the different libraries in which the older MSS. of the *Chronica* are to be found, and I have since found several opportunities of amplifying my material on subsequent journeys. The chapter entitled 'The Value of the Bodleian MS.' was originally written in 1901, and, though it has been subjected to considerable revision since then, is based mainly on the results of my journey in 1900. In it I have attempted a simpler solution of the vexed question of the original form of the *Chronica* than that offered by Dr. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, to which work I am indebted for the suggestion of most of the problems discussed by me. The further my researches have gone, the more I have been convinced that all forms of the *Chronica* are ultimately descended from one closely resembling that of the Fleury fragments (S), recently edited by Dr. Traube, that the differences of text between the best MSS. are far from serious, and that there should be no formidable difficulties in the way of an editor, armed with photographs of all the earlier MSS.

Mr. Turner had at one time hoped to contribute a chapter on the history of the MS., and the distinction between the two existing chapters of the Introduction was dictated by this hope. The pressure of other engagements unfortunately compelled him to leave this portion of the work in my less experienced hands, but Mr. Turner has amply repaid any disappointment by the elaborate treatment of du Tillet's MSS. which constitutes the fifth appendix to this volume.

The publication of the work has been somewhat delayed by the preparation of the appendices to the Introduction. The first of these is devoted to the Paris MSS., which, like the Merton MS., have not hitherto received the attention which their age warrants. References to these MSS. have also been inserted in proof into the chapter on the Value of the Bodleian MS. The second and third appendices were necessitated by the photographic method of reproduction. The appendix on the scholia

was kindly undertaken by Mr. R. L. Poole, Fellow of Magdalen College, to assist in the location of the scholiast and thereby of the MS. itself. The marginal references to this appendix are, however, mainly my own work. The fifth appendix is, as stated above, Mr. Turner's. The sixth and last was written by myself to accompany the photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS. (U W), which partially supply the lost pages of the Bodleian MS.

Needless to say, a work like this, with its constant reference to MSS., often in distant libraries, would have been impossible but for the assistance of many scholars. My thanks are due in the first place to Mr. Turner who has read the whole work, either in MS. or in proof, has furnished abundant suggestions and corrections, and has in short taken as much interest in it as if it had been his own. I must also acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the librarians at all the libraries I have visited, several of whom have also supplied me with special information on particular points. I should like to specify more particularly Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson and Mr. F. Madan of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. J. White of Merton College, Oxford, Dr. G. F. Warner of the British Museum, M. H. Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Sac. Nicolò Pojani of the Archiepiscopal Library at Udine, Dr. P. C. Molhuijsen of the University Library at Leiden, Dr. Mülinen of the Town Library at Bern, and M. Lecat of the Town Library at Valenciennes. I have also received valuable assistance from Professor K. Lake of the University of Leiden, Dr. F. Ehrle of the Vatican Library, Professor W. C. F. Walters of King's College, London, Professor R. S. Conway of the University of Manchester, Professor L. Traube of Munich, Dr. G. Biagi of the Laurentian Library at Florence, and Dr. G. Çoggiola of the Library of Saint Mark at Venice. Assistance of a different, but not less valuable kind, has been received from the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, who have paid the cost of obtaining photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS., together with the travelling expenses incurred on my last journey to France and Italy.

J. K. FOTHERINGHAM.

June 8, 1905.

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THE VALUE OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE *Chronica* is the title of a work by Eusebius in two books. The former, known as the *Chronographia*, consists of excerpts from chronological writers on all the principal countries of the ancient world, together with lists of kings and Olympic victors. It thus contains the materials for a skeleton outline of universal chronology, but it gives no events except such as are incidentally mentioned in a chronological connexion. The second book, called the *Chronici canones*, is a chronological table, extending from the birth of Abraham to the twentieth year of Constantine. It consists of one or two columns of events and of one or more columns of dates, which are cited by the years of Abraham, by Olympiads, and by the regnal years of kings, judges, archons, and emperors.

The original Greek of the *Chronica* is unfortunately lost, but it can often be restored with the assistance of excerpts and parallel passages, found in later chronologists, more especially in Georgius Syncellus. There is also extant an Armenian version of the whole work, which is somewhat defective at the end of the first and at the beginning and end of the second book. More famous is the Latin version by St. Jerome, of which the Bodleian MS. here reproduced is an exemplar. This version contains the whole of the second book, with numerous additions contributed by the translator, who has continued the Chronicle as far as the end of the reign of Valens. In addition to a few epitomes based on this Latin version, there is also in existence a Syriac epitome, supposed to be based on the Greek, but too brief to be of much value for the restoration of the original.

§ 1. THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Of Jerome's Latin, with which alone this Introduction is directly concerned, there are numerous MSS., of which eleven and fragments of a twelfth are not later than the tenth century. A description of all these older MSS., except C, D, Q, and T, is to be found in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius* (1900), pp. 24–31. I have inspected them all and will add a brief description of each MS., paying special attention to points which are of importance for a comparison with the Bodleian MS.[1]:

O. Oxoniensis, Bodleianus MS. Auct. T. II. 26. This MS., to the photographic reproduction of which in the present volume this essay serves as preface, contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, followed by a chronological summary occupying one leaf, after which comes the Chronicle of Marcellinus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend to f. 144, but, as f. 60 is double, they really cover 145 leaves, of which ff. 1–32 are supplied by a fifteenth(?)-century hand, and present the text and arrangement of the 'Codices priores' of Scaliger[2]. The remainder of these chronicles, extending from A. Abr. 555 to A. Abr. 2394, is in a fifth-century hand, the last leaf of Jerome's Chronicle is missing, and the one-leaf summary is apparently by the same or a contemporary hand. The fifth-century scribe or scribes, who are

[1] For descriptions of C, D, and Q, see appendix.

[2] See p. 7.

responsible for the greater part of the MS., write in an upright uncial hand, large uncials being employed for tabular matter and chronological landmarks in the first part of the Chronicle (down to A. Abr. 1496), and for all entries in the latter part, while small uncials are used for ordinary events in the first part. The large letters are invariably written upon the ruled lines, and the small writing is invariably crowded. Each page contains thirty lines (not twenty-six to thirty, as Hardy states), although the pages are of the same size as those of A N P S. There are no blank lines except where a new arrangement of the Chronicle is introduced at the end of the first part. The one-leaf summary mentioned above is in a sloping uncial hand, which also appears in the marginalia. There are also marginalia inserted about the year 1400.

Notices of this MS. have appeared:—by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393–401, and *Chronica Minora*, Vol. II, pp. 48, 49; by Sir E. M. Thompson, in *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197; in the Palaeographical Society's Series II, pl. 129, 130; and by Dr. E. G. Hardy in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277–87. Hardy's notice is the fullest, but his statements cannot be accepted without verification. He is generally right on the readings of this MS., but has taken no pains over the citation of Schöne's MSS., and has sometimes quoted as peculiar to O entries for which Schöne cites all his MSS. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* used a collation of this MS. which Hardy had made for Mommsen.

For the history of this MS. see the second chapter of this Introduction.

S. This name is given to a number of fragments, found partly at Paris (Lat. 6400 B), partly at Leiden (Voss. lat. Q. 110 A), and partly at Rome (Vat. Reg. 1709). These fragments were all found bound up with other works, different in each case. They are all in uncials, and belong in Traube's opinion to the fifth century, though they had previously been assigned to the sixth or seventh. That they form part of the same MS. may be proved not only by the similarity of the handwriting, but by the fact that part of the margin has been cut away in both the Rome and the Paris fragments. (The Leiden fragments are too much mutilated to enable us to say whether their margin was treated in the same way.) There is also the closest similarity in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in all three, but if, as I hope to show, they preserve the original form, their similarity in this respect would be no proof that they belong to the same MS. A probable argument in favour of identity may be based on the fact that although the Rome fragments belong to the same part of the Chronicle as the Paris fragments[1], no leaf is included in more than one of the three sets of fragments. Traube believes that the MS. came originally from Italy. On the first leaf of the Paris fragments there is written, in a ninth-century hand, 'Codex beati Benedicti Floriac', from which it would appear that the Paris fragments at least belonged to the Abbey of Fleury in the ninth century. The position of these words would however suggest that they were written after the dismemberment of the MS.

The Paris fragments contain fourteen leaves, the Leiden fragments six, and the Rome fragments two. The division of pages is the same as in A N P, and there are the same twenty-six lines to the page as in these MSS. In respect both of form and of text N P agree so closely with S that they must certainly have been copied from it. I had made a collection of the more crucial instances where S or N differs from P as cited by Schöne, but Professor Lake assures me that the apparent instances are in almost every case to be explained by errors in Schöne's citations of P.

[1] The last page of the Rome fragments is separated by only one leaf from the first page of the Paris fragments.

The Paris leaves consist of the seventh quaternion of the MS., followed by the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth leaves of the eighth quaternion. Both quaternions are signed[1]. If, as seems likely, the previous gatherings are also quaternions, the MS. must have devoted one leaf more to the title and prefaces than M N P, and must have originally contained 167 leaves[2].

In the use of large and small uncials this MS. agrees with O. Like O it makes use of the ruled lines in the first part[3] rather as a boundary between years than as a contrivance for keeping the writing straight; and an entry of any length is generally commenced not on the ruled line, but immediately under the preceding ruled line. Schöne[4] has not used any part of this MS. except the Leiden fragments, which he cites eighty-six times. I have noticed the following errors in his citations: 97*d*, 97*o*[5], 99*a*, 183*t*[5], 187*t*[5] should each be one year higher on the principle that the ruled line divides the years: similarly 99*c* should be one year lower. In 97*i* Schöne quotes S as reading X X as opposed to *uicensimum*: it actually reads *uicesimum*. In the same entry he quotes it as omitting *regis* after *annum Cyri*, where it really omits *regis* after *Iosiae Iudaeorum*. In 183*u* he wrongly cites it as omitting *et*. 187*v tempore* in the apparatus is probably a misprint for the manuscript reading *tempore iam*. In 97*i*, where S is cited for *qu*, it may have read *qui*. The following variants are omitted: 95*o panathenaeon*, 97*a fuerunt*, 97*h iniit*, 97 *col. Lyd.* om. *est* post *destructum*, 183*s hierosolymarum*, 183*y sirmi*, 187*y hierosolymarum*, 189*b triumpharunt*. Every one of these last eight readings which Schöne has overlooked appears to be the true reading as against Schöne's text.

A photographic reproduction of this MS., with a preface by Traube, has appeared as Supplementum I, in the Leiden series of *Codices Graeci et Latini*. See also Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Pars 1, tab. XIV, 1, and Explanatio, pp. 24–6.

A. Amandinus, Valentianensis 495, now at the town library of Valenciennes, formerly at the Monastery of St. Amand. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It belongs to the seventh century, and is written in uncials. The same use is made of large and small writing as in O and S, but the difference between the two sizes is much less pronounced in A. The smaller writing is crowded and is written extra small where exigencies of space demand this, and often where they do not. Sometimes however even the smaller writing is regulated by the ruled lines. This is specially the case towards the end of the first part of the Chronicle. Here, too, the size of the letters tends to approximate to that of the large letters, which are always regulated by the ruled lines. In the first three accessions noted in the latter part a slight difference in size between the writing used for tabular matter and for ordinary events can still be traced; and under A. Abr. 1522 the events 'Latini . . . discedit' (Schöne, 101 *n, o*) occupy three lines at the foot of a page, but are crowded into the space allotted to two. This appears however to be the last instance of crowding in this MS. According to the foliation the MS. should contain 167 leaves; one of these however is devoted to the title, while two leaves are missing after f. 125, and one leaf has been

[1] No signature can now be read on the Leiden fragments, but they are somewhat mutilated.

[2] There is no uniformity among existing MSS. as to the division of lines and pages in the prefaces, and it is therefore impossible to infer from the space which they occupy in late MSS. how much space they would occupy in an earlier MS. I see no reason for supposing with Traube that there were two columns to the page for the prefaces in S. The arrangement in one column is found in all the older MSS.

[3] *vide supra*, p. 2.

[4] *Eusebius*, Vol. II.

[5] In these three cases the MS. agrees with Schöne's text against the reading he cites.

accidentally omitted in the foliation after f. 105[1]. The total number, including the title-page, must therefore have been 170[2]. Each page contains twenty-six lines, and is of the same size as the pages of N O P S. The MS. corresponds very nearly page for page and line for line with N P S and the first part of M, but devotes more space to the preface than M N P do. It is also characterized by the frequent occurrence of blank lines, which suggests that some of the notices occupy less space in this MS. than in its archetype, and that the scribe has adopted this device in order that the next notice may begin at the same place as in the archetype. Facsimiles of this MS. appear in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xx, xxi, and in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 6, 7. In neither case is full justice done to the crowding of notices of events, the significance of which Schöne does not appear to have realized, and in the latter facsimile the compositor has corrected an error of the scribe by placing the last eleven lines verso one line lower than they appear in the MS. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne for his edition.

B. Bernensis 219, the Bongarsianus of Scaliger[3], Aurelianensis or A of Pontacus[4]. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. Pontacus states that it had belonged to the Abbey of Saint Benedict at Fleury[5]. From dates given in the MS. (Schöne, *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xi) it would appear to have been written between 627 and 699 A.D. It is written in uncials, and contains seventy-six leaves without any of the continuations. The pages are much larger than in A O S, and the number of lines to a page varies from thirty-four to forty. Where the other MSS. spread the parallel columns over two pages, this MS. generally compresses them into one, and where the other MSS. compress them into a single page, this MS. makes a partition down the middle of the page and compresses them into either the right or left half of the page. It is throughout a very careless piece of work, and in the first part the scribe makes no attempt to keep the parallel columns even. Since however the right years correspond at the beginning of each page, it is clear that the scribe has retained the division of pages which he found in his archetype. Allowing for the number of years covered by each page and the space which must have been occupied by notices of accessions, it will appear that the archetype must have contained from twenty-eight to thirty lines on each page. Small writing is used when exigencies of space demand it, and therefore for the most part in the first part of the Chronicle. In the latter part the writing is regulated by the ruled lines. In the first part the last few lines of a page are often left blank; often, again, the writing extends beyond the last ruled line. The chronological columns (or *fila regnorum*) are filled in recklessly and without regard to one another, and even after the columns have become few the constant misplacement of Olympiads shows what the scribe is capable of. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne and formed the basis of his edition. Facsimiles of it may be seen in his *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xxiv, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 8, 9. The typographical errors, although more numerous than in most of his facsimiles, do not affect any point of importance.

M. Middlehillensis, Phillipp. 1829, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Treves (see Mommsen, *Chron. Min.*, I, p. 78). It belongs to the eighth or ninth century, and

[1] Since inspecting the MS. I have seen reason to believe that this error is counteracted elsewhere.

[2] Or 169.

[3] *Animadversationes.* Scaliger's edition appeared under the title of *Thesaurus Temporum*, 1606.

[4] *Chronica trium illustrium auctorum Eusebii cett. Prosperi cett. ab Arnoldo Pontaco Episcopo Vazatensi cett. emendata et notis illustrata.* Burdigalae, 1604.

[5] This statement is confirmed by a notice in the manuscript, 'Hic est liber sancti Benedicti abb. Floriacensis cenobi.' See Schöne, *Weltchronik*, p. 24.

contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the *Liber Generationis*, and Hydatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy 153 leaves, and the first line of f. 154. The pages are larger than in the other 26-line MSS.; but there are always twenty-six lines and no more to each page, and for the first part of the Chronicle the division of the pages corresponds exactly with that of A N P S T ; in the latter part the division is different from that of all other MSS. There is no distinction of large and small letters, and all notices of ordinary events are regulated by the ruled lines. This is not however the case with the tabular matter. A change in the writing, perhaps a change of hand, is made at the beginning of f. 73 a. A full collation of this MS. by F. Rühl appears in the fifth appendix to the first volume of Schöne's *Eusebius* (pp. 108–72), but cannot everywhere be relied on.

There is a full account of this MS. in Rose, *Verzeichniss der lateinischen Handschriften der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Band I, pp. 277–80.

F. Freherianus, Leidensis MS. Scal. 14, the Freherianus of Scaliger and Pontacus. The latter editor has however sometimes confused this MS. (Fre.) with the Codex Fabritianus (Fab.). It is written in red, green, black, and purple ink, and belongs to the early part of the ninth century. For its descent from the MS. of Bonifatius, see Schöne, *Quaestiones Hieronymianae*, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 276. The MS. is written on 190 leaves, and contains, in addition to Eusebius and Jerome, the 'Exordium,' the Chronicon consulare of Prosper, and a dedicatory epistle and a Carmen votivum of Bonifatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy the space from f. 2 a to f. 176 a; f. 58 b and f. 59 a are however left blank, so that these Chronicles occupy in all a space of 174 leaves. In Schöne's statement, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 25, that it contains 167 leaves, 167 is probably a misprint for 176, an unfortunate misprint, because 167 happens also to be the number of leaves in A according to his computation. The pages of this MS. contain twenty-five lines each, and do not correspond exactly with those of any other MS. Down to f. 105 b med. the writing is entirely in uncials. The events are invariably crowded as compared with the dates, and are somewhat fantastically arranged on the page. After f. 105 b med. uncials are used for the tabular matter and chronological entries only, and ordinary events appear in minuscules. In this latter part the writing is always regulated by the ruled lines. A facsimile of this MS. appears in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xxii, xxiii, where however the difference of type has nothing to correspond to it in the MS. This MS. was a favourite with Scaliger. It was used by Schöne for his edition, but his collation of it is less perfect than his collation of B.

N. Middlehillensis Phillipp. 1872, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Tours[1]. It belongs to the ninth or tenth century and contains the Chronicle only on 166 leaves. Minuscules are used for all entries in black ink, and uncials for everything in red. There are twenty-six lines on each page, and the division of pages corresponds with that in A P S. The MS. has been inspected by Schöne, but never collated. Schöne comments on its resemblance in text and form to P S, and Traube holds that both N and P are copies of S; the readings of P supplied me by Professor Lake have convinced me that this view is correct. It has interesting marginalia derived from other families.

P. Petavianus, Leidensis MS. Lat. Voss. Q. 110. This MS. contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. According to a statement in the MS. itself, it originally

[1] So Rose, *Verzeichniss der lat. Handschr. der K. Bibl. zu Berlin*, Band I, p. 276.

belonged to the Abbey of St. Mesmin, near Orleans. It was written in the ninth century[1]. Small minuscules are used for events in the first part of the Chronicle, large in the latter. In both parts tabular matter and chronological entries are for the most part in uncials, but these are sometimes replaced by large minuscules. Red letters are always uncial. Blank lines are of very rare occurrence. The correspondence of this MS. with N in the division of lines and pages is exceedingly close, and their correspondence with S is hardly less so. The MS. contains altogether 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and 164 to the Chronicle. As Schöne suggested in his edition, the MS. is a copy of S. P was used by Pontacus and Scaliger, and its readings are cited by Schöne in his edition. His citations are however far from satisfactory.

L. Londinensis, Brit. Mus. Add. 16974. This MS. belongs to the tenth century, and, from its title 'Liber monasterii sancti Trudonis,' it is clear that it belonged to the monastery of St. Tron in Belgium. It contains Jerome's Commentary on Matthew, the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the Chronicon Imperiale of Prosper, and the Chronicle of Marius of Aventicum. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend from f. 57 a to f. 109 a. The greater number of entries are in minuscules throughout, but all passages in red ink are written in uncials or in capitals. The pages are much larger than in most MSS., containing forty-two (occasionally forty or forty-one) lines apiece. There are several instances of blank lines, but these can generally be explained by the context. The interest of this MS. lies in the fact that it is the oldest of the 'Codices priores' preferred by Scaliger. Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 398, calls attention to the independence of its text. It is however the work of a very negligent scribe. A displacement of a part of the preface affords some evidence as to the division of pages, and therefore as to the size of the page in one of the archetypes of this MS. Schöne 2, 31 *huic* (cod. *hoc*) *uolumini* . . . 5, 28 *alterum Darii* (cod. *alterum Darii annum* DXLVIII *et inde*) is placed after 8, 8 *anno Cecropis*. Assuming that the lines were of the same length as in the 26-line MSS., this displacement implies a length of about thirty-one lines to the page in the archetype. I have personally made a complete collation of this MS. It was also collated for Mommsen, and a few of the readings are cited from this collation in Schöne's *Weltchronik*: the collation itself is accurate enough, but nothing is said of certain important features in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in this MS., on which see below.

T. Oxoniensis Mertonensis H. 3. 15 (Coxe cccxv) is written in red, black, and green ink, and probably belongs to the ninth century. The MS. is written on 156 leaves (not 154, as Coxe[2]) and contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It inserts however, after the preface of Eusebius, two short treatises, entitled respectively, 'Interpretatio sancti Hieronymi de nominibus gentium' and 'Demensuratio provinciarum.' These two treatises, which have escaped Coxe's notice, occupy between seven and eight pages. After Jerome's Chronicle come four chronological summaries, headed respectively, 'Reges gentium diversarum qui fuerunt vel quantum regnaverint,' 'Ordo plenarius succedentium sibi temporum,' 'Item secundum Severum,' 'Item secundum Africanum.' At the foot of the 'Ordo plenarius' are the words 'Continet itaque omnis canon secundum Hieronimum annos II. ccc.xcv.' There is no title-page. Jerome's preface therefore begins on f. 1 a, and the two prefaces extend to f. 4 a. After the two short treatises mentioned above two pages are left blank and the Chronicle proper begins on f. 9 b and extends to f. 149 b.

[1] At the request of the abbot Peter, and therefore about 840 A.D. See Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Explanatio, p. 26, and Traube, *Codices Graeci et Latini*, Suppl. I (Leiden, 1902), Praef., p. xviii.

[2] Catalogue of MSS. in College Libraries at Oxford.

The prefaces and *Chronica* therefore occupy in all 145 leaves. There are some German verses in a late, perhaps fourteenth-century hand, on ff. 9 a, 156 a, b, from which it would appear that the MS. was at some date in Germany. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular ruled lines, but this preparation is somewhat imperfect for the first eight leaves, which precede the commencement of the Chronicle proper. There is no distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, but uncials are employed throughout for tabular matter, i.e. for the notices in the 'fila regnorum,' and for everything in coloured ink, while minuscules are generally employed elsewhere. There are however a number of notices in capitals, and very occasionally uncials appear in the text. The division of pages is almost identical with that in A M N P S for the first part of the Chronicle (to A. Abr. 1496), but the MS. occasionally deviates from their lines of division and afterwards returns to it. In the latter part of the Chronicle the division of pages does not agree with that of any other MS. known to me. The pages are larger than in most MSS., resembling in point of size those of M. The MS. is ruled so as to allow twenty-six lines to the page, but in the prefatory matter (ff. 1–8), in Jerome's Chronicle, and in the summaries at the end, the two lines ruled for headings are used for the text, so that here there are twenty-eight lines to the page. In Eusebius's Chronicle, properly so called, there are twenty-six lines to the page as in A C M N P S. In the omission of headings in Jerome's Chronicle the MS. agrees with B. For other points of agreement with B, see p. 20 below. Throughout the whole MS. the writing is regulated by the ruled lines, but notices are sometimes finished below the last ruled line. On ff. 70 b, 71 a, both in the first part, there are only twenty-five ruled lines. Blank lines are of frequent occurrence in the latter part, so that here also it is probable that the MS. is a page-for-page reproduction of its archetype[1]. No reference is made to this MS. in any work bearing directly on the *Chronica*, but it is frequently referred to by Dodwell in his *Dissertatio Singularis*, appended to *Pearsonii Opera Chronologica*, Londini 1688, see p. 18, &c. On pp. 98, 99 he prints at length the chronological summary entitled 'Item secundum Africanum.'

§ 2. The Form of the Chronicle in the older Manuscripts.

The critical questions, which have made all attempts at editing the *Chronica* so tentative, turn on the form rather than the text of the work, and a solution of the difficulties which attend the question of form will probably furnish the means of properly estimating our materials for the text. The question of form may be treated under three heads: (1) The form as preserved in our MSS.; (2) The form of Jerome's version and Chronicle; (3) The form of the original Greek of Eusebius.

The simplest classification of MSS. in respect of form is that of Scaliger into 'Priores' and 'Posteriores.' The 'Priores,' which curiously enough are almost invariably later in date than the 'Posteriores,' present the Chronicle in the shape of a number of columns of dates with a column for events at the right-hand side of the page. This column will be broad or narrow according as the other columns are few or many. In every case the Chronicle is compressed within the width of one page. The 'Posteriores' on the contrary place the column for events second, third, or fourth on the page, so that there are often columns of dates on each side of it. Down to A. Abr. 1504 the columns are always spread over two pages, and there is a column for events on each page. The columns of dates are usually known as the 'fila regnorum,' the column for events as the 'spatium historicum.' After this date there is only one column for events, and the columns are all compressed within the limits of a single page. All the MSS. noticed above, with the

[1] See my observations on this feature in A, *supra*, p. 4.

exception of B and L, preserve this latter arrangement[1]. B adopts this arrangement for a few pages, but afterwards compresses the two pages of the other MSS. of this family into one, and the single pages into the left- or right-hand half-pages, without materially displacing the columns for events. L adheres through the greater part of the Chronicle to the arrangement characteristic of the 'Priores,' but curiously enough starts a second column for events at the very point where the 'Posteriores' discontinue it. Events are now placed in the second and fourth columns, the total number of columns being either four or five. This arrangement is maintained as far as A. Abr. 1919, after which the normal arrangement of the 'Priores' is resumed. This difference in respect of form carries with it a difference of text in Jerome's preface (see Schöne II, p. 2, ll. 12–25), where an explanation of the use of different colours of ink, suited only to the arrangement of the 'Priores,' is inserted in none of the MSS. noticed above except L. In L this preface occurs twice over, on the first occasion with the insertion, but without the following lines (2, 26–32 cognoscant), on the second occasion without the insertion, but with the following lines[2]. It would appear therefore that this passage, on which Scaliger based his preference for the 'Priores,' is not a part of the original Jerome, but an interpolation, intended to explain a new use of colours in some early MS. of the family known as the 'Priores.'

As noticed above (p. 2), the break in the Chronicle at A. Abr. 1496 is characterized not merely by a rearrangement of the matter on the page, but, in the case of A O S and to some extent P, by a change in the size of the writing, and its relation to the ruled lines on the page. All MSS. of the Chronicle are written on leaves prepared by lines ruled both horizontally and vertically. The vertical lines are intended to mark off the different columns, but are not always in keeping with the arrangement of columns in the part of the Chronicle in which they appear. The horizontal lines enable the scribe to adhere to the lineation of his archetype, and thus make it possible to copy the original, column by column, without disturbing the synchronisms of different columns. In O a whole series of dates in one column is frequently displaced by one line, and the same phenomenon occurs in other MSS. This shows that in these instances the copying was done column by column. In O S there is down to A. Abr. 1496 a marked and consistent distinction between the large uncials which are written on the ruled lines and the small uncials which are written much more closely, the former being used for the *fila regnorum*, for chronological comments or landmarks, and for a few of the events recorded in red ink, and the latter being used for ordinary events. After this date the large letters only are found. It will be noticed, from the description of the MSS. above, that traces of this distinction survive in A F P[3]. As has been observed on p. 3, the ruled lines serve in O S to mark the boundaries between years; in the later MSS. they tend to do no more than regulate the writing.

The next question concerns the position of these events. A chronological notice, or an event which is regarded as a landmark, is often allowed to stretch across the whole page, or at least across both columns of events. In the former case the columns of figures are interrupted until the notice is finished. In L ordinary events are often allowed to interrupt the 'fila regnorum' in this way. In a more ordinary case however the record of an event begins in one of the columns for events opposite the date to which it belongs, and is continued in that column till it is finished. In the latter part of the Chronicle where many events often belong to the same year and where there

[1] It is also found in Q.

[2] In both forms of the preface the readings of L compel us to classify its archetype with the 'Priores' rather than the 'Posteriores.'

[3] Also in Q. See Appendix.

is only one column for them, they are written one below the other in the same column, and care is taken, or should have been taken, that no new date should appear in the 'fila regnorum' until the last event of the year has been commenced. Correctness of arrangement was secured in the first part of the Chronicle by the use of crowded writing for events, and the abandonment of this practice in the later MSS. has led to the displacement of several events, which can only find room some lines below their proper place.

As to the position of the columns for events, the following account applies to all MSS. except B, D, and L. On left-hand (verso) pages the column for events is to the right of the first column for dates where only two columns for dates exist, and to the right of the second column where three or more columns exist. On right-hand (recto) pages the same rule obtains, except that where there are five columns for dates the column for events stands to the right of the third column. B's deviations from this rule would be of no importance, had they not led Schöne into the belief that the position of this column depended on the importance of the country whose chronology stood to the left of it and not to the number of columns on the page. In the latter part of the Chronicle, i.e. from A. Abr. 1497, the events are always placed to the right of the first column for dates. The arrangement in L has already been noticed (p. 8). Where the two columns exist in the 'Posteriores' the left-hand page is as a rule employed for events in sacred history, the right-hand for events in profane. Some exceptions to this rule will be commented on hereafter (p. 13).

The next point that calls for notice is the use of red and black ink. F uses four colours, red, green, purple, and black, for the first part of the Chronicle, and each column of dates is as far as possible in a different colour. Events take their colour from the column to the left of them. Afterwards sometimes two, sometimes three colours are used, but the arrangement is peculiar to F. In L years of Abraham, accessions of kings, &c., and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum' appear in red ink, as also a few events, including all eclipses. T uses green for years of Abraham down to the first Olympiad, for the numbers of Olympiads, for marginalia [1], for some headings, and for some of the entries in uncials, mostly of the nature of chronological landmarks. Otherwise it obeys the rule given below. In the remaining MSS. [2] the following rule is almost universally observed. The 'fila regnorum' are alternately in red and black ink, but sometimes an exception is made where two 'fila' are separated by a column of events. Down to the first Olympiad the extreme left-hand column is always red; afterwards the Olympiads are entered in this column in red ink, while the accessions and regnal years are in black. (A N O P S are agreed throughout as to the use of colours for different columns; B presents a small, and M a large number of differences. M has the Olympiads in black ink.) Accessions and other matter belonging to the red 'fila' are red in all MSS. except M. Some events, consisting mainly of notices of prophets, are in red ink. In O the thalassocracies are generally in red ink. The accessions of emperors are often in red ink. In B all events are in black ink.

From the particulars given above about the individual MSS. it will be observed that A M N P S T have twenty-six lines on each page [3], and that the pages of A N O P S are all of the same size, viz. that of the photographs published in this edition. It has been shown that B is derived from an archetype of twenty-eight to thirty lines to the page, O has thirty lines, and L, which has forty-two lines, may go back to an archetype with thirty-one lines. F has

[1] 'Gorgonium dicit....' (196*g*) is the only exception to the use of green for marginalia in T.

[2] Also in Q.

[3] So also C. See Appendix.

twenty-five lines. All our MSS. therefore support a square form for the page as opposed to the tall pages which are found in B and L, and which Schöne supposes to have existed in Jerome's first edition of the Chronicle.

One last feature of the Chronicle in its present form consists of the marginalia. There is one group of marginalia, some of which may be found written by the first hand in the margins of all the MSS. except S[1]. L seems to be the only MS. where any number of these find their way into the text[2]. In fact so long as originals were copied line for line such notices could hardly be inserted in the text. This group of marginalia consists of jubilees, persecutions, and eras, with a few glosses. O has in addition to these marginalia, inserted in upright uncials by the first hand, a long series of marginalia in sloping uncials, apparently by the same hand. These consist for the most part of abstracts of entries in the text, but contain also some of the marginalia which are found in other MSS., but had not been included among the upright marginalia of O. Schöne's method of indicating marginalia is a little confusing. He sometimes quotes a MS. as having the passage in the margin, and at other times marks its position as to the left of the extreme left column or to the right of the extreme right column. Mommsen's comparison of O with F is unfortunately vitiated by the fact that it was impossible for him to discover from Schöne's edition what passages belong to the margin and what to the text.

§ 3. The Form of the Chronicle in Jerome.

There can be little doubt that the two-page arrangement for the earlier part of the Chronicle goes back to Jerome. It is, as has been shown (p. 9), presupposed in the existing bicolumnar arrangement, especially in the position of the second column. The comparatively late date of the 'Priores,' coupled with the arbitrary character of so much of the text of L, compel us in the absence of other evidence to regard their form of the Chronicle as the later, though it seems extravagant to say with Schöne[3] that the bicolumnar arrangement could never have been devised to supersede the simpler unicolumnar, for L itself, as has been seen (p. 8), substitutes the bicolumnar for the unicolumnar arrangement for the period extending from A. Abr. 1505 to 1919. The uniformity of so large a number of MSS. in respect of the number of lines to the page (see p. 9), the actual division of pages (see p. 2), and the size of each page (see p. 9), is an evidence of the care with which those MSS. have been copied, and creates a presumption in favour of that arrangement going back to Jerome's own study.

As regards the number of lines to the page the consensus of ACMNPST is in reality supported by O as well. The fact that its pages are of the same size as those of ANPS is in favour of its arrangement being derived from a common source. It is an interesting fact that its nearest relative M belongs to the 26-line group. The repetition in red ink of the heading 'troia capta' under the year 835 can be explained by the fact that a new page begins in the 26-line MSS. at this point, whereas in O the repetition, which does not come at the beginning of a page, is not easily explicable by the context. Furthermore O, unlike F and L, preserves a line-for-line if not a page-for-page agreement with the 26-line MSS. throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle. It does indeed ignore their spacing of the long notices which break the columnar arrange-

[1] S is too defective to enable us to speak with certainty; it seems however to have contained 67 *c*. The margin is mutilated here, but there are traces of an entry in uncial characters. All the other MSS. except L have 67 *c* in the margin. L omits it altogether; but this omission must be fortuitous, as it belongs to a series which is regularly represented in L.

[2] L also inserts in the margin many passages which the other MSS. place in the text.

[3] *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 32.

ment, but is generally careful to preserve their spacing when the columns are merely broken for accessions. It preserves, like them, the normal break of two lines for an accession, with almost the same exceptions, as for instance the one-line breaks for Omri and Pinaches, and the three-line breaks for Deborah, Ægeus, Atreus, Latinus Silvius, Carpentus Silvius, Ahab, &c. It is even possible that O may have been intended to consist of the same number of pages, not only of the same sized pages, as A N P S. After f. 162 in Marcellinus, which appears in O as the supplement to Jerome, there is a change in the preparation of the pages, which seems to indicate that the two remaining quires were subsequently added. As the fifth-century part of O begins at f. 33, and was apparently preceded by about thirty-two leaves[1], and as two different leaves are each numbered 60, and as one leaf is missing, the original number of leaves should be $162 - 32 + 32 + 1 + 1 = 164$ leaves. P contains 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and this appears to have been the normal size of the Chronicle in the 26-line MSS.[2]

The double column of text for the earlier part of the Chronicle appears, as will be shown hereafter, to go back to Eusebius. If this is so, the position of the second column in relation to the division between two opposite pages ought to go back at least to Jerome. The unanimity of the 26-line MSS. and O as to the principles which govern the use of red and black ink renders it probable that this distinction also goes back to Jerome. O S also agree, as we have seen, in the use of large and small letters (see p. 3), and, as traces of this distinction survive in A F N P Q, it probably goes back to Jerome.

So far then as we can judge, Jerome's Chronicle would appear to have been of the same form as is preserved to us in the fragments known as S. It is hardly necessary to add that his Chronicle would contain none of those marginalia which run through all our MSS. except S[3]. We are indeed fortunate in the fact that the form of the Chronicle compelled interpolations to appear in the margin or nowhere.

Schöne has in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* propounded an ingenious theory, that the Chronicle went through several editions in the life-time of Jerome, L representing the first edition, M O representing a transition stage, and A N P S representing the final edition, which he calls the 'editio Romana.' F is, as he conclusively shows, descended from a text edited after Jerome's day. In his opinion B is a representative of an older text than A N P S, but sometimes represents an older, sometimes a later, text than M O.

On the size of the writing and of the pages Schöne is silent; he does not appear to have received full information on this point. He thinks, however, that the MSS. which are uniform in the division of lines and pages may be taken as representing the last stage of the Chronicle with a square form for the page, and traces a gradual diminution in the size of the page from that of L, on which he has no information, but which he justly infers to be tall, through B with its thirty-four to thirty-nine lines, O with thirty to twenty-six, down to the twenty-six lines of the 'editio Romana.' But, as has been shown above, the archetype, or at least one archetype, of L would appear to have contained about thirty-one lines only (see p. 6), the archetype of B

[1] The space occupied in P by this part of the Chronicle suggests that thirty-four leaves of thirty lines each would be the space occupied in O. The first preserved gathering, which begins at f. 33, is signed IIII; this suggests that it was preceded by three numbered quaternions, and one unnumbered, thirty-two leaves in all.

[2] This coincidence may of course be a mere accident. The two 26-line MSS. most nearly related to O in text (M and T) coincide with A N P S in the division of pages in the first part of the Chronicle only.

[3] On this exception see above, p. 10 *note*.

must have had thirty to twenty-eight lines (see p. 4), and even O with its thirty lines appears to be derived from a 26-line archetype (see p. 10). There seems, therefore, to be no case for a belief in the tall form of page in the original Chronicle. L deserves specially little attention, because it is unlikely that any attempt would be made to retain the number of lines to the page, when the form of the Chronicle was entirely recast[1].

Schöne is more successful when he attempts to base his theory of successive editions on textual differences, but the cases he quotes do not all support his contention[2]. In his first instance (181 *h*) it is clear that 'quadraginta missus' is a correction of the mistranslation 'Athlamos' for ἆθλα μ'. The latter reading, or one derived from it, is found in BLMN$^{marg.}$ OQT, the corrected reading in AFNPR. From this it follows that the correction was either made by Jerome after the archetypes of BLMOQT were written, or by a scribe in the archetype of AFNP. The correction could only have been made by some one with the Greek before him. In his second instance (93 *f*) L and kindred MSS. have 'subuertit,' representing καθαιρεῖ, while all the 'Posteriores' have 'emundauit[3],' representing καθαίρει. Here it seems possible that L retains Jerome's original reading[4], and that Jerome himself made the correction before the archetypes of ABFMNOPT had been written. We might infer, therefore, that the archetype of L had escaped some corrections which Jerome afterwards introduced into his text. The third instance (197 *v*) had been previously discussed by Mommsen[5]. In this case 'Probus praefectus Illyrici,' which is found with variations in LMN$^{marg.}$ O, has been altered for political reasons into 'Illyrici Equitius comes,' which is found with variations in ABFNPQT[6]. Here the alteration must either have been made by Jerome or some very early scribe, or else have been introduced into BQT from the family AFNP. It is significant that in this case BQT adopt the later text, whereas in the first instance they had preserved the older. Schöne's fourth instance (198 *f*) is the notice of Melania, which, according to Rufinus[7], Jerome struck out of his copies of the Chronicle after it had been written. It appears in its proper position in all our MSS. except P, where it is written at the bottom of the page, its proper position being indicated by the sign ·/·. It is easy to see that if the passage had once been struck out, it would easily find its way back, because its omission reduced the number of lines on this page from twenty-six to twenty-one, leaving five blank lines into which it could be interpolated from another MS. The notice in Rufinus seems at least to prove that Jerome did make occasional corrections in his text, and we should therefore be the more ready to attribute other corrections to him. In the present case contamination would be so easy that it is difficult to say whether any other MS. than P is derived from a source in which this passage was omitted. In the fifth instance P places 198 *r* after 198 *s*, that is, at the foot of the page, and reads 'Rufinus' instead of the second 'Florentinus.' From a passage in Rufinus (*Apol.* ii. 25) which he quotes, Schöne attempts to show that 'Rufinus' was the original reading, but the argument is far from conclusive. I will not deal with the longer list of passages which Schöne himself regards as less decisive, the discussion of which occupies pp. 168–228 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, but

[1] Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 131–7.

[2] Op. cit., pp. 87 et seq.

[3] N records in its margin the two variants 'destituit' and 'subuertit.'

[4] There is, however, some difficulty in explaining 'destiuit' as a variant derived from 'subuertit.' It could more easily be introduced by a scribe who took 'emundauit' for a mistranslation.

[5] *Hermes*, 1889, p. 399.

[6] Schöne (op. cit., p. 97) makes an extraordinary attempt to support the originality of the 'tamquam' of L in this passage against the obviously genuine but misunderstood 'ante .... quam' of the other MSS.

[7] *Apol.* ii. 26.

I will add two passages, where, as in 93 *f*, L appears to be alone in favouring a reading afterwards revised. In 95 *c* L has 'purior aetas,' instead of the 'Thalus' of the other MSS.[1] Here 'purior aetas' is a possible translation of the poetic noun θάλος (an obvious mistake for Θαλῆς), which Jerome afterwards transliterated as a proper name, though he did not correct the orthography[2]. In 91 *h* L agrees with the Armenian in reading 'Eliachim' for 'Ioachim' on both occasions where the word occurs. This makes it probable that 'Eliachim' represents Eusebius's text and that Jerome afterwards substituted the more familiar name.

It will be observed that in no two of the instances quoted above from Schöne does the correction make its appearance at the same point in the supposed development of the Latin *Chronica*. In the second instance L alone has the unrevised reading, in the third L is reinforced by M O, in the first it has the additional support of B Q T, in the fourth it is supported not only by all these, but also by A N, and in some measure by P, while in the fifth instance the supposed original is found in P alone. As the argument from form in favour of a systematic re-editing of the *Chronica* has broken down, it will be all the easier to adopt the view that any modifications introduced into the text were not made at any one date, but were suggested from time to time by the discovery of errors or by personal or political considerations.

§ 4. The Form of the Chronicle in Eusebius.

We are now in a position to attack the central problem connected with the *Chronica*, What was the form of the Greek *Chronica* of Eusebius, and is it better represented by the Armenian or by Jerome's Latin version? The Syriac epitome is of no value for the question of form, but on the whole supports the text of Jerome rather than that of the Armenian version. The Armenian and Latin differ in certain details, but their most striking difference in form is in the position of the columns for events. In the Armenian the Chronicle is always compressed within the width of a single page and there is a column for events on each side of that page. Events in sacred history are nearly always placed on the left side, while events in profane history are distributed over both sides. The position of these columns in Jerome has been described above[3]. It will be observed that the two columns are only used for the first part of the Chronicle. From a comparison between the two versions it appears[4] that passages common to both always appear in Jerome's left-hand column if they belong to sacred history, and nearly always in his right-hand column if they belong to profane. Passages, on the other hand, which are peculiar to Jerome are distributed almost at random between the two columns. Now since the passages common to both versions must go back to Eusebius, it would follow that those passages whose position in Jerome's *Chronica* depends on their reference to sacred or profane history must belong to the original Chronicle, and, since Jerome does not regulate the place of his own additions by any such reference, the classification into sacred and profane events must belong to the original Greek of Eusebius. Jerome's version therefore retains the form of the original throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle, so far as the arrangement of events in columns is concerned. It is not unlikely that it does so in the latter part also, since the substitution of the single for the double column for events takes place roughly at the close of Old Testament history, after

[1] N T alone have 'Thales.'
[2] 'Purior aetas' may of course have been substituted by some scribe who failed to understand 'thalus.'
[3] pp. 9, 11.
[4] See Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 14, 15, and elsewhere.

which the bicolumnar arrangement would have been rather pointless. When Schöne[1] attempts to demonstrate that the position of the columns of events goes back to Eusebius, it is not so easy to follow him. As stated above[2], their position depends on the division of pages and the number of parallel columns in Jerome, not on the importance of different countries. Schöne's table[3] is wrong in placing the first column of events to the right of the Hebrews instead of the Assyrians for the years of Abraham 1–460, and in placing the second column of events to the right of the Macedonians instead of the Lydians for the years 1271–1344. The question of the position of the columns must therefore be determined by the more general questions of retention of form instead of determining them.

An interesting confirmation of the adherence of Jerome to the original Greek in small points of form is supplied by the reading Thalcamenes for Alcamenes found in O R (Schöne, 75 Lac. *Tit.*). Thalcamenes is probably the correct reading, although historically an incorrect form. Thus L has Talcamenes, M Thalcamenis, B Chalcamenis, N Tharcamenes, and P Tarcamenes, so that this spelling is represented in all families of MSS.[4] The title, according to the principles on which Jerome's version is drawn up, should run as follows:—

Lacedaemon. VIIII Alcamenes a. xxxvii, suggesting the Greek

ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝ Θ ΑΛΚΑΜΕΝΗϹ ΕΤΗ ΛΖ

This at once explains the origin of the form Thalcamenes, and it is significant that the name Thalcamenes in M O is not preceded by a numeral, as are the names of the other Lacedaemonian kings. The numeral VIII in Schöne's text is probably a misprint for VIIII, in which case the appearance of a false numeral VIII in B suggests that it was supplied by a scribe and was absent from the original text. The leaf of the Armenian on which the name of Alcamenes ought to appear is unfortunately lost, but as numerals are never placed before the names of kings in the Armenian, it may be assumed that in it no numeral stood before the name of Alcamenes. It would therefore follow that in the use of numerals before the names of kings in records of accessions the Latin version of Jerome has followed the original Greek, while the Armenian has departed from it.

A cogent argument is adduced by Schöne[5] in favour of the correspondence in form between the Greek and the first edition of the Latin *Chronica*, from a passage in Jerome's Preface[6], in which he states that he has dictated his work with great rapidity. The dictation of elaborate tabular matter is not easy, and Schöne is of opinion that the 'fila regnorum' were transliterated from the Greek by a scribe, the correct interval being allowed for each gap, and that Jerome then dictated a translation of the text. That this was the case in the earlier part of the Chronicle is rendered extremely likely by the form of the Chronicle. The use of small writing for events renders the 'fila regnorum' independent of the space occupied by ordinary entries, and the columns of regnal years are only broken for accessions of kings and the longer notices on chronological landmarks. If therefore Jerome retained the form of his original, he would be able not only to interpret at length without fear of crowding, but also to add new events without disturbing the outlines of his work. Schöne, who has overlooked the distinction between large and small writing, preserved in O S, imagines that the spacing of the original was retained even in the latter part of the *Chronica*. This however appears to be impossible. Here the interval between one date and the next depends entirely on the space occupied in Jerome's Latin by

[1] *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 60 and following. [2] p. 9 *supra*. [3] Op. cit., p. 60.
[4] T alone has Alcamenes. [5] *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 76, 81. [6] p. 1, l. 15 (Schöne).

the events belonging to the former date, and is therefore dependent not merely on the length or brevity of his translations, but on the presence or absence of additions of his own. The fact that here events as well as dates appear in large letters seems to imply that they were dictated *pari passu*, and as the columns of dates are no longer numerous, there being often only one such column, there should no longer have been any difficulty in dictating the dates along with the text. It would appear, therefore, that in the earlier part of the *Chronica* there is an exact correspondence in form between the Greek of Eusebius and Jerome's Latin, while in the latter part the correspondence is more vague. In the division between opposite pages, and in the position of the columns for events, it would facilitate the work of the scribe greatly if he followed the arrangement of the original. The same would apply to the number of lines on each page, though of course in the latter part of the *Chronica*, where the boundary between pages depends on the length of the text, no correspondence between Jerome's pages and those of the original can be assumed. Whether the distinction between red and black ink goes back to Eusebius it is difficult to say. There would be no difficulty in marking out for a scribe what columns he was to write in red ink[1].

One more question about the original Greek remains. Did Eusebius issue two editions of his *Chronica*, and if so does the Armenian represent the older, and Jerome's Latin the later edition? It is at least unlikely that the form of the Armenian goes back to Eusebius, because the other form alone agrees with the main intention of the Chronici Canones, viz. the establishment of the antiquity of the Jewish religion and scriptures as compared with the history and literature of the heathen world. My inspection of the MSS. of Jerome has shed no new light on the differences in text between the two versions, unless we include under this head the placing of Olympiads. In the Armenian the numbers of the Olympiads are noted against years of Abraham evenly divisible by four. L, as representing the 'Codices priores' of Jerome is not perfectly consistent, but generally places them one year later. Schöne in his edition always places the mention of an Olympiad in the column of years of Abraham in the line immediately above that occupied by a year of Abraham which when divided by four leaves a remainder of one. This suggests that the number of the Olympiad is intended as a heading for the next four years, and that the first year of each Olympiad is intended to coincide with the following year of Abraham; and historians have generally assumed that this is the case. The divergence between the Armenian and the accepted interpretation of Jerome may however be explained by a comparison of the MSS. A B F M N O P S T of Jerome. All these habitually place the Olympiads in the column of regnal years which stands furthest to the left of the page or of the two pages, as the case may be; they do not however place the Olympiads against any particular year of Abraham or regnal year, but always in the space between two regnal years. Where this space consists of several lines, the Olympiad may appear either on the first or on the last, or on any intermediate line. It therefore bears an equally close relation to the year above and the year below, and it is not surprising that if the Olympiads were so placed by Eusebius, the Armenian translator should in compressing the Chronicle have placed them in the year above, and the archetype of the 'Codices priores' should, also for the sake of conciseness, have placed them in the year below. It is, however, possible that Eusebius adopted the rule of placing the Olympiad in the first of the lines intervening between the regnal years in question, since in the earlier part of the Latin *Chronica*, in which Jerome would appear to have adhered most closely

[1] Eusebius in his 'Canons' for the Gospels has two series of numbers, in black and red; therefore the system was familiar to, and actually used by him.

to the form of his original, the Olympiads are nearly always so placed. Why Eusebius adopted this method I do not profess to be able to say, but one explanation that has occurred to me is that Eusebius recognized that the Olympiads did not begin at the beginning of any Calendar year, and that in consequence he chose to note the commencement of a new Olympiad between two regnal years. Be this as it may, the difference between the Armenian and the Latin in respect of the placing of Olympiads can no longer be adduced as an argument in favour of the existence of two editions of the original. The other arguments, which have been frequently set forth, and most recently in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 260–7, remain, and the question is still open whether they form a sufficient basis for such a theory.

§ 5. The Text of the Chronicle: Relation of O to other MSS.

There is less to be added to the discussion of the text of the Chronicle than to that of the form, because the MSS. have been more carefully inspected on points connected with the text than on points connected with the form. Since, however, errors on questions of form have led to some misinterpretations of the more strictly textual evidence, a review of the materials for the classification and filiation of the MSS. will not be out of place.

The first and simplest method of classification is that suggested by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 401, according to which the continuations will be the criterion of the descent of the MSS. The obvious defect of this method as applied to the early MSS. is that most of the classes it creates do not contain more than one of our MSS. They would fall into the following groups:

Without any continuation	A B C N P Q S (?) T
Chronicon Consulare of Prosper	D F
" Imperiale of Prosper } Marius of Aventicum }	L
Hydatius	M
Marcellinus	O
[Fasti Hydatiani	R]

This scheme would of course be useful for a classification of MSS. yet to be discovered; and any new MS. which might be discovered with Marcellinus as a continuation would of course be deserving of inspection. But for the MSS. to which I have confined my attention the scheme is useless, because, apart from D F, the only class which contains more than one member is constituted solely by a negative qualification.

More important is the classification by form. Here we have first of all the distinction between the 'Priores' (L) and the 'Posteriores' (A B F M N O P Q S T). Within the latter group A N P S are united by their agreement in pagination and lineation, while F, M, O, Q, and T stand each by itself. We must, however, be very careful in our employment of this criterion. Schöne in his edition of Eusebius supposed P to be descended from S, because of their close similarity in text and still closer similarity in form, and Traube supposes both N and P to have been copied from S for the same reasons. The argument from form loses its weight when it appears that the supposed peculiarities in part go back to the original, and in part are shared with A, and even with MSS. of other families, while a study of Schone's apparatus would show that while A P S are closely allied, the differences between S and P are more numerous than those between S and A. In like manner Schöne abandoned the idea of collating N because of its close resemblance to S

in text, but more especially in form. The instance he cites on p. 31 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* proves only a general family resemblance between N P S. The argument from the text will be discussed later (p. 18).

M appears to Schöne to have affinities with A N P S, with which he believes it to correspond page for page throughout (*Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 54), and also with O with which it is said to correspond generally in the division of pages (op. cit., p. 126 *note*). As a fact it corresponds with A N P S in the earlier part of the Chronicle only, and with O not at all.

The most valuable material for a classification of the MSS. is after all to be obtained by means of an inspection of their text. I venture to think that Mommsen and Hardy, and in one instance Schöne himself, have erred in attaching to marginalia a critical importance which strictly belongs to the text alone. In the text the rule is for a MS. to be copied from a single archetype; contamination is the exception. In the margin contamination is probably the rule, and two MSS. must not be classed together because they both omit or both insert a particular marginal entry. Neglect of this rule or a failure to elicit from Schöne's edition the true distinction between text and margin vitiates the list which Mommsen has compiled of agreements of F O against M, and militates seriously against the unique character which he attributes to O.

Schöne's attempt to trace the different MSS. back to different stages in the development of Jerome's work has been discussed above (pp. 11–3). The different MSS. will also be found compared in respect of their text in the Introduction to the second volume of Schöne's edition, in Mommsen's article in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393–401, and in Hardy's article in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277–87. The close relation between M and O is sufficiently proved by the passages cited by Mommsen and Hardy; it remains after Hardy's instances have been checked by comparison with O itself, and with the readings of M as cited by Schöne, and could be supported by many other instances. The cases where F O agree against M are, as has been stated above, of another character. Of these Mommsen quotes:—

(1) 137 (Caesar) where F O have 'mens. VII,' M 'mens. VIII,' A B P 'mens. VI.' Mommsen cites R as reading 'VI,' but according to Schöne it reads 'septem' (with F O). To these we may now add C D L N$^{marg.}$ T which read 'mens. VII' (with F O R), and N which reads 'mens. VI' (with A B P). Here the deviation of M is probably fortuitous, and undeserving of attention[1].

(2) 137*p* where F O are quoted as omitting the words 'ab hoc loco Antiocheni sua tempora computant,' which are found in A B M P R. The position of the index letter *p* in Schöne's edition indicates that even in A B M P this passage is in the left margin (where it is also found in D Q T), not in the text. R would appear to have it in the right margin. It is absent from C F L altogether, and in O appears among the sloping marginalia. This passage, therefore, cannot fairly be cited as evidence on the text[2].

(3) 189, where F O are cited as omitting 'secundum Antiochenos anni CCCLI' against the other MSS. There is nothing in Schöne's edition to indicate that these words belong to the margin. I find, however, by inspection of the MSS. that in A D N P Q they are in the margin, and that in C L M they are actually omitted, so that M really agrees with O. They do not

[1] The passage is omitted in Q.

[2] Hardy, loc. cit., p. 285, mentions the presence in the margin of O of a paraphrase of this entry, but has not noticed that the entry itself is also to be found there.

appear in the text of S, but may have been in the margin which is lost. In T they are in the text. R is cited by Schöne in Vol. I as omitting these words, so that they are only contained in the text of B T and margin of A D N P Q. I presume that their connexion with the words 'Persecutionis I' is at least supported by Schöne's quondam favourite, B.

(4) 139 *f*, where F O are cited as omitting 'Cicero ut quibusdam placet interficitur in Caietis,' against A B M P R. The words in question are actually omitted by F. In O they appear among the sloping marginalia mentioned above (p. 17). In A M they appear in the margin, as Schöne appears to indicate, and as I have myself observed. In D N Q T also they appear in the margin only. In C L they appear in the text, and, if Schöne could be relied on, this would appear to be the case with B P R as well. In P however they are in the margin only. Here again it will be seen that the difference between M and O is more imaginary than real.

To these passages Hardy adds :—

(1) 117 *n*, where F omits the words 'Ab hoc loco Edesseni sua tempora computant,' which appear in O among the sloping marginalia only. As C L T alone have this passage in the text, no importance can be attached to it.

(2) 147 *s*, where F O are cited for 'blanditias,' A for 'blandimentas,' P for 'blandimenta,' B M for 'blanditiam.' F O are further supported by C L Q T, and practically by D R which read 'blandicias,' and an inspection of the MS. has shown me that 'blanditias' is also the reading of M. N has 'blandimentas.' Here Hardy has been misled by an error in Rühl's collation of M.

(3) 173 *m*, where F O are cited for 'Maximinus,' A B M P for 'Maximus.' To the latter group we might add D L N R. M however does not as a fact read 'Maximus,' but 'Maxinus' with 'mi' superscribed, so as to correct this to 'Maximinus.' C Q T have 'Maximinus.'

(4) 189 *t*, where Hardy cites F O for 'Cinalense,' A B M P for 'Cibalense.' 'Cinalense' here is an obvious misprint for 'Ciualense.' This reading is also supported by C L, while 'Cibalense' is supported by D N Q R S[1]. M however is not correctly cited. According to Rühl, whose statement I have verified, it reads 'ciuilēnse,' the line over the 'e' and the letters 'nse' being erased so as to leave 'ciuile.' This reading of course presupposes an older 'ciualense,' so that the authority of M is on the side of C F L O, not on that of A B D N P Q R S T.

Thus Mommsen's attempt to demonstrate that O represents an ancient source, independent alike of the corruptions common to A B F P and to A B M P, has broken down. M O must be treated as a single family, probably the best family, of which O is the older and better representative.

A N P S are rightly regarded as a single family, which is of interest because of its uniformity in the division of pages and even of lines, which in the first part of the Chronicle at least appears to go back to the original[2]. S indeed is in other respects also the best representative of the original form of the *Chronica*[3]. But the fact that spatial difficulties have often compelled A to displace events by a few lines or a few years ought not to be allowed to weigh against its

[1] T has 'Cebalense.'

[2] See p. 11 above. The close resemblance of A N P S to one another in text renders it impossible to infer from their agreement in paging that they preserve more than the paging of the archetype of their family. It is significant that the two MSS. M and T which, though not belonging to this family, preserve its paging for the first part of the Chronicle, are quite independent in the latter part.

[3] Its general arrangement is identical with that of O except in the division of lines and pages, but S preserves better those ornamental devices, traces of which are to be found even in L.

claim to be a good representative of this family in questions of text. N P, as has been stated above (p. 2), are both copies of S. The following instances where S agrees with O or M O against A P as cited by Schöne, might appear to tell against this descent.

p. 55 (Schöne). Here the column of Latin kings is headed 'primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam' in O S. These words appear in the text in L. No MS. is cited for them, but Schöne does not usually cite variants in headings. The heading is omitted in T.

63 *a* Solomonem O S: Salomonem A B F L M P R: Salamonem T. (Here P really has Solomonem with O S.)

67 *b* Bithynia O R S T: Bithinia A F P: Bythinia L: Bythiniam M: Bitynia B. (Here the agreement of A F P in error against O S T may be purely accidental.)

97 *h* iniit L M O R S: init A F P T: hinit B. (Here S has dots above and below the middle *i* in iniit, as though some scribe had wished to omit it. P however really has iniit.)

183 *s*, 187 *y*, 191 *a* Hierosolymarum O S T: Hierusolymarum A F M P R. (Here P really has Hierosolymarum.)

189 *g* Maximinus F M O S T: Maximianus A L P R: Maximus B. (P really has Maximinus.)

189 *q* Maximinus A B M O S T: Maximianus A F L P. (P really has Maximinus.)

In 53 *δ* the omission of 'et' after 'similiter' is really supported by A, as also are the 'fuerunt' in 97 *a*, and the omission of 'est' after 'destructum' in 97 Lyd. *tit.*, though Schöne notes A's reading in none of these cases. This renders me more suspicious of his citations of A elsewhere.

The following variants of S would appear from Schöne's edition to be important.

63 *a* S alone reads CCCCLXXXI. (P really has the same.)

189 *d* Diocletiani anno R S: anno Diocletiani (Diocliciani, Diocliciane, Diodiocletiani) A B F L M O P T. (P really has Diocletiani anno.)

189 *h* obit B M S: obiit A F L O P R T.

The more crucial instances having broken down, it is impossible to build a case against the descent of P from S upon 67 *b* and 189 *h*.

F is an interesting MS., inasmuch as it is the result of a deliberate recension [1]. Hardy gives instances both of the agreement of F M O against the other MSS. and of the agreement of M O against the other MSS., including F. Some of these however are of small importance, while others are based on erroneous information. The following will be interesting as showing that F often sides with A N P S when in error, though not so often as B does, and that it occasionally sides with M O even when in error. I have corrected Hardy's and Schöne's errors and added the readings of other MSS. where known to me I have also added a few readings which I have noted myself. The reading which I prefer is in each case given first.

Agreement of F *with* A P *against* M O.

115 *o* demisso (demiso) L M O Q T: dimisso A B D F N P R.

133 *b* Lucilius D L M O T: Lucius A B F N P Q R.

155 *h* luxuriae A B F N P R T: luxoriae L M O Q.

181 *h* quadraginta missus A F N P R: Athlamos (Athalamos, Athlans mons, Atlans mons) B L M N marg. O Q T. See p. 12 above.

[1] See above, p. 11.

197 *v* Probus praefectus Illyrici (with variants) L M N marg. O: Illyrici Equitius comes (with variants) A B F N P Q T.

Agreement of F *with* M O *against* A P.

43 *b* Nysam (Nicam, Nisam, Nisan, Nysan) B D F L M O Q R T: Mysan (Misan) A P S.

45 *c* alligabat B D L T: allegabat (adlegabat) F M N marg. O R: allegebat A N P Q.

45 *g* iudex (iuiudex) D F L M N O Q T: A B P R *om.*

61 *i* uel Cumae (Comae) *om.* F L M O: *add.* A B D N P R S: quae nunc Cumae T[1].

61 *l* Andronico A L N P R S: Androco (Andraco) F M O Q: Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico B D T.

61 *m* bellum F L M O T: excidium A B D N O marg. P Q R S.

99 *y* Hystaspis (Histaspis) F M O T. Hydaspis (Hidaspis, Idaspis) A B D N P Q R. In M this passage appears in the margin only.

139 *e* Popili (Popilii, Pompilii) B L N P R T*: Pupili A: populi F M O Q T.

143 *i* construit F L M O Q T: construxit A B N P R.

147 *s* blanditias (blandicias) F L M O Q R T: blanditiam B: blandimenta (blandimentas) A N P.

163 *c* Pontiam F L M N marg. O R: Pontianam A B N P Q T.

173 *m* Maximus A B L N P R: Maximinus (Maxinus, *but see* p. 18 *above*) F M O Q T.

189 *t* Ciualense F L (M) O: Cibalense (Cebalense) A B N P Q R S T.

191 *b* uilla sua Spalato (Aspalato) F L M O R T: uillae suae (uillas suas) palatio A B N P Q S.

The agreement of F with M O is therefore interesting wherever it occurs, but not decisive.

B is of less importance, because it is copied with less care, and presents fewer instances of agreement with M O against A F. B M O should be a valuable combination, where we can be sure that it is not fortuitous. B T alone, or almost alone, is not an uncommon combination, e.g. 45 *c* alligabat B D L T: 61 *f* perseuerabat: 61 *l* Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico B D T: 67 *a* in Samaria: 119 *a* Samaritanorum: 133 *z* aetatis B F T: 137 *o* primus Romanus: 145 *v* nascitur: 161 *o* Romanos. Schöne, being without M O, attached excessive weight to the readings of B which occasionally presents the readings of the M O family. His apparatus often cites A F P for readings which appear to be peculiar to B.

L is a valuable addition to our stock of MSS. It preserves some readings which must have been corrected by Jerome himself, and which do not appear in the 'Codices Posteriores,' and it seems to be independent of both families, M O and A N P S. It is clear that it owes its present form to the work of an editor, who has not displayed any excessive care. There is a constant displacement of matter, and many of the synchronisms of the original have been destroyed. The editor has often attempted to compress Jerome's text by a change in the construction and often throws two notices into one. Less often he breaks one up into two. Many of these changes betray a defective understanding of the text. The faults of the editor are enhanced by those of the scribe. The MS. is full of errors, and its readings may be regarded as valueless where they are not supported by a MS. of another family. The readings quoted above will show how it escapes the errors of A P[2]. In three of them, 61 *l*, 139 *e*, 173 *m*, it escapes errors of M O. The same is the case in the following instances:—

45 *h* Philammon R: Filammon (Filamon) A B F L N O* P: Filiammon M O: Fidamon T.

[1] Q omits the entry 61 *i*, but has the words 'uel comcce' at the end of 61 *h*.

[2] 189 *q* is however an exception.

145 *n* Spoletinus A L N P R T: Spolitinus F: Politinus B: Spolentinus O: Polentinus M.

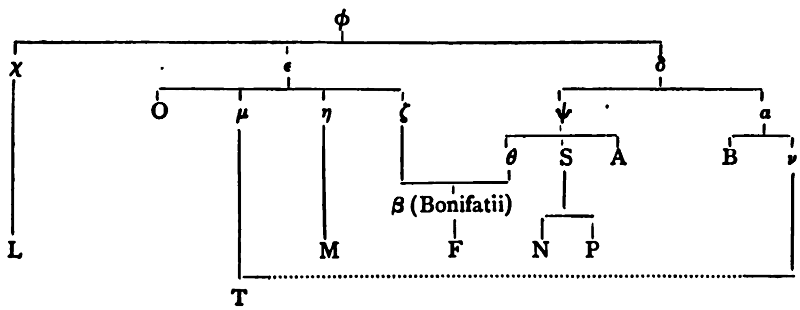
T seems to be more closely related to M O than to A P. I have not found an instance where it sides with A P against B M O, but there are several instances where it sides with A B P against M O, and still more where it sides with M O against A B P. It contains some corrections of errors which are found in almost all MSS., and perhaps go back to Jerome; thus in 75 Lac. *Tit.* T alone has 'Alcamenes'; in 95 *c* N T alone have 'Thales.' Its agreements with B are curious, and it has clearly been contaminated from some source akin to B. This fact reduces its value when found in agreement with that MS. It has also one curious agreement with L in 181 *h*, where both MSS. read 'Atlans (Athlans) mons.' The corrections and contamination may well be the work of the same editor. There appears to be no common principle governing the degree to which F and T respectively present the readings either of the M O or of the A N P S family. T ought to be valuable where O is defective, as M is the only other representative of the M O family.

Sundermeier[1] attempted by means of Augustine's orthography of proper names to prove that he used a text more closely resembling that of A P than that of B. It is interesting to observe that, whatever may be the value of Augustine's orthography, it approaches that of L still more closely.

Next to a combination of M O with the A N P S family, L M O would appear to be the best combination; where O is defective, L M should be sufficient. M by itself is a treacherous guide. We must however be careful, especially when dealing with dates, to assure ourselves that the combination is not fortuitous.

The consensus of the best MSS. is in favour of a fairly correct orthography. The false orthography which defaces Schöne's edition receives little support from L or from O or from S, and might well be replaced by one more consistent with that of Jerome's other works.

If it is necessary to draw up a genealogical tree of the different MSS., the following should be as good as any:—



§ 6. The Marginalia in O.

No introduction to the Bodleian MS. would be complete without some account of the marginalia. I have indicated above[2] the different kinds of marginalia that exist. There is one class common to all MSS. which is generally represented in O by the upright marginalia, though some of these are omitted in O as in other MSS. Another class, peculiar to O, appears

[1] *Quaestiones Chronographicae*, Bremae, 1896. [2] p. 10.

in sloping uncials; it is very seldom that the sloping marginalia in O represent the marginalia common to other MSS. The upright marginalia in O call for no special notice[1]. They are all either glosses or chronological notes; they appear irregularly in MSS. of the same or of different families, and throw little light on the history of the MSS. The sloping marginalia on the other hand are for the most part abstracts of select entries in the text. Schöne has accordingly suggested that they are selections made from Jerome to form the first part of the Chronicle of Marcellinus. Against this it may be urged that the notices 'de frumentis, &c.' on 35 a, 'Atheniensium reges, &c.' on 48 a, 'de temporibus, &c.' on 48 b, 'acta Neronis, &c.' on 115 b, and 'episcopi apud, &c.' on 136 b are unintelligible apart from the text. Moreover these marginalia are in the same hand as the text of O, or at least in a contemporary hand, while the Chronicle of Marcellinus is in a later hand. Sometimes, however, the sloping marginalia are not mere abstracts. 76 b 'Nabuchodonosor . . .' is of the nature of a gloss, while 117 b 'Vespasianus capitolium . . .' is at once an abstract and a supplement. The same applies to 120 a 'Ignatius . . .', 122 a 'Augusta . . .', and 140 b 'Sarmata discipulus . . .' The following marginalia combine the nature of an abstract with that of a synchronism or of a chronological note:—

41 a	Cyzicus . . .	86 b	ex Aethna . . .
48 b	arca testamenti . . .	87 b	filosophi post . . .
49 b	dād eo . . .	89 b	Alexander Filippi[3] . . .
50 b	templum . . .	90 a	Alexandria condita . . .
58 b	Elias . . .	94 a	liber sapientiae . . .
61 a	quidam Cartaginem . . .	98 b	Carthago in . . .
66 b	Roma parilibus. . . .	100 b	Cicero nascitur[3] . . .
67 b	Esaias et . . .[2]	102 b	Vergilius nascitur . . .
73 b	Hieremias propheta . . .	105 b	Sallustius Crispus . . .
75 b	'Nabuchodonosor . . .' and 'Danihel . . .'	108 a	Vergilius Brundisi . . .
80 b	Aggaeus . . .	119 a	Iosephus Dometiani . . .
81 a	Pythagoras . . .	119 b	Iohannes apostolus . . .
84 b	Socrates nascitur . . .	127 a	sub Seuero . . .
85 a	Hippocrates medicus . . .	128 a	Tertullianus sub . . .
		136 b	$\overline{\mathrm{CCCXVIII}}$ synodus . . .

78 b 'Medorum regnum . . .' is of the nature of a supplementary chronological note, not of an abstract.

[1] The following is a list of the upright marginalia in O:—

55 b	principium LX . . .	= Schöne	67 *c*	131 a	iobeleus iuxta . . .	= Schöne	183 *aa*
[66 b	See p. 23.]			131 a	$\overline{\mathrm{VIII}}$ persecutio . . .	„	183 *gg*
84 a	principium LXXI . . .	„	103 *x*	132 b	initium iobelei . . .	„	185 *ll*
99 b	prius nomen . . .			134 b	iobeleus secundum . . .	„	189 *aa*
119 a	II persecutio . . .	„	161 *xx*	135 b	X persecutio . . .	„	189 *dd*
120 a	$\overline{\mathrm{III}}$ persecutio . . .	„	163 *uu*	140 a	iobeleos secundum . . .	„	194 *mm*
129 b	$\overline{\mathrm{VI}}$ persecutio . . .	„	179 *yy*	141 b	Corgonium dicit . . .	„	196 *gg*
130 b	$\overline{\mathrm{VII}}$ persecutio . . .	„	181 *nn*				

[2] This is an abstract of a passage omitted from the text of O, but found in A B F L M P R T. See Schöne 83 *f*.

[3] The information contained in these entries must be derived from a foreign source.

The following marginalia are misplaced:—

50 b 'templum Solomonis . . .' fifty-two lines too high.

76 a 'in agone . . .' about thirty-seven lines too high.

100 b 'Gaius Marius . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Gaius Lucilius . . .'

116 b 'Vespasianus apud . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Vespasianus duobus . . .'

134 b 'Galerius Maximianus victus . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Galerius Maximianus superato . . .'

The displacement of 50 b suggests that the error arose in transferring this series of marginalia from one 26-line MS. to another; the copyist has placed this note on the right line of the page, but one leaf too early. This suggestion is confirmed by the reading *excidium*, 52 a in O, 61 *m* (Schöne). This reading is found in A B N P Q R S, but not in the text of O nor in F L M T. It seems probable, therefore, that the series of abstracts was originally made in a 26-line MS. allied to A B N P Q S, and was copied from this into the margin of another 26-line MS., from which it was copied into O[1]. I will attempt to show hereafter that these marginalia must have been added after the text and upright marginalia had been written.

There remain a number of sloping marginalia which are either found in other MSS. or are similar in character to those found there.

The following is a complete list of these:—

66 b. 'a Salmanassar[2].' This appears to be in the margin of A F M P, and in the text of B L. In R T it appears in the Median column. See Schöne 81 *a*.

66 b 'hoc in . . .' These words are in the margin of F P, and appear from Schöne to be in the text of A, and to be omitted by B. They are omitted by L, but in the form adopted by the 'Priores' they would be meaningless.

81 b 'ideo secundus . . .' In M N this passage is in the margin, as I have discovered by personal inspection. It is omitted by L, and would appear from Schöne's edition (99 *q*) to be in the text of A B F P R. If so, it must have made its way there through the margin. In T it appears in the Persian column.

91 b 'ab hoc . . .' This passage appears in the text of L T. It is omitted by F, is in the margin of P, and would appear from Schöne's edition (117 *n*) to be in the margin of A B M R.

104 a 'Antiocheni annorum suorum numerum XC Caesares computant.' 'XC' here is probably a copyist's error for 'a C.' The whole passage is a paraphrase of the marginal notice 'ab hoc loco . . .' which occurs under the next year. This proves that the ordinary marginalia must have already existed in the MS. in which the abstracts were first inserted.

104 a. 'ab hoc loco . . .' This passage is in the margin of A P T and is omitted by F L. According to Schöne (137 *p*) it is also in the margin of B M R.

105 a 'Cicero ut . . .' = Schöne 139 *f*, for which see p. 18 above.

109 a 'Tertullianus in . . .' This passage is in the text of A L, and would appear from Schöne (145 *q*) to be in that of R also. According to Schöne it is in the margin of B F P. It is also in the margin of T.

[1] The presence in 67 b (above) of the abstract of a passage wanting in the text of O is further evidence that the abstracts were not made from the text of O.

[2] If this is not rather to be regarded as belonging to the upright marginalia.

111 b 'principium LXXXI . . .' This passage is in the margin of A P T and the text of L. It is omitted by F, and from Schöne 149 *f* it would appear to be in the margin of B M R.

127 b 'in hoc anno iobeleum a maioribus inuenimus obseruatum id duodecimo anno Seueri et CCLI Antiochenae urbis.' This passage is, according to Schone (177 *l*), omitted by M, but appears in the text of A and the margin of B F P R. It is also in the margin of L T.

It will be observed that no passage is found both in the upright and in the sloping marginalia of O. But the latter contain many passages similar in character to those which appear among the upright marginalia. Compare especially 131 a 'iobeleus . . . ,' 132 b 'initium . . . ,' 134 b 'iobeleus . . . ,' 140 a 'iobeleos . . .' with 127 b above. It is clear therefore, that the scribe who copied the sloping marginalia into O carefully avoided repeating the upright marginalia, which must therefore have been in O already. By combining this result with that obtained on p. 23 above, we learn that abstracts were first inserted in a 26-line MS., allied to A B N P S, and already containing some of the ordinary marginalia; from this they were transcribed into another 26-line MS., and from this they were transcribed, along with such of the ordinary marginalia as were not already present, into O.

The sloping hand which appears in these marginalia is also to be found frequently throughout the entire MS. in corrections and in crowded writing at the end of a line or below the last complete line of an entry or of a page. Thus on f. 40 a 'tus sit' below the last line is in this hand; on f. 123 a (Hadr. 19) we have first a correction in this hand and then an addition; on f. 124 a the last words 'ferri uisus' are in this hand; on f. 132 a, l. 21 is finished in this hand; on f. 138 a, l. 25, the word 'Constantinopolim' is supplied in this hand; on f. 130 b the entry 'Nouatus . . .' is corrected in this hand. On f. 135 b the entry 'pax . . . reddita' is, with the exception of the first word, in this hand. Note also the growing approximation towards this hand in the upright marginalia towards the end of the MS. On ff. 131 a, 135 b 'VIII persecutio ualeriani,' 'X persecutio . . .' seem to pass out of the one hand into the other. It is therefore probable that the upright and sloping uncials belong to the same scribe. If so, the summary on f. 145 should also be by the original scribe. Traube[1] has argued that because this summary is only brought down to 442 A.D., it cannot have been copied into O much later than that date; otherwise it would have been continued. He therefore dates the sloping hand in O about 450 A.D., and suggests that the upright hand must in consequence be placed between 400 and 450. The argument is not convincing, but there is nothing to prevent both the upright and the sloping hand from belonging to the middle of the fifth century.

The later marginalia will be dealt with in the next chapter.

[1] op. cit., Praef., p. xi.

THE HISTORY OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE more recent history of our manuscript is not difficult to trace. It was acquired from some unknown source by Jean du Tillet, Bishop of Meaux, who died in 1570. Pontacus borrowed it from him, and cites it by the name of Meldensis (M) in his edition of the *Chronica*. Sirmond, also, in the preface to his edition of Marcellinus[1], refers to it as belonging to the library of du Tillet. It next passed to the Jesuit College of Clermont at Paris, for which Sirmond may have borrowed it. When the Clermont library was sold in 1764, it was acquired by Meerman, and, on the sale of his library in 1824, it was bought by Gaisford for the Bodleian. Du Tillet had received authority from Francis I to collect MSS. from French libraries, and, as will be seen hereafter, there are reasons for supposing that the Bodleian MS. was in the south of France about 1400.

Traube[2] has expressed the opinion that the MS. was written in Italy, but professes his inability to specify the place more exactly, or to state when it was removed from Italy. The examples of early uncial writing are not sufficiently numerous to render the task of dating the MS. altogether simple. When attention was first called to it, it was supposed to belong to the sixth century, but Traube now places it in the fifth century, and this opinion is confirmed by the opinions of other scholars which have been communicated to me. Many of my readers will probably be able to determine the palaeographical question better than I can[3]. Traube has, as we have seen above[4], endeavoured to find a further argument for an early date in the supposed fact that the chronological summary on f. 145 is brought down to 442 A.D. He is of opinion that if it had been copied into our MS. at any distance of time from that date, it would have been continued. This is, however, far from being a safe conclusion. Of all Schöne's MSS. B is the only one in which the chronological summary at the end of Jerome's Chronicle is continued to a date approaching that of the MS. In A L M P there appears to be no continuation. In F the summary is brought down to 444 or 445 A.D., and in R to 443 A.D., while the family of Marcellinus MSS. derived from O all continue the summary to 442 A.D. and no further. As it is impossible to throw all these MSS. back to the fifth century, we must abandon the attempt to date O by the absence of a further continuation.

It is doubtful, however, whether Mommsen and Traube have not erred in supposing that this summary was continued to 442 A.D. in O. The summary as it now stands in that MS. only extends to 435 A.D., and the date 442 A.D. rests on the supposition that the supplement to the summary began on the lost leaf and included the words, quoted by Mommsen[5] from

[1] Marcellini v. c. comitis Illyriciani chronicon multo quam antea emendatius et auctius, Lutetiae Parisiorum 1619. f. ā i, and *Opera Varia* (Parisiis 1696), tom. ii, p. 347, cited by Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 48.

[2] Op. cit. p. xii.

[3] While not venturing to express any opinion on the palaeographical evidence as to the date of the MS., I would commend to the notice of palaeographical students the frequent use at the ends of lines of minuscule forms or of forms which are losing their uncial character.

[4] p. 24.

[5] *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 49.

Paris. 4870, and found in other MSS. descended from O: 'A Valente VI et Valentiniano iuniore usque in consulatum Eudoxii colliguntur anni LXIIII, ac per hoc a XV Tiberi anno, quo dominus predicare incepit, in consulatum Eudoxii et Dioscori fiunt anni CCCCXL.' But it is clear that the supplement to Jerome's summary must at some date have stood, as it now stands in O, without these words. If we begin the supplement where it now begins at the top of f. 145 a in O, we have first of all a part down to 'CCCXCII' (l. 4) or possibly down to MCLXXV (l. 6), contributed originally by some scribe in the year 421 A.D., and then a further continuation by some scribe of the year 435 A.D. As the passage quoted above only dates from 442 A.D., the supplement to Jerome's summary as it now stands in O must, when first written, have followed immediately after Jerome's own summary. It is moreover doubtful whether the passage quoted had originally any connexion with the supplement to the summary, as found in O. If it was written in order to bring that summary down to the time of the scribe who wrote it, why was it not placed at the end of the existing supplement? If on the other hand it was originally inserted in a MS. where there was no supplement to the chronological summary, the most natural place for it would be that which it occupies in Paris. 4870, &c., at the end of Jerome's summary. There is therefore no reason to assume *a priori* that the supplement of 442 A.D. was copied into O along with the supplements of 421 A.D. and 435 A.D., and the fact that the supplement to the summary, as preserved to us, begins on a new quaternion, in a sloping and no longer in an upright hand, and with the first words of the supplement as it must have existed before the supplement of 442 A.D. was inserted, suggests that the scribe who inserted this supplement intended it to begin exactly where it does begin in our MS. Where then did the passage quoted come from? It must have been in O, because no one would have any motive for inserting it after the year 442 A.D.[1], and if it was in O it must have been on the last leaf, and, as we have seen, it appears to have been no part of the summary copied into the MS. on f. 145. Now, as we have seen above, the sloping marginalia were copied from a MS. of another family after O was completed. The presumption therefore is that the summary was copied along with them, and that it had no place in the archetype of O. The archetype of O did however contain marginalia, represented by the existing upright marginalia[2], and there is therefore nothing improbable in its having contained at the end an entry carrying Jerome's summary down to 442 A.D. This would explain the peculiar position of that continuation in Paris. 4870, &c. On this hypothesis 442 A.D. should probably be the date of the archetype of O, as it cannot be shown that any of the notes inserted by the scribe himself were of his own composition. The sloping marginalia ought to be the composition of a scribe who wrote in 421 or 435 A.D. They are often of a chronological character, and their author would be a likely person to add to the chronological summary at the end of the work.

The account of this MS. in the Palaeographical Society's Series regards ff. 33–81 a and 81 b–144 as the work of two different hands, and is followed in this respect by Madan in his Summary Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Vol. I, p. 441. Traube tacitly corrects this error, which is due to a failure to recognize that the distinction between large and small writing belongs to the form of the *Chronica*, and does not imply a difference of scribes.

The sloping uncial writing found in the marginalia and summary were originally regarded

[1] p. 24. [2] See p. 22 *note*.

as somewhat later in date than the upright uncials of the text of the *Chronica*, but Mommsen and Traube regard the hands as contemporary. Thompson[1] calls attention to the presence of the cursive forms of b and d in the summary, and it is interesting to observe that the same features may be observed in the text in the cases, especially numerous towards the ends of lines, where the upright uncials degenerate into sloping uncials, cf. 'duxerit' (f. 128 a, l. 30); 'reddita' (f. 135 b, l. 27); 'nisibī' (f. 138 b, l. 25). The presence of tails, generally curling to the left, which becomes more common as the transition to minuscule writing advances, is very frequent in the sloping uncials of O, but is not uncommon in the text. Cf. 'iudaei' (f. 115 b, l. 19), and observe the letters p, q, and even m on ff. 115–119. Compare also 'habetur' (f. 70 a, l. 8). There seems therefore to be no reason for regarding the marginalia and chronological summary as the work of a different scribe from the text of the *Chronica*.

An interesting feature of O is the appearance of a cross at the top left-hand corner of each quaternion. Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson informs me that this cross, which does not appear in the Marcellinus portion of the MS. is really the XPI sign and constitutes an invocation of Christ, such as is not uncommon at the beginning of gatherings in later MSS., but is not found in any earlier than this. I have discovered a similar, but smaller sign at the beginning of two of the three quaternions of S, of which the first leaf remains. It is difficult to be sure about the last quaternion. A cruciform arrangement of an ordinary entry in sacred history is common not only in S, but in most of the early MSS. The occurrence of the sign at the beginning of each quaternion both in O and in S suggests that it may go back to Jerome. Another feature which may go back to Jerome is the distinction between Roman and Greek numerals for the signatures of the earlier and latter parts of the Chronicle respectively. As the distinction between these two parts belongs to the original form of the Chronicle, it is not improbable that the difference in the signatures is also part of the original form.

Marcellinus and a continuation were added to this MS. towards the end of the sixth century, and the last leaf or leaves of this continuation must have been lost at an early date, since their contents are omitted by a whole family of MSS. descended from O. A hand, perhaps of the sixth century, has inserted the words 'Lacaedaemonior· IIII· Labotes XXXVII.' on f. 53 a. From this time we have little clue to the history of the MS. till we come to the close of the Middle Ages. Several missing dates in the 'fila regnorum' have been supplied by a thirteenth-century hand. Examples of this are to be seen on ff. 69 b, 71 b, 72 b, 75 a, 88 a, 108 a. About the year 1400 what are now the first thirty-two leaves were supplied by a hand belonging apparently to the south of France. Very shortly after this date a whole mass of marginal notes was contributed by one or more south French[2] hands. These notes are to be found in the fifteenth-century as well as the fifth- and sixth-century parts of the MS. The hand is rather a troublesome one; but Mr. R. L. Poole of Magdalen College has kindly made a selection of the more important of these marginalia, which are printed in Appendix IV to the present volume. I had hoped to find in the authors cited some clue to the identity, or at least to the locality of the scholiast. But my researches have proved unsuccessful. I append, however, a list of the authors cited for the benefit of any scholar who may wish to pursue the inquiry further.

[1] *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197.

[2] So the palaeographical scholars whom I have consulted. But see p. 63, below.

1. Bede, *Chronica Maiora; Commentary on Acts; Historia Ecclesiastica.*
2. Nicolaus Trivet, *Annales ab Origine Mundi ad Christum.*
3. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei; Epistola ad Generosum.*
4. Gulielmus de Nangis, *Chronica ab Adam.*
5. Hugo de S. Victore, *De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum.*
6. Josephus, *Antiquities; De Bello Iudaico.*
7. Jerome, *Epistolae; Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel; Adversus Iovinianum; De Viris Illustribus; Apologia adversus Libros Rufini; De Situ et Nominibus.*
8. Justin.
9. Vincent of Beauvais. *Speculum Historiale.*
10. Petrus Comestor, *Historia Scholastica.*
11. Titus Livius, *Decade I.*
12. Orosius.
13. Paulus Diaconus, *Historia Romana.*
14. Jordanis, *Romana; Getica.*
15. Solinus, *Polyhistor.*
16. Sextus Rufus, *Breviarium.*
17. Cicero, *De Officiis.*
18. Valerius Maximus.
19. A. Gellius.
20. Solomon Rashi, *Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel.*
21. Nicholas de Lyra, *Commentaries on* 1 *Esdras, Judith, Daniel, and Esther.*
22. Isidore, *Chronicorum Epitome.*
23. Justinian, *Digest; Code.*
24. Helinandus, apparently cited from Vincent of Beauvais.
25. Tertullian, *Adversus Iudaeos*, apparently cited from Jerome and Vincent.
26. Raveñ.
27. *Prologus super Livium.*
28. Ado Viennensis, *Chronicon.*
29. Africanus.
30. Ptolemy, *Almagest.*
31. *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani.*
32. Egesippus, *De Excidio Urbis Hierosol.*
33. *Martyrologium.*
34. Regino Prumiensis.
35. Seneca, *Ludus.*
36. Eusebius, *Ecclesiastica Historia.*
37. Suetonius.
38. Martyrium S. Clementis.
39. *Liber Pontificalis.*
40. Martinus Oppaviensis, *Chronicon.*
41. Bernardus Guidonis, *Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum.*
42. Sicardus Cremonensis.
43. Deusdedit Cardinalis, *Canones.*
44. Sigibertus (?).
45. Cassiodorus, *Historia Tripertita.*
46. Roderic of Toledo, *De Rebus Hispaniae.*
47. Ambrose, *De Obitu Valentiniani Consolatio.*

Mr. Poole has verified a few of these references, and I have verified almost all the remainder. The references to Raveñ, Africanus[1], and the *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani* have however baffled me. With few exceptions the authors quoted are Latin, and it is probable that in all the exceptional cases a Latin version was used. There is a large preponderance of the works of mediaeval French writers and comparatively few of Italian writers among the citations, a fact which confirms the opinion that the hand is south French rather than Italian.

The references to Livy are perhaps the most striking. First among these deserves to be mentioned the notice (f. 103) of a prologue containing Jerome's date of the birth of Livy. Frigell[2] mentions two MSS. containing some such prologue, viz. Vaticanus Palat. 875, written about 1445 A.D. and Venetus S. Marci 362, written about 1453 A.D., both apparently written in Italy, though the latter is by a German scribe. The prologue as it appears in the Venice MS. is printed by Valentinelli, Bibliotheca MSS. ad S. Marci Venet. 1873, Tom. vi. p. 12; and Dr. Ehrle has kindly sent me a transcript of the prologue from the Vatican MS. Professor Walters of King's College, London, has since informed me that he has found a copy of this prologue

[1] The reference to Africanus may well have been taken from a chronological summary at the end of a MS. of the *Chronica*. Compare the summaries at the end of T.

[2] Collatio codicum Livianorum, Upsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1878, p. 11.

in a Paris MS. of Livy, and M. Omont has kindly identified the MS. and sent me a collation of its text of the prologue, with some information on the history of the MS. The Paris MS. (Lat. 5740) belongs to the fourteenth century, and, as appears from a note in the MS., was presented by Pope Clement VII. to his secretary, Jean Muret, in 1393 A. D. Another note by the same hand runs as follows: 'Dominus Iohannes Brevis Coxe,' which implies that the MS. belonged to Jean Courtecuisse, who died, as Bishop of Geneva, in 1423 A. D., but had resided in Paris up to the previous year. The following is the text of the prologue according to the Paris MS.: 'Titus liuius actor presentis operis historiographus fuit, ut refert beatus Hieronimus in libro quem scripsit de temporibus. pataui ortus est anno ab urbe condita DCLXXXXIIII. anno tertio olympiadis centesime septuagesime none, eo quo anno natus est M̄. Messala coruinus orator eximius, qui diuo ottauiano augusto primum dein tyberio cesari adherens anno urbis DCCLXXI. olympiadis centesime nonagesime ottaue anno ultimo imperii tyberii anno tertio obiit pataui anno etatis eius septuagesimo septimo. quo anno obiit ouidius naso poeta egregius in scithia apud thomos opidum relegatus. Et hodie pataui cernitur eius saxeus tumulus in monasterio sancte iustine cum huiusmodi saxo incisis litteris. V·F· | T·LIVIVS | LIVIAE . T . F. | QVARAE. L | HALYS | CONCORDIA | LIS PATAVI | SIBI ET SVIS | OMNIBVS.' It is clear that '159' in the scholium on Jerome is an error for '179,' the date against which the scholium is entered, and which is actually given in the prologue just quoted. It is important to notice that this is not in Jerome the date of the birth of Livy, but of the Catilinarian conspiracy on which Jerome cites Livy as an authority. The prologue must have been originally written between 1360 A.D., the date of the discovery of the supposed tomb of Livy at the monastery of St. Justina (the inscription on which, still to be seen in the Salone at Padua, it reproduces almost word for word and line for line), and 1393 A. D., the date when the MS. containing it was presented to Muret. MSS. containing this prologue cannot therefore have been widely distributed by 1400 A. D., but it is important to note that the Paris MS. does not agree with the readings or the foliation of Livy as cited by our scholiast. The following readings cited from Livy are peculiar and might conceivably prove useful in identifying the MS. in question, if it has not disappeared. On f. 73 b thirty-four years are ascribed to Ancus, and on ff. 79 b, 82 b forty-seven years are assigned to Tarquinius Superbus. There are references by number to the leaves of a Livy MS. on ff. 88, 90 b.

I have also attempted an investigation of the MSS. of Trivet's *Annales ab Origine Mundi*. Five MSS. of this work are known to me to be in existence, Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi, Paris. 4929, 16018, 16019, and Berolinensis Phill. 1846. Of these Paris. 4929 is dated 1462, and the Berlin MS. is described as belonging to the latter half of the fifteenth century, while the London MS. appears never to have been out of England. Paris. 16019 was apparently in the Sorbonne before the end of the fourteenth century, and contains no handwriting at all resembling that of the Jerome scholiast. Paris. 16018 does contain a few somewhat similar notes, and formerly contained the Rhythm of Orosius, and the Chronicle of Martinus Oppaviensis (now 16017) as well as Trivet. It was written in 1367, and bequeathed to the Sorbonne by Guillaume de Sauvarville, Canon of Rouen, in 1385. It is interesting, though, of course, not conclusive that these two MSS. of Trivet's *Annales* and a MS. of the prologue to Livy should all have been at Paris in 1400 A. D.

After the numerous apparent clues to the history of this MS., it is rather disappointing to be compelled to admit that all we know is that it was written in Italy in the fifth century, and was in France about 1400, where it was probably found by du Tillet in the sixteenth century, and so made its way to Meaux, Paris, the Hague, and Oxford.

APPENDIX I

THE PARIS MANUSCRIPTS

In addition to the fragments of S (Lat. 6400 B) there are in the National Library at Paris three manuscripts of the *Chronica* old enough to deserve a notice in this volume. The following description is the result of notes which I took on a recent visit to Paris. Various points of detail are noticed in their proper place in my Introduction.

Q. Parisinus Lat. 4858 is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the middle of the ninth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation, followed by a fragment of the *Quicumque vult.* According to the foliation the MS. should contain 109 leaves, but one leaf has been missed in the enumeration after f. 101 and there is a hiatus of one leaf after f. 103, so that the MS. must have originally contained 111 leaves. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular lines, and, contrary to the practice of most MSS., the number and position of the perpendicular lines vary according to the number and position of the different columns in the MS. The prefaces are written in minuscules, but the Chronicle proper begins with a very close reproduction of the form presented in O. This form is gradually modified as the work proceeds, till it becomes typical of a ninth-century MS. The first three pairs of opposite pages contain thirty lines each; the next pair contains twenty-nine, and the next two pairs again thirty; after this the number of lines to a page is for most of the first part of the Chronicle fixed at thirty-three, but afterwards varies greatly, sometimes reaching as high as thirty-eight. The writing is at first in uncials, but occasional minuscule letters appear on the first page; on the third pair of pages the greater part of one event is written continuously in minuscules; after this minuscules become more and more common; they first appear in the 'fila regnorum' on one of the sixth pair of opposite pages, and gradually replace uncials for entries in black ink both in the 'fila regnorum' and in the 'spatium historicum.' In the latter part of the Chronicle the rule is established that uncials are employed for everything in red ink, and minuscules for everything in black. At the beginning of the Chronicle there is also the same distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, and the same crowding of events as compared with the 'fila regnorum.' This distinction is maintained with very few exceptions as far as the fall of Troy. In the remainder of the first part of the Chronicle the rule is for writing to be regulated by the ruled lines, and crowding is the exception. I have not noticed the occurrence of any blank lines. There are occasional references to this MS. in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius.*

D. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4860, formerly Colbert. 240 and Regius 3730 a, was written in black ink between the years 939 and 954, according to a statement in the MS. itself. It appears to be copied from a Codex Augiensis of 840 A.D.[1] It is clear from several notices in the MS. itself that it was at Mainz in the tenth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the Chronicon Consulare of Prosper, the Chronicles of Cassiodorus and Jordanes, and various other chronological works. The unipaginal arrangement is maintained throughout; in the first part of the Chronicle there are no special columns for events, but events are entered against any column of dates, as in the edition of Pontacus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy in all forty-six leaves, and there are from forty-one to

[1] See Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, p. 363, note 2.

forty-three lines on each page. There is a notice of this MS. by Mommsen in *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, pp. 363–5.

C. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4859, formerly Colbert. 1398, apparently the Pithoeanus of Pontacus, is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the tenth century. As in T, there is no title-page. It begins with a table of contents, apparently applying to some other MS.; then come the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without continuation, followed by the 'Ordo plenarius' as in T. At the foot of this are the words 'Continet ... II. ccc. xcv' as in T. Then comes a summary headed 'Incipit secundum Severum' (also in this place in T). These are followed by 'cons. ordenari post opus sancti ieronimi constitutum,' and by extracts from some work, beginning with 'liber primus, cap. viii :—in huius sacri monasterii,' and ending with 'numquam accedere temptauisset.' At the end of the MS. is the signature 'P. Pithoue' (Petrus Pithoeus). The MS. is written on 156 leaves, of which the *Chronica* occupy 152. There are twenty-six lines on each page. The bipaginal arrangement common to 26-line MSS. is continued as far as A. Abr. 1968. Red ink is used (as in L) for accessions, a few events, and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum.' From A. Abr. 1117 to A. Abr. 1979 uncials are used throughout; elsewhere the writing is mainly in minuscules.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PASSAGES IN RED INK

All matter entered in this list is in red ink: everything else is in black ink.

(1) The following *fila regnorum*[1]:

ff. 33 a–45 a	Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum, Atheniensium
45 b–48 a	Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum[2], Latinorum
48 b–54 a	Assyriorum, Atheniensium, Lacedemoniorum[3], Corinthiorum
54 b–62 a	Assyriorum, Hebraeorum Isl[4], Lacedemoniorum, Corinthiorum
62 b–65 a	Medorum, Hebraeorum Isl, Lacedemoniorum, Corinthiorum
65 b–67 a	Hebraeorum Iuda, Hebraeorum Isl, Latinorum, Lydorum
67 b–71 a	Hebraeorum, Atheniensium[5], Lydorum
71 b–74 a	Hebraeorum, Lydorum
74 b–80 a	Iudaeorum, Lydorum[6]
80 b, 81 b	Iudaeorum captiuitas
82 b	Romanorum
87 a–90 a	Macedonum[7, 8, 9]
91 a	Asiae
91 b–92 b	Syriae, Asiae
93 a–101 a	Syria[10]
104 a–107 b	Alexandriae
107 b[11]–117a	Iudaeorum
135 b	*Anni persecutionis*

(2) Olympiads[12, 13, 14, 15, 16],

(3) Accessions of emperors.

(4) The following passages:

33 b = Schöne 35 *d*	apud hebraeos
44 b, 45 a, l. 18 = *post* 53 *a*, *β*	troia capta, troia capta
ff. 46 a = 55 *Lat.*	latinis . . . tribus
48 b = 57 *i*	profetabat samuhel
49 b = 61 *b*	david . . . hebraeos
50 b = 61 *c*, *e*	hebraeorum . . . asaf
51 a = 61 *g*	pelasgi . . . obtinuerunt
51 b, 52 a = 63 *in filis*	solomon . . . est
52 b = 63 *c*, *e*	hebraeorum . . . sameas
53 b = 65 *Isr.*	apud . . . XXII
54 a = 63 *g*	tertio . . . XVIIII
54 b = 65 *Iud.*	I *alterum in* XLII *et* iustus,
54 b, 55 b = 65 *f*, 67 *a*	hebraeorum . . . anani
56 a = 67 *d*	thraces . . . obtinuerunt
56 a = 67 *d*	thraces . . . obtinuerunt
57 b = 69 *a*	apud . . . heliezer
58 b = 69 *c*	quarto . . . XXIII
58 b = 69 *f*	profetabant . . . eliseus
58 b = 69 *g*	elias rapitur
59 b = 69 *h*	ionadab . . . habetur
59 b = 71 *c*	hebraeorum . . . occiditur
60 a = 71 *b*	quinti . . . XXV
60 b *bis* = 71 *g*	elisseus . . . moritur
62 a = 73 *d*	VII . . . obtinuerunt
63 b = 75 *f*	profetabant . . . ionas
64 b = 79 *Tit.*	olympias prima
64 b = 79 *β*	secundum . . . uictor
65 a = 77 *d*	aegyptii . . . optinuerunt
65 a = 77 *Lyd.*	lydorum . . . XXXVI

[1] The headings are always black.

[2] On f. 47 b (= Schöne 57 *Sic.*) 'reges . . . sunt' is black.

[3] On f. 53 a (= Schöne 63 *Lac.*) 'lacaedaemoniorum . . . XXXVII' is black.

[4] On f. 60 b (= Schöne 71 *Isr.*) the last I in XVII is black.

[5] On f. 70 b (= Schöne 85 *Ath.*) 'athenis . . . princi' is black.

[6] On f. 75 a (= Schöne 89 *Lyd.*) 'XXXVI . . . XV' is inserted in black by a later hand.

[7] On f. 87 a (= Schöne 109 *Mac.*) 'XI, XII' are black.

[8] On f. 87 b (= Schöne 111 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'pausanias' is black.

[9] On f. 88 b (= Schöne 113 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'ptolomaeus' is black.

[10] On f. 96 a (= Schöne 125 *Syr.*) 'XII' is inserted in black by a later hand.

[11] Red ink is used for the Jewish column as soon as the Alexandrine column ceases.

[12] 'XIX olimpiad'', 'XX olimpiad'' (f. 69 b), 'XXIX olimp' (f. 71 b), 'XXX olimp' (f. 72 b), 'XLVII olimpiad'' (f. 76 b), 'CLXII olimp̄' (f. 99 b), 'CXCI olimpiad' (f. 108 a), are inserted in black by a later hand.

[13] On f. 80 b the last I in the figures LXII, LXIII, LXIIII is black.

[14] On f. 94 b 'olimpiad' 138' is written in black by a later hand over 'CXXXVIII' in red.

[15] On f. 131 b the last I in 'CCLXII' is black.

[16] On f. 135 a CCLXXI is written in black by a later hand over an entry in red ink erased. On f. 135 b Ol. 272 has apparently been entered in black and subsequently erased. On f. 136 a 'CCLXXIV' is written in black by a later hand over 'CCLXXIIII olymp'' in red ink erased. On f. 141 a CCLXXXIIII is inserted in black by a later hand.

ff. 65 a = 79 *Tit.*	olympias prima
65 a = 79 *e*	primam olimpiadem
65 b = 79 *c*	profetabant . . . supra
65 b = 79 *f*	profetabant . . . oded
66 b = 81 *Tit.*	prima . . . israhel
67 a = 81 *n*	mare . . . XVII
69 a = 83 *m*	mare . . . cares
70 a = *post* 85 *Aeg.* 12	post quem
72 a = 87 *c*	post . . . LXVIII
73 b = 89 *b*	hebraeorum . . . habetur
73 b = 89 *i*	hieremias . . . orsus
73 b = 89 *m*	olda . . . profetabat
74 b = 89 *s*	profetabant . . . hieremias
75 b = 91 *h*	anno . . . ioacim
75 b = 91 *n*	in . . . habentur
76 b = 93 *a*	profetabant . . . baruc
76 b = 93 *δ*	iudaea . . . capitur
76 b = 93 *β*	nabuchodonosor . . . CCCCXLII
76 b = 93 *Iud.*	hebraeorum . . . hierusalem
77 b = 95 *a*	in . . . danihel
78 b = 95 *Med.*	cyrus regnauit . . . medorum
78 b = 95 *q*	cyrus . . . homi
79 b = 97 *a*	• profetabant . . . filius
80 b = 99 *m*	apud . . . maximus
80 b = 99 *p*	profetabant . . . malachias
81 b = 99 *α*	secundo . . . IIII
81 b = 99 *γ*	in qua
82 a = 99 *δ*	clemens . . . clementis
82 b = 101 *b*	templum . . . zacharia
82 b = 101 *e*	XVII . . . xerxis
84 b = 105 *d*	ea . . . mardocaeo
85 b = 107 *d*	neemias . . . minister
86 a = 107 *s*	neemiam . . . hierusa
88 a = 111 *Aeg.*	posquem
89 b = 115 *i*	iudaeorum . . . maximus
90 a = 115 *q*	alexander . . . babylonem inter
ff. 90 b = 115 *Pers.*	alexander
90 b = 115 *y*	lydiam
91 a = 117 *e*	iudaeorum . . . onias
92 a = 117 *v*	iudaeorum pontifex
92 a = 119 *g*	iudaeorum pontifex
92 b = 119 *in fil.*	demetrius . . . tradidit
95 a = 125 *a*	iudaeorum
97 b = 127 *d*	romani . . . perse
101 b = 133 *o*	huc . . . cessit
104 a = 137 *o*	gaius . . . caesar
109 b = 145 *r*	ihs . . . nascitur
109 b = 145 *t*	colliguntur . . . XV
111 b = 149 *e*	DXLVIII
111 b = 149 *e*	MLX
111 b = 149 *e*	MDXXXVIIII
111 b = 149 *e*	ĪĪXLIIII
111 b = 149 *e*	DCCCCXLII
111 b = 149 *e*	ΠCCXLII
111 b = 149 *g*	ihs . . . salutarem
111 b = 149 *h*	ihs . . . suos
111 b = 149 *i*	ihs . . . prophetias
112 b = 149 *k*	ex . . . obpresserint
113 b = 153 *f*	petrus . . . primus antio
116 a = 157 *m*	petrus . . . paulus
116 b = 157 *q*	post . . . XI
117 a = 159 *in fil.*	XLII
117 a = 159 *in fil.*	CCXXXVII
117 a = 159 *in fil.*	DXC
117 a = 159 *in fil.*	MCII
125 b = 173 *n*	antoninus suum
135 a = 189 *d*	XVIIII . . . sunt
135 a = 189 *Tit.*	persecutionis ·I·
136 b = 191 *in fil.*	huc . . . subiecimus
137 a = 192 *m*	constans
138 a = 193 *f*	constantinus
140 b = 195 *i*	antonius monachus
143 a = 197 *e*	gratianus
144 b = 198 *k*	ualentinianus

APPENDIX III

TEXT OF PASSAGES NOT CLEARLY LEGIBLE IN MANUSCRIPT OR COLLOTYPE

f. 33 a l. 4, 5	... lybia epafi fili (us *erasum*) ae filius ...
4 *marg.*	busiris tyrannus crudeliter hospites necans
20 *marg.*	europam postquam ei iuppiter mixtus est uxorem habuit asterius crètènsium rex ex quo genuit minoem radamànthum et sarpedonem
b 4 *marg.*	pontificatum suscipit finees
35 a 25 *marg.*	fabula raptus proserpinae et orci
43 b 5, 6	assyriorum XXVI tautanes XXXII
44 a 5	apri calidonii et maleagri fabula
46 a 17	mychenis post necem aegisti
48 a 9 *marg.*	regnasse dicit
49 a *Tit.*	primus corinthiorum rex: aegyptiorum
58 b 29 *marg.*	elias rapitur tempore acrippae siluii regis latinorum qui undecimus ab aenea regnauit
62 a 23 *marg.*	sardanapallus tarsum et anchialos condidit
63 b 22 *marg.*	mater remi et romuli uirgo uestalis electa uiua defossa est infantes iuxta ripam fluminis faustulus repertos uxori aecae laretinae alendos tradit quae pulchritudine quaestum faciens lupa appellata est unde etiam nunc lupanaria
25	filia eius adimendi
30	ram uiua defossa
64 a 12 *marg.*	fidon argiuus mensuras et pondera primus inuenit
67 b 28 *marg.*	hoc in primis anni romuli gestum est sed quia pagina uacabat hic scriptum
68 b 28 *marg.*	ān uno quod tempus interregnum dictum est
73 b 30 *marg.*	olda mulier profetes
75 b 9 *marg.*	nabuchodonosor rex chaldaeorum capto ioacim rege hierosolymae etiam uasa templi in babyloniam transtulit eo tempore quo tarquinius priscus romanis regnabat
2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17	XVIII, XVIIII, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIIII
75 b 9	profetabant hięremias baruc *minio erasum*
17	MCCCCX
18 *marg.*	danihel ananias azarias tempore tarquinii prisci fuerunt in babylone profetantes
76 b 22 *marg.*	regnauit regno medorum extraneus
79 b 16 *marg.*	tarquinius superbus uincla taureas fustes latumias carceres compedes catenas exilium metalla excogitabat
79 b 28 *marg.*	tarquinius superbus ob uiolatam a filio lucretiam regno pulsus
80 a 28 *marg.*	anacreon lyricus poeta cognoscitur
b 16 *marg.*	aggaeus zacharias et malachias profetae tempore tarquinii superbi fuerunt
81 a 8 *marg.*	pythagoras philosofus clarus habetur qui post annos CCLXII ab urbe condita fuit
b 4 *marg.*	ideo secundus annus bis scribitur quia unus annus in magorum fratrum septem menses computantur
83 b 1	tione urbis
21	filius darii XX
84 a 27 *marg.*	xippae termae
b 30 *marg.*	magister eorum qui
85 b 10 *marg.*	consulibus eiectis facti
86 a 10 *marg.*	romae rursus consules creati
19 *marg.*	democritus empedocles zeno parmenides ceterique philosophi
22 *marg.*	hippocrates medicus post CCCX ān
90 a 9	imperium hostes pugna
91 a 8	redactis plurimos captiuorum in aegyptum transtulit iudaeorum pontifex maximus
b 3	maccabaeorum
93 b 24	cartaginienses XC romanorum naues in sicilia capiunt metallo consule in fugam uerso
29	macedonum imperio recedentibus
94 a 13 *marg.*	iosephus a ptolomaeo dux iudaeae constituitur
95 b 14 *marg.*	thera insula subito emersit
96 a 12 *marg.*	eumenes eumenia in fryga condidit
23	cum ab antiocho per legatos hannibal reposceretur cui se a scipione uictus sociauerat ad prusiam regem bithyniae transfugit quem cum rursus per flamininum etiam ab eo senatus repeteret et tradendus
23 *marg.*	hannibal ueneno se interficit qui etiam apud libyssam bithyniae sepultus est
b 25	statius caecilius
97 b 15 *marg.*	romani perse interfecto macedonas et illyrios et galatas liberos esse iusserunt
16	galatas liberos (beros *erasum*)
98 a 15 *marg.*	P. terentius comoediarum scribtor libertate donatus in arcadia moritur

98 a 20 andriam antequam edilibus uenderet caecilio multum se miranti legit
23 iudas aduersum demetrii duces inito proelio occiditur tribus annis pontificato gesto
26 aristarcus grammaticus agnoscitur
27 dux iudaeorum ionatha frater iudae baccide duce demetrii iudaea expulso pontificatum suscipit
b 28 *marg.* a̅n̅ LVI alii t̅m̅ antiquiorem eam dicunt C̅X̅V̅I̅
29 XV *corr.* XXXV
99 a 13 *inter lineas manu marginali* rum interficit
101 a 20 romanos testamento
22 seleucus ab antiocho filio cyziceni uiu(us e)xuritur
24 titus lucretius poeta nascitur qui postea amatorio poculo in furorem uersus cum aliquot libros per interualla insaniae conscripsisset quos postea cicero emundauit propria se manu interfecit anno aetatis X̅L̅I̅I̅I̅I̅
b 22 cicero sic refert memoria teneo pueris nobis (prim)um latinae docere coepisse plotium quendam
102 b 15 *marg.* uergilius nasgitur minor ciceronem a̅n̅ XXXV pompeio et crasso consulibus
18 M. porcius casto (*corr.* cato) stoicus philosofus agnoscitur
18 *marg.* marcus pomcius (*corr.* porcius) cato stoicus
103 a 28 *marg.* titus liuius historiarum scribtor pataui nascitur
b 30 diodorus siculus (clarus *erasum*) graece scri
104 a 25 *marg.* prohibitae mulieres lecticis et margaritis uti quae (nec uiros *erasum*) nec uiros nec liberos haberent et minores essent a̅n̅ XLV
30 *marg.* antonius mensem quintilem iulium dici decernit
ibid. G. iulius caesar in curia idibus martiis occiditur et fasces dolabella suscipit*
105 b 7 *marg.* minor cicerone a̅n̅ XXI
10 *marg.* herodes alienigena regnauit iudaeis a̅n̅ XXXVII
30 medio transactis
107 b 10 *marg.* sibi monarchia
16 *marg.* pilades pantomimus chorum primus et fistulam inuenit cum ueteres ipsi et saltarent

107 b 25 *marg.* qui uoluntate
108 b 5 et patras deductae
109 a 14 plurima conciderunt
18 *marg.* marcellus tullius tiro ciceronis libertus prima notas
29 *marg.* contra iudaeos
b 27 l (*post* triumfarat) *erasum*
110 b 18 *marg.* oboedius in exilio moritur et iuxta tomos sepelitur
26 hyrcania
27 fenestella historiarum scribtor
112 a 10 noctem (noctem *erasum*) uersus ut stellae in caelo uisae sint terraeque motus in bithyniae nicenae urbis multas
11 *marg.* terrae motu facto in bithynia aedes plurimae nicae ruerunt
15 huius rei quod saluator isto anno passus sit euangelium praebet iohannis in quo scribitur post XV an tiberii caesaris tribum (*corr.* tribus) annis dominum praedicasse iosephus etiam uernaculus iudaeorum scribtor circa
28 pilatus praeses secreto noctis imagines caesaris in templo statuerit et haec prima seditionis
b 28 dogmate ad tiberium referente tiberius rettulit ad
113 b 3 petronio praefecto
9 *marg.* caesaris et arae consecratae sunt
27 interpres petri aegypto et alexandriae X̅P̅m̅ adnuntiat
29 primus antiochiae episcopus ordinatur euodius
114 a 29 *marg.* palaemon grammaticus interrogatus quid inter stillam et guttam esset ait gutta stat stilla cadit
115 b 15 *marg.* nero ut similitudinem troiae ardentis
116 a 17 *marg.* musonius et plutarchus philosofi insignes habentur
26 *marg.* uespasianus iudaeam uastat athuc magister militiae
117 a 11 publici (ci *manu marginali*)
b 27 *marg.* titus cum nihil uno die praestitisset dixit amici diem perdididi
118 a 11 romanae ecclesiae secundus constitur episcopus clemens ann XII
119 b 7 *marg.* apostolus iohannes exilio solutus efesi habitauit
24 *marg.* iohannes apostolus . . . passionem domini LXVI
120 a 1 traianus de dacis et scythis triumphauit

120 a 2 *marg.* traianus omnes prouincias superat et ctesifontem et babyloniam occupat
25 *marg.* plinius secundus sub traiano fuit
121 b 19 *marg.* nicomedia sub hadriano ruit et nicaeae plurima tunc euersa sunt
27 *marg.* athenienses ab hadriano imperatore leges petentes accipiunt
122 a 13 *marg.* quadratus discipulus apost' et aristides filosofus
28 *marg.* augusta appellata est uxor hadriani secunda post dometiani uxorem
b 29 *marg.* basilides alexandriam haeresim gnosticorum excitat
123 a 28 *marg.* ualentinus et cerdo magister marcionis sub hadriano romam uenerunt
126 a 24 *marg.* commodus mense septembrio nomine suo appellauit qui etiam commodianas thermas aedificauit
127 b 14 *marg.* thermae antiochiae aedificatae sunt
28 *marg.* et CCLI antiochenae urbis
128 a 24 *marg.* caracalla se rogauerit
129 b 13 *marg.* iudicio exercitus imperauit
130 a 20 *marg.* filippus macedoniae ciuitatem filippus suo nomine aedificauit
29 inferiore budaliae
b 25 *marg.* nouatus presb'
131 a 26 *marg.* ualerianus imp ut persecutionem indixit a sapore rege persarum captus usque ad senectutem ei seruit
29 *marg.* sapor rex persarum usque cappadociam uastat
b 17 *marg.* odenatus decurio palmyrenus persas ita agresti manu uastauit ut ad ctesifonte castra poneret
132 a 26 dux cognomento francus cuius familia hodie apud antiochiam perseuerat
b 15 constantinopolim et (et *manu marginali*)
19 quo apud
133 a 10 exercitus nouam
11 est condere
b 3 cadaueris
134 a 16 *marg.* inseri cum
17 priuatu habitu
22 *marg.* diocletianus alexandriam quae achillaeo duce romana dicione recesserat octabo obsidionis mense cepit
135 a 1 *marg.* terrae motu sub diocletiano facto tyrii et sidonae multa opera innumerabiles populos ruina sua obpresserunt
11 *marg.* diocletianus nicomediae maximianus mediolani purpuram deposuerunt
136 a 13 *marg.* arrius presbyter alexandri episcopi alexandrinae eccl. pulsus ab eo haesim instituit
136 a 17 *marg.* CCCXVIII synodus ap̄ nicaeam propter arrianos facta XVII an̄ imperii constantini
23 *marg.* licinius post imperium thessalonicae priuatus occiditur
29 interficitur
b 14 *marg.* hellenopolim quae ante drepana uocabatur constantinus martyris luciani matris suae nomine nuncupauit
20 *marg.* constantinus uxorem suam faustam occidit
25 *marg.* episcopi apud antiochiam arrianorum
137 a 3 tempora non
b 14 *marg.* constantinus ab eusebio nicomedensi episcopo baptizatus in arrianum dogma declinat
138 b 11 *marg.* sapor rex persarum christianos persequitur
140 a 25 donatus a quo supra donatianos in africa dici memorauimus carthagine
141 a 4 *marg.* andreae
8 *marg.* nicomedia funditus euersa
16 *marg.* synodus arimino et seleucia
24 *marg.* constantinopolitanae urbi
26 *marg.* hilarius libro pro se constantio ap̄ constantinopolim porrecto ad gallias redit
27 constantinopolim pellitur
b 7 presbyteros qui
11 *marg.* gallia per hilarium ab arrianorum fide reuocata est
24 *marg.* corgonium dicit de germanicia et cymatium de gabata
26 athanasi ab arrianis
142 a 21 forte hostium equite conto ilia perfossus interiit
143 b 28 prouincias quas regebat quam a barbaris uastarentur erasit
144 a 7 descenderunt
b 9 ualens lege data monachos militare iussit nolentes fustibus interimet
145 a 18 II secunda persecutio a dometiano fratre titi qui nonus regnauit orta est anno imperii eius XIIII a quo etiam iohannes euangelista in insula quae pathmos appellatur relegatus apocalypsim uidit
22 III tertia persecutio facta est a traiano qui XI regnauit an̄ imp eius X
25 qui XVII regnauit
27 regnauit primus
28 electus inconsulto senatus an̄n
30 an̄ imperii eius primo

APPENDIX IV

SCHOLIA

f. 2 c *Ad* **tranquillo**] Suetonius Tranquillus.

f. 3 B *Ad* **Quadragesimo secundo**] vel 41.

f. 4 D *Ad* **secundum minorem**] ac'

Ad **anni quingenti quadraginta octo**] Immo sunt 440 anni.

In marg. infer.] isti duodecim superfluunt et solum fuerunt quingenti Nam eusebius errauit errauit [*sic*] atribuendo amon regi iuda 12. annos qui solum duobus regnauit errat etiam in iosia filio suo de vno anno et in ioachat de vno ut ibi probat beda[1]. Et istos duos annos substrahit de parte sequenti que debet habere .440 annos

f. 5 B *Ad* **sexta decima potestas**] thebanorum ut in c. precedenti et statim tangit

f. 5 *b* *Ad* **Anni** M.dcccc.l.] immo solum .1946.

f. 36 *In angulo super. marg.*] dinastia secundum treuet[2] dicit potestas eligendi regem uel imperatorem que potestas aliquo tempore erat in vna ciuitate quandoque in alia secundum quod eficiebantur maiores nec erat in hoc certum tempus ordinatum dicit autem quod egipcii post xviii. dinastiam que erat diapolitanorum ceperunt vti suo imperatore primusque de suis regnauit super eos sethus annis 55.

Sub **Primus sethus**] durauit annis nouemdecim hec dinastia.

f. 37 *Super* **Tro**] troi

Post **Confingitur**] id. Augus. de ci. dei li. xviii. c. 13.

f. 41 *Super* **Ipsipyile**] ipsiphile

f. 41 *b* *Ad* **abimelech**] non fuit rex super totum israel sed solum super sichimitas secundum W[3].

Super **thola**] in samre

Post xxii] treuet[4] dicit quod uero xxiii vt patet iudic. x. c. et reprihendit Guillelmum Sancti Dionisii[5] cuius cronicam in sequentibus exhoc dicit deficere continue in anno uno.

f. 43 *b* *Ad* **Hebreorum**] vide iudicum xii. c.

f. 44 *Super* **maleagri**] meleagri.

Post **troia capitur**] W[6] dicit anno 15. id recitat [?] triuet[7] super anno 2796 tamen inpugnat ex eo quod anno .7. post troie capt[iuitatem] scribitur regnasse michenis egistus secundum ipsum eusebium

f. 44 *b* *Super* **hebraeorum**] hic deficiunt .x. anni quibus ante labdon iudicauit israel agilon ut patet iud. c. xii. secundum Bedam[8] / tamen eusebius non super hec ponit minus de tempore ab exitu de egipto ad edificacionem templi salomonis.

Ad **aealon**] zabulonites

Super **labdon**] de efraym

Ad **Troia capta**] scilicet labdon *fortasse alia manu.*

sicut dicit treuet[9] beda hic ponens troie capt[iuitatem] non ponderauit quod eusebius obmisit .x. annos iudicature achilon quos ipse beda ponit secundum hebreos et quod non concordauit cum eo in annis iosue. Caue quod eusebius

[1] Chronica maiora, 133, 139.

[2] Nicolai Triuet Annales ab origine mundi ad Christum, sub anno 1949 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi).

[3] Gulielmi de Nangis Chronica ab Adam, ad annum 2820 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 E iv).

[4] op. cit. 2722.

[5] Gulielmum de Nangis 2823.

[6] op. cit. 2868.

[7] op. cit. 2786.

[8] Chron. mai. 67.

[9] op. cit. 2805.

bene ponit annos 480 [1] ab exitu de egipto usque ad edificacionem templi Salomonis

f. 46 *Post* clxxuiii] durauit

Sub **regnauit aeneas**] Idem Aug. de ci. lib. 18. c. 19.

f. 47 *Post* **descensus**] vide etiam anno **xx**. regni saul.

f. 47 *b* *Ad* dcccclxii] Augustinus xuiii. libro [c. 19 *supra lineam insertum*] de ci. dei dicit 959· beda 972·[2]

Super **carni**] quia ydolis carnem offerebant

f. 48 *Super* **siluius**] qui et postumus

Ad xxuiiii] nichol· treuet[3] per errorem dicit hic 39 sed primum ponit beda[4] et hugo[5]

f. 48 *b* *Ad* **saul xl**] idem Augustinus de ci. libro 18· c. 20. et ita habetur actuum xiii. iosephus dat samueli ·15 et sauli 20 iose· libro ·10[6] vbi agit quantum regnatum sit apud iudeos dicit saul regnasse 20· annis et tamen si bene uideatur communiter sibi in ceterum libro 6 in fine[7] dicit saul regnasse cum samuele 18· annos et post eius mortem duos idem etiam posuerat prius[8] de samuele et quod ante saul rexerat post heli 12· al· 15 annis

f. 49 *b* *Ad* **Codrus**]—et quia in hoc facta est gelus translacio ideo fit etiam denominacio anniuersalis ab eo per W[9] post eusebium

Ad **ann** xl] idem augustinus de ci. libro 18. [c.] 20 [?]

f. 50 *Super* **erystheus**] rex lacedemoniorum

f. 50 *b* *Ad* dccccl] hoc anno dauid cepit iherusalem

f. 51 *Super* **codrus**] rex atheniensis

f. 51 *b* *Ad* **Solomon filius dauid xl**] xii. annorum tantum erat cum regnare cepit patre uiuente ut uult ieronimus in epistola ad uitalem presbiterum[10] et dicit triuet quod fuit inunctus anno 39[11] regni dauid

f. 52 *Post* **troianum bellum ann** cxliii] iustinus libro ·1·[12] ponit eam[13] longe prius conditam ab amazonibus

Ad **egressus israelis**] quintus annus erat solum incohatus sed uide quia Beda[14] ponit solum annos 480 nec c ix libri regum habet opositum clare quia quod ibi dicitur de quarto anno refertur ad annos regni salomonis ut ibi satis patet in principio capituli et in fine. Et nota quod secundum veritatem hebraicam. ultra annos hic enumeratos per eusebium sunt addendi .x. pro iudice aylone quem ipse transiliit et tunc ab ingressu terre promisse usque ad edificacionem templi essent .ix. iubilea precise [sed hec esset contra **sex**[15]].

f. 52 *b* *Ad* **laosthenes**] consecracio templi

f. 54 *Ad* clxxuiii] alii scribunt 177

f. 54 *b* *Ad* **Asa**] Nota quod iste cepit regnare anno **xx**. regni ieroboam ut legitur iii reg. c. xv.

f. 55 *Super* **atys**] alius frater vocatus est capis secundum triuet[16]

Ad **xxiiii**] triuet[17] ponit 23 sed primum ponunt beda[18] et hugo[19] et v. [?] 19[20] unde ipse triue[t] addit annum unum post agripe 40 annos

f. 55 *b* *Ad* **Nabad**] iste incepit regnare anno secundo asa regis iuda ut 3 reg. 15 et ibi sequitur quod fuit mortuus nabad isto capitulo ante asa.

Ad **ioed**] alias ioel

Baas iiii] iiii *linea perscripta deletum, et supra additum est* **xxiiii** annis et cepit regnare anno 1° regis asa ut scribitur iii. reg. 15

[1] *Post* 480 saltem uno minus *deletum*.

[2] Potius 962. Chron. mai. 76.

[3] op. cit. 2828.

[4] Chron. mai. 75.

[5] Hugonis de S. Victore De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 103).

[6] Antiq. x. 8, § 4.

[7] ibid. vi. 14, § 9.

[8] ibid. 13, § 5.

[9] Hoc reperire non potui.

[10] Hieron. epist. lxxii. 4.

[11] Potius 28, op. cit. 2928.

[12] Hoc de *Epheso* narrat, ii. 4, § 15.

[13] *Sc.* carthaginem.

[14] Chron. mai. 86.

[15] Haec verba addita sunt fortasse alia manu.

[16] op. cit. 2986.

[17] ibid.

[18] Chron. mai. 91.

[19] Item Cod. Paris. 14872, f. 55 *b*.

[20] Vincentii Bellovacensis Speculum Historiale, ii. 66.

f. 55 *b* *Ad* **xl**] Hic deficit annus unus
f. 56 *Sub* **capis**] hic condidit capuam

[*Dehinc excerpta tantum praebebimus.*]

f. 56 *b* *Ad* **Ambri**] Comestor dicit .iii. reg' articulo 34[1] contencionem et diuisionem populi ante regnum istius de qua habetur iii. reg. xvi. durasse per tres annos et iō dicitur regnasse . . .

Ad **xxxuiii**] legitur .iii. reg. xvi. hoc anno cepisse regnum achab. sed ut scribit comestor articulo 34[2] hic est uicium scriptoris sed pro pº vide expresse iii. reg. c. ultº.

f. 57 *b* *Ad* **Achab**] iosephus libro uiii dicit eum regnasse annis xx. et mensibus .ii.[3] et ita recitat comestor articulo 35.[4] et ita uidetur uerius quia cepit regnare anno 38· asa et filius eius ochozias anno 17. iosaphat ut etiam dicit comestor in fine 4. regum[5] et vide quod scripsi infra in ochozia / tene textum

Ad **Abdias**] Inc. aug' de ci. libro 18. c. 44.

f. 58 *Ad* **tiberinus**] ab hoc fluuius dictus est qui prius ambula dicebatur uel albula

f. 58 *b* *Ad* **ioram**] . . . sed uerius uidetur quod solum tribus ut concurat mors eius et ocosie de quo sequitur

f. 59 *b* *Ad* uii] beda[6] ponit solum ui [idem legitur ii para. 22[7]] et idem uidetur[8] ponere comestor[9] nisi ponatur anno incerto pro completo sed eusebius sequitur lxx. ut dicit beda et accedit 4 reg. xi sed patet quod solum 6.

f. 60 *b* *Ad* **aremulus**] titus liuius[10] et orosius hunc uocant Romulum.[11] sed eutropius[12] beda[13] et comestor[14] dicunt ut eusebius

f. 62 *b* *Post* **supputantur** mccxl] triuet[15] secundum bedam[16] ponit 1448. / iordanis[17] tenet cum eusebio et ponit reges 36· sed beda computat tempus usque ad cirum . . . triuet dicit quod assirii perdiderunt hic monarchiam sed multos reges habuerunt orosius li. 2. c. 17[18] dicit quod regnum assiriorum prius ad medos transiit ut hic postea ad scithas caldeosque et rursus ad medos uaria sorte | clarius uero dicit libro 5 c. ii.[19] quod uicto sardanapalo potestas babilonie fuit apud medos sed [aliter postea *inter lineas scriptum*] proprietas apud caldeos . . .

f. 63 *Ad* **macedonum primus rex**] uide aug. de ci. dei libro xii. c. xi.

Ad calcem] secundum triuet[20] macedonia olim dicebatur emachion et ciuitas principalis edessa quam iste crebrius uocauit egeam et populum egeadas secundum iustinum lib. uii.[21]

f. 63 *b* *Sub* **ionas**] W[22] dicit ioel de tribu ruben

Ad **zacharias**] comestor[23] tangit hic quod necesse est regnum uacasse post ieroboam xxiii. annis uel istum regnasse tantundem.

Ad **quae cum septimo**] idem eutropius[24] sed triuet[25] dicit quarto

f. 64 *Ad* **siluius**] W[26] dicit quod regnauit annis 44 / et dicit quod fratrem suum primogenitum expulit regno idem beda[27] et eutropius[28]

Ad xliii] triuet[29] probat [. . .[30]] quod solum xxii. . . .

f. 64 *b* *Ad* **pueri cum adoleuissent**] iero in quadam exposicione super ·6· alis seraphim[31] dicit quod Romulus natus est anno quo mortuus est osias rex iuda ut aparere debet ex hiis que in hoc libro scripsit.

In marg.] nota quod solinus[32]

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[1] cap. 33 (ed. 1503).
[2] cap. 33.
[3] Potius annis xxii. Antiq. viii. 13, § 1.
[4] cap. 34.
[5] cap. 47.
[6] Chron. mai. 108.
[7] *Supra lineam addita.*
[8] *uic'*.
[9] loc. cit.
[10] i. 3. 9.
[11] Potius Aremulum Orosius, i. 20. 5.
[12] Potius Paulus in Historia Romana, p. 7, 22, ed. Droysen.
[13] Chron. mai. 110.
[14] iv. reg. cap. 17.
[15] op. cit. 3145.
[16] Beda, Chron. mai. 115, re ipsa ponit 1240.
[17] Rom. 49.
[18] i. 19, ed. Zangemeister (1889).
[19] ii. 2.
[20] op. cit. 3153.
[21] cap. 1.
[22] op. cit. 3264.
[23] iv. reg. cap. 47.
[24] Pauli Hist. Rom. p. 7, 30.
[25] op. cit. 3181.
[26] op. cit. 3268.
[27] Chron. mai. 117.
[28] Pauli Hist. Rom. p. 7, 29.
[29] op. cit. 3178.
[30] Verbum haud satis clarum aut rasura.
[31] Hieron. epist. xviii. 1.
[32] Solini Polyhist. cap. 2, p. 5 (ed. 1543).

f. 64 *b* *Ad* **posuit**] uero primo fuisse hunc ludum olim actum sed postea intermissum ponunt actores secundum triuet

Ad calcem] pocius uidetur secundum triuet[1] quod prima olimpias processit per 15 annos cum secundum bedam et martirologium commune christus natus sit anno t° olimpiadis 193 et faciunt annos 771 / nec mireris quod eusebius ponit christum natum olimpiade 194 quia ipse addit annos regis amon ut alibi patet.

Et infra, alia manu] Numerus olimpiadum eusebii uel Ieronimi uidetur clare conuenire ei quod legitur .2. maca. ·4· c.[2] item quod ipse ponit hic de africano et super anno dominice passionis

f. 65 *Ad* **Boccoris** xliiii] W.[3] et Vinc[entius][4] dicunt xlvi

f. 65 *b* *Post* **transtulit**] Iero. libro p° super ezechielem·[5] incipit hic illos 390 annos . . . liberati iudei per istoriam libri hester . . . propter quod ipsemet iero. in fine dicit ibidem uideri pocius incipiendum a tempore manaem regis israel . . .

f. 66 *b* *Supra*] Isaie. 8. c. legitur quod adhuc lxv· anni et non esset cap[tus] siue damascus et c. quia inferri posset ad tempus inter finem regni assiriorum et principium romanorum ut declarat orosius lib. 2·[6] licet non all[egat] ysaiam

Post **condita**] et est xi kal maii secundum solinum[7] et n. triuet[8]

Ad idem] solinus[9] ponit hec fuisse . . .

Ad **alcmeon** ii] ab hinc non fuerunt apud athenienses reges ad uitam sed per 10. annos tantum secundum W.[10] et habebant hic se pagani[11] [?]

Ad **an** ccl] W[12] dicit 240

Ad calcem] Iero in p° super eze·[13] dicit hanc captiuitatem per salmanasar fuisse factam anno ·vi· ezechie regis iuda ut sacra regum narrat istoria .s. iiii. regum ·xviii· sed de alia precedenti legitur iiij· regum ·xv·

f. 67 *in capite*] Nota quod de tempore condicionis urbis uarie scribunt istoriographi nam orosius li· ii·[14] scribit eam conditam olimpiade vi· scilicet post euersionem troie anno 404·[15] / eutropius secu[ndus] concordat in olimpiade set a troia dicit annum 429[16] Solinus dicit anno 433 incipiente olimpiade ·7·[17] Euseb[io] concordant augustinus[18] et beda[19] sed triuet[20] dicit se mirari de beda qui non sequitur 70. sed hebraicam ueritatem secundum quam urbis condicio atribuenda est octauo anno ioachan qui secundum eum tercius olimpiadis quinte et ab euersione troie 427·

Alia manu] nota quod solinus[21] uidetur pre ceteris examinasse quia . . .

f. 68 *Ad* **sibylla**] et dicit W[22] quod ista fuit prophetisa sublimior . . .

Post **capitur**] et per 80 annos eis subdita secundum W[23]

f. 68 *b* *Ad calcem*] . . . et idem festus[24] et solinus[25]

f. 71 *Ad* **Gyges**] de hoc dicit tullius de officiis[26] quod habuit annulum inuisibilitatis

f. 72 *Ad* **archilochus**] huius libros secundum ualerium[27] ex urbe sua lacedemonii iusserunt exportari ne inficeret iuuenum mores.

f. 72 *b* *Ad* **secundum hebraeos**] et hanc sequitur iero. super ezechiel libro i·[28] idem beda[29] et iose·[30] et tex· iiii regum c. 21 et triuet

Ad **fraortes**] hic secundum orosium libro primo[31] semper pugnauit contra asirios et persas

f. 73 *Ad* **celebratur**] hic secundum ualerium[32] adulteranti filio oculum unum eruit reliqu[um] sibi ut satisfaceret legi, &c.

[1] op. cit. 3181.
[2] 2 Macc. iv. 18?
[3] op. cit. 3283.
[4] Potius xliv, Speculum Historiale, i. 97 (ed. Venet. 1591).
[5] lib. i, ad Ez. iv. 4 seqq.
[6] cap. 2.
[7] cap. 2, p. 4.
[8] op. cit. 3200.
[9] cap. 2, p. 5.
[10] op. cit. 3311.
[11] pagm^n. (!)
[12] op. cit. 3318.
[13] loc. cit.
[14] cap. 4, § 1.
[15] *Hic adnotatur alia manu* In alio libro est 414 sed pocius debet, *&c.*
[16] Atramento minus nigro parum lucide scriptum. Eutropius, i. 1 habet 394, Paulus autem 419.
[17] Solini Polyhist. cap. 2, p. 5.
[18] De Civitate Dei, xviii. 22.
[19] Chron. mai. 125.
[20] loc. cit.
[21] loc. cit.
[22] op. cit. 3322.
[23] ibid. 3336.
[24] Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.
[25] loc. cit.
[26] iii. 9, § 38.
[27] Valerium Maximum vi. 3, ext. 1.
[28] loc. cit.
[29] Chron. mai. 133.
[30] Antiq. x. 4, § 1.
[31] Hist. i. 19, § 4.
[32] vi. 5, ext. 3.

f. 73 *b* *Ad* **iosias xxxii**] secundum io. regnauit 32 [1] ut recitat beda [2] et triuet li. iiii.[3] habet libri regum et parali ponunt solum de 31· [*super lin.* idem ponit beda] et iere· dicens esse 23· annos a ·xiii regni iosie usque ad quartum filii eius et tunc cepisse regnare nabug' . . .

Ad **ancus**] hic condidit hostiam ciuitatem. Et dicit festus quod regnauit 34· annis [4] solinus dicit idem titus liuius et dicit solinus quod obiit olimpiade 40 [5]

f. 74 *b* *Ad* **priscus xxxuii**] festus dicit 38 [6] solinus [7] dicit 37 et titus liuius [8] 38

Ad **miraculum**] immo esset imposibile nisi eusebius addidisset iosie unum annum ex quo dederat tot annos amon et alios superflue in ioachim ubi dicit beda [9]

f. 75 *Ad* **panetios**] istoriam ponit agellius noctium atticarum [10]

f. 75 *b* *Supra*] ab anno quarto ioachim computat scriptura regnum nabug' [iere· 25] quia ex eo non solum caldeis et iudeis sed etiam asiriis egipciis moabitis aliisque gentibus innumeris dominari cepit secundum triuet . . .

Ad **reuertitur**] in ii. esdr. c. i legitur . . . magr̄ in istoriam iiii regum articulo 48 [11] dixit quod uoluit eum ducere babilonem sed postea remisit eum in iherusalem retentis obsidibus et nobilibus pueris sicut Daniel et socios . . . [?] uero rediens in iherusalem occidit eum . . .

f. 76 *Ad* **alyattes xlviiii**] melius dicunt 24 [12] secundum N. triuet et male quia erauit in tempore capcionis babilonis

f. 76 *b* *Supra*] Beda [13] ponit solum annos a fundacione templi 430 Roa [?] quia ut supra uisum est eusebius sequendo lxx dat xii annos amon qui solum [?] debet habere ii . . .

f. 77 *b* *Ad* mccccxxx] hoc anno nabug' optinuit siriam inferiorem et egyptum et iudeos qui transfugerant misit in babilonem ideo quidem hic incipiunt computare annos 70· transmigracionis secundum triuet [14] et hic interfectus est ieremias secundum uin[cencium] [15] sed contra facit finis libri iere.

Ad ann. ix *Iudaeorum*] hic moritur nabug' magnus et succedit alius nabug' secundum uincencium in spec. li. 3.[16] c. 117 et idem W. in cronico fran.[17]

Ad mccccxl] iosephus li. x.[18] ubi ponit istoriam macabeorum scribit daniel . . .

Ad ann. xiiii *Iudaeorum*] hic cadit uisio eze· que ponitur xl· c· et dicit Rab[binus] Salōn in principio eze· quod hic annus fuit iubileus [19] ideo dicit tex[tus] xl. c. in exordio anni antonomasice scilicet iubilei

Ad ann. xuiiii *Iudaeorum*] Iste est annus 30. transmigracionis . . . istud scribitur in alio libro super anno xii. captiuitatis secundum uinc[encium] in spe. li. 3.[20] cap. 117 dicit nabug' obiisse . . .

f. 78 *b* *In capite*] Orosius de ormesta mundi li. 2. c. 2 [21] dicit quod babilon fuit capta per cirum . . .

Ad ann. xxui *Iudaeorum*] . . . io. c. 52 in fi.[22] . . . io. li. x.[23] . . . c. 1. baruc . . .

In marg.] dicit orosius li. 1. cap. 17 [24]. . . .

Ad **Cyrus annis xxx**] Magister Nichol. de lira [25] recitat opinionem rabi salomonis et hebr' . . .

ut etiam Nichol. . . .

f. 79 *Ad* **Croesus** xu.] iustinus [26] et orosius [27] scribunt hunc cresum . . .

f. 79 *b* *In capite*] triuet [28] recitat cirum . . . et sic uocatur in istoria iudith

Ad **romanorum** uii] sol[inus] [29] dicit 25. festus dicit 34. titus liuius dicit 47 [30] [?] paulus in istoria longobardorum [31] dicit tempore tarquinii Cirum liberasse iudeos.

[1] Potius 31, Antiq. x. 5, § 1.
[2] Chron. mai. 139.
[3] op. cit. 3339.
[4] Potius 24, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2; item Solinus cap. 2, p. 5, Livius i. 35. 1.
[5] Potius 41, Solinus loc. cit.
[6] Potius 37, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.
[7] cap. 2, p. 5.
[8] i. 40. 1.
[9] Chron. mai. 139.
[10] Auli Gellii Noctes Atticae xiii. 28.
[11] Comestor iv. reg. cap. 39.
[12] Potius 35, op. cit. 3354.
[13] Chron. mai. 142.
[14] op. cit. 3368.
[15] Vinc. Bellovac. Spec. Hist. ii. 114.
[16] Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.
[17] op. cit. 3483.
[18] cap. 7.
[19] Ita, teste Arturo Cowley, rab. Salomo Rashi in comment. in Ezech. i. 2, p. 511 (ed. 1713).
[20] Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.
[21] Hist. ii. 2, § 9.
[22] Iosephi Antiq. x. 11, § 2.
[23] ibidem.
[24] i. 19, § 10.
[25] Ad 1 Esdrae i. 1, tom. I. 330 *b* (ed. Mentelin).
[26] vii. 1, § 3.
[27] ii. 6, § 12.
[28] op. cit. 3412.
[29] cap. 2, p. 5.
[30] Sextus Rufus, 2, et Livius, i. 60. 3, habent 25.
[31] Pauli Historia Romana, p. 14, 1.

f. 79 *b* *Ad* **uicesimum annum ciri**] comestor super esdram art. v. et vi.[1] dicit de anno tercio ciri . . .

f. 80 *b* *Ad* **cambyses** uiii] iosephus libro xi antiquit[atum[2]] ponit . . . beda[3] concordat cum eusebio ysidorus[4] tacet

Ad **historia conscribitur**] sed ut dicit nicholaus de lira[5] non est verisimile iudeos tantum fuisse au[er]sos . . . sed magister in istoriis ad hec bene respondet

Ad **fratres**] Magister nicholaus de lira super Daniel c. ix.[6] et uiii.[7] et xii.[8] et plenius super hester[9] et super iiii. c. esdre[10] dicit post cambisem . . . et in hoc sequitur opinionem rabi sal[omonis][11] et hebreorum . . . iosephus libro xi[12]

f. 82 *b* *Ad* *an.* ii] bis computat istum annum propter uii menses magorum qui precesserunt ita continetur in alio libro

Ad ccxl] ergo ista rubrica male situata hic quia defecerunt ·x· anni Ideo titus liuius dicebat tarquinium regnasse 47 annis[13] sed beda[14] et eutropius[15] dicunt cum eusebio de 35.

Super **ut quibusdam**] hanc orosius[16] sed titus liuius[17] 244.

Ad xu **lapidem**] aug. de ci. libro 3. c. 14. in fi.[18] dicit

Ad ccxliii] hec uarietas occurrit quia uarie incipiunt olimpiades ut declarat N. triuet[19] uel propter iiii [?] añ regni enee.

f. 83 *Ad* **discedit**] et creauerunt tribunos plebis ut ff de origine iuris l. ii. § hiisdem[20]

f. 83 *b* *Ad* **Xerxes**] hic aduersus grecos . . . secundum Bedam[21]

f. 84 *b* *Ad* **Ezr s de hester**] iosephus[22] qui hec ponit dicit . . .

Ad **perdiccas** xxuiiii] tamen infra non dat sibi nisi 27. Guillelmus[23] uero dat sibi 28

f. 85 *b* *Ad* **xx** *persarum*] africanus ut recitat iero. super 9. c. danielis[24] ponit hunc annum 20 artaxersis fore secundum olimp. 83.

f. 86 *Ad* **hippocrates**] ypocras

f. 86 *b* *Ad* **plato nascitur**] ex uirgine et apolline secundum quosdam ut recitat iero. libro primo contra iouinianum[25] / De platone habes ff de nundinis l. ii.[26]

Ad **nothus an** xuiiii] hic notat beda[27] . . .

f. 87 *Ad* **amarteus saites**] triuet[28] ponit hec anno desolacionis iherusalem. Et ea eciam satis concordat cronica fran[corum][29] et triuet . . .

Ad xciii *olymp.*] Macedoñ xiii regnauit orestes secundum N. triuet[30]

f. 87 *b* [*Citantur Triuetus* (op. cit. 3548), *Hieronymus* libro primo super Ezechiel, *Nicholas* super Daniel c. ix., *W* (*bis*).]

Ad **farnabazus**] hec tradit iero. in libro contra iouianum[31] sed iustinus[32] dicit eum combustum in cubiculo

Ad **socrates**] obiit autem etatis sue anno 99 secundum iero. in epistola ad nepo-[cianum] que incipit petis a me[33]

f. 88 *In capite*] sed titus liuius prima decade libro 5[34] scribit hec sub anno ab urbe condite .360. sed postea in fine libri eiusdem dicit hec fuisse anno 365. ab urbe condita[35]/ sed [proximo?[36]] contra hec facit ipse libro 6. fol. 2.[37]

Ad **bellum famosum**] dicit W[38] quod pestilencia amiserunt totum excercitum . . .

Ad **galli . . . romam inuaserunt**] duce gallorum brennio qui erat frater regis britannie maioris sed in gallia manebat / huius excercitus pars se collocauit ingalacia secundum W.[39] *Sequitur alia ut uidetur manu*: orosius libro 3 in principio[40] scribit hec super anno ab urbe condita 364.

Ad **magno terrae motu**] hec ponit W[41] super anno artaxersis 22

[1] Danielis capp. 17, 18.
[2] Antiq. xi. 2, § 2.
[3] Chron. mai. 153.
[4] Vide Chron. min. 119, in Mommsen, Chron. Min. Vol. II.
[5] Ad Iudith iv. 2, tom I. 354.
[6] v. 25, tom. II. 195 *b*.
[7] v. 5, tom. II. 191.
[8] Potius xi. 2, tom. II. 198.
[9] cap. i. 1, tom. I. 360.
[10] v. 6, tom. I. 332.
[11] Ad Dan. xi. 2, p. 786.
[12] cap. 2, § 1 seq.
[13] Livius, i. 60. 3, habet 25.
[14] Chron. mai. 152.
[15] Entropius in breviario ab urbe condita, p. 14. 11 (ed. Droysen), habet 24. Item Paulus in loc.
[16] ii. 4, § 13.
[17] loc. cit.
[18] cap. 15, ed. Dombart (1877).
[19] Vide supra ad 64*b*.
[20] Dig. i. tit. ii. § 20.
[21] Chron. mai. 164.
[22] Antiq. xi. 5, 6.
[23] op. cit. 3604.
[24] Hieronymus in Dan. ix. 24.
[25] Hieron. adv. Iovin. i. 42, p. 309.
[26] Dig. l. tit. xi.
[27] Chron. mai. 177.
[28] op. cit. 3542.
[29] Gulielmus de Nangis, 3652.
[30] op. cit. 3545.
[31] Hieron. op. cit. i. 44, p. 311.
[32] v. 8, § 14.
[33] Hieron. epist. lii. p. 256 (de *Isocrate*).
[34] cap. 40, § 1.
[35] v. 54, § 5.
[36] Erasum.
[37] cap. 2, § 3?
[38] op. cit. 3673.
[39] op. cit. 3675.
[40] cap. 1, § 1.
[41] op. cit. 3680.

f. 88 *b* *Ad* cii *olymp.*] W[1] scribit post alexandrum regnasse perdiccam 4. annis et post perdiccam dicit philippum . . .
Ad **dionysius**] mortem dionisii seu interfeccionem scribit W[2] super anno 18 artaxersis
Ad **aristoteles**] hec scribit W[3] super anno 33 artaxersis

f. 89 *Ad* **alexander . . . nascitur**] hec scribit W[4] super anno 10 ochi et dicit quod fuit tunc per 25 dies tempestas et cum tunc neptanabus rex egipti non esset exul non uidetur uera historia quod genuerit al[e]xandrum

f. 89 *b* *Ad* cuiiii *olymp.*] anno ab urbe condita 409· sed in tito liuio prima decade libro 7.[5] uidetur dici de anno 400
cx *olymp.*] idem iero. super daniel . et idem helinandus sed ysodorus[7] uocat eum xersem tertullianus[8] argū . . . secundum triuet[9]
Ad **sunt ciuium clx milia**] arma ferencium cum socii Romanorum ab eis defecissent W[10]
Ad **construit**] iosephus libro xi c. 7[11] . . .

f. 90 *Ad* **mallius torquatus**] uide titum liuium libro. 8. prime decadis[12] *Et ita fere inferius*[13] *ad* **alexandria . . . condita**
Ad **alexandria . . . condita**] et macedoniam capta egipto esse constituit . . . secundum N. triuet[14]

f. 90 *b* . . . secundum aug. de ciuit. dei libro xii c. xi . . . sed triuet ponit[15] . . . et concordat eusebium et bedam[16] et vinc[encium][17]
de alexandro tangit titus liuius prima decade libro uiii. post principium sed ualde 1. ar[ticulo] fol. 62.[18] et libro 9 fol. 73[19]

f. 91 **theofrastus**] hunc dicit W[20] successisse aristotili apud achademiam
. . . secundum W. qui dicit bellum samnitum durasse per 49[21] annos
ad **x** *alexandrinorum*] lisimachia in tracia condita est secundum W.[22]

f. 92 *ad* **xxii** *macedonum*] hec scribit W.[23] super anno 24 ptolomei
septem secundum W.[24]

f. 92 *b* ut W.[25] . . .
secundum bedam[26] . . .
triuet[27] atribuit . . .
hos obīctit W[28]

f. 93 hec ponit W.[29] . . .

f. 94 iste secundum bedam[30] . . .
anno ab urbe condita 507· tiberis inundans rome maxima dampna dedit secundum Rauen̄

f. 94 *b* hec scribit triuet[31]
de morte huius habetur in secundo machabeorum.

f. 95 hic phtolomeus secundum bedam[32] . . . hec autem atribuit triuet[33] . . .

f. 96 W[34] scribit 10000
hec atribuit triuet[35]
titus liuius

f. 96 *b* hec atribuit triuet[36]
hunc obmisit ysodorus ethmiol. [?] quinto [?][37]
scacius [*i.e. statius*]
quidam mediolanensem ferunt mortuus est | al. qui ad mediolanense ferunt

1 op. cit. 3692, 3696.
2 op. cit. 3676.
3 op. cit. 3691.
4 op. cit. 3708.
5 cap. 33, § 6.
6 vii. 5, p. 665.
7 Chron. min. 126.
8 Adv. Iudaeos, cap. 8, p. 614.
9 op. cit. 3614.
10 op. cit. 3725.
11 Antiq. xi. 7, § 4.
12 cap. 7.
13 ibid. cap. 24, § 1.
14 op. cit. 3622.
15 op. cit. 3624.
16 Chron. mai. 198.
17 Spec. Hist. iv. 38.
18 viii. 3. 7.
19 capp. 17–19.
20 op. cit. 3744.
21 Potius 59, op. cit. 3746.
22 op. cit. 3750.
23 op. cit. 3764.
24 op. cit. 3776.
25 ibid. (?).
26 Chron. mai. 219.
27 op. cit. 3672.
28 op. cit. 3783.
29 op. cit. 3792.
30 Chron. mai. 220.
31 op. cit. 3726.
32 Chron. mai. 226.
33 op. cit. 3752.
34 Hic desunt 8 folia de codice Londinensi.
35 op. cit. 3758.
36 op. cit. 3774.
37 Habet in Chron. min. 141.

f. 97 triuet[1] dicit hunc antiochum. . . . Ergo secundum triuet . . .
hoc anno secundum mentem .N. triuet[2] . . .
. . . quia beda errauit . . . ut patet iose. libro 13 c. 6 . . .

f. 97 *b* idolum ponitur . . . secundum triuet[3]
cliii] in alio libro est 154
in spe. [?] libro 6. c. cc.[4] scribitur hoc super anno 8 antiochi
nichol. triuet[5] scribit eusebium collocasse . . .
. . . secundum comestorem[6] licet iustinus aliter dicat[7]
Nichol. triuet[8] dicit . . .
Id. N. triuet[9] . . . et probat per librum machabeorum

f. 98 beda[10] ponit . . .
nichol. triuet dicit . . .
N. triuet scribit[11] . . . et dicit triuet . . .

f. 99 . . . secundum triuet[12]
. . . unde quia beda[13] ponit . . . et ita etiam uult eusebius ut patet infra . . . triuet[14] dicit quod ionathas . . .
Simon adsumitur] hoc scribitur in alio eusebio post [. . . ?] euergetis

f. 99 *b* in hist. schol. ubi de macabeis. art. xv.[15] dicitur filius sed primum cum eusebio ponit W[16]
. . . secundum triuet[17] post comestorem.[18] et iosep. li. 20 antiq. c. ultimo[19]
in historia scol.[20] dicitur quod pactus est cum iohanne qui et hircanus dictus est

f. 100 **soter** xuii] beda[21] scribit etiam xuii

f. 100 *b* idem scribit beda[22] et tamen si computes precedentes omnes annos inuenies secundum hanc cronicam annos 486· et certe N triuet[23] asserit hunc regnasse . . .
alexander xxuii] beda dicit 26·[24] et triuet dicit 28·[25] sed iosephus libro 20· antiq. c. ultimo[26] dicit de 27· annis

f. 101 istoriam ponit orosius libro quinto[27]
istud secundum hoc fuit per ·101· annos ante christi nat' utroque computato· sed N triuet[28] ponit fuisse duo prelia et duos marii consulatus et all[egat] orosium libro ·5·[29]

f. 101 *b* **philippus**] de isto nil dicit iustinus[30] unde et triuet[31] dicit . . .
anno secundo sequente secundum W.[32] et Hugo[33] dat sibi ·2· annos.
hoc dicit triuet[34]

f. 102 **alexandra**] cepit anno 505 a desolacione iherusalem secundum N. triuet[35] . . .

f. 103 hoc ascribit triuet[36] . . . iosephus libro ·15· c·[37] et eus. [?] . . .
Iero. de epi. ut habetur in prologo super titum liuium dicit hoc anno natum titum liuium scilicet anno 3 olimp. 159[38]

f. 103 *b* *Ol.* clxxxi 4] floruit eciam circa hec tempora titus liuius istoricus secundum triuet[39] et patet supra.
cleopatra xxii] isodorus[40] dicit duobus . . . sed beda[41] scribit ut eusebius

f. 104 optime concordat hic in tempore triuet dicens eum imperasse anno ab euersa iherusalem 542[42].
magister[43] in istoriis ponit eum imperasse annis tribus mensibus vii sed beda[44] et ysodorus[45] concordant cum isto.
idem iosephus[46] idem odo[47]

f. 104 *b* Nichol. triuet[48] dicit quod antonius . . .

[1] op. cit. 3778.
[2] op. cit. 3780.
[3] op. cit. 3786.
[4] Vincentii Speculum Historiale, v. 66.
[5] loc. cit.
[6] 1 Mac. cap. 6.
[7] xxxiv. 3, § 6.
[8] op. cit. 3793.
[9] ibid.
[10] Chron. mai. 226.
[11] loc. cit.
[12] op. cit. 3811.
[13] Chron. mai. 232.
[14] loc. cit.
[15] Petr. Comestor. Hist. scol., Macab. c. xiv.
[16] op. cit. 3927.
[17] op. cit. 3824.
[18] 2 Mac. cap. 3.
[19] cap. 10.
[20] 2 Mac. cap. 3.
[21] Chron. mai. 238.
[22] Chron. mai. 240.
[23] op. cit. 3850.
[24] Potius 27, Chron. mai. 241.
[25] Codex Londinensis (3878) 38 habet.
[26] cap. 10.
[27] cap. 16.
[28] op. cit. 3855.
[29] cap. 16.
[30] Vide Lib. xl. cap. 1.
[31] op. cit. 3861.
[32] op. cit. 3972.
[33] Hugonis de S. Victore, De Tribus Maximis C. G. Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 102 *b*).
[34] op. cit. 3865.
[35] op. cit. 3878.
[36] op. cit. 3887.
[37] Antiq. xiv. 4 (?)
[38] Sic in prologo super Livium codex Vaticanus Palat. 875.
[39] op. cit. 3903.
[40] Chron. min. 153.
[41] Chron. mai. 254.
[42] Potius 541, op. cit. 3906.
[43] Comestor, 2 Mac. cap. 16.
[44] Chron. mai. 259.
[45] Chron. min. 155.
[46] Antiq. xiv. 11, § 1.
[47] Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A. M. 4784 (p. 72, Migne).
[48] op. cit. 3910.

f. 104 *b* africanus[1] solus dicit eum imperasse solum 55 annis et dominum iesum natum in anno eius 40.

cepit imperare secundum orosium libro 6· c· 16[2] anno ab urbe condita 710. et sic sequitur eusebium.

f. 105 *b* triuet[3] scribit herodem fuisse consecratum ... secundum triuet[4] et allegat hugonem floriacensem[5] ...

beda[6] scribit regnum herodis ...

f. 106 *b* *Ol.* 187 **cleopatra**] hoc debet scribi in sequenti pagina super anno 22 ... beda[7] ponit hec sub anno 16· augusti et idem dicit triuet[8] ...

quidam ab hoc loco] ut pthol[omeus] dig[...?] 3. c. 8[9]. uide quia eusebius statim premisit ... cum ptolom[eus] qui est antiquior ... [*uix legi potest.*]

f. 107 *b* hoc dicit triuet[10] ...

f. 108 triuet[11] dicit sub anno 24 augusti herodem edificasse ...

hoc anno herodes magnifice templum domini decorauit secundum com[estorem][12] et triuet[13] sed iosephus libro xv. antiquitatum c. xi. dicit ...

istoria scol[astica][14] ponit ...

hoc anno concepta est beata uirgo secundum triuet[15] ...

f. 108 *b* hoc anno augustus apellatur pontifex maximus a senatu secundum triuet[16]

f. 109 *b* N. triuet[17] scribit augustum reclausisse ... per triuet'...

Et in prohemio codicis theodosiani expresse scribitur christum natum anno xi. augusti beda ponit hoc anno 42[18] augusti

f. 110 *b* ... et iustinus li. 2. c. 4. dicit ...

f. 111 **pilatus procurator**] quidam ponunt hic de ymaginibus allatis in iherusalem cum signis militaribus et totum hoc uidetur fuisse sub anno xii· tiberii secundum comestorem[19] articulo 28. et sic et 142.[20] et beda[21]

f. 111 *b* istoria scolastica[22] ponit xix annos ... in v· etimologiarum[23]

f. 113 egisipus libro ii. c. ix.[24] dicit ...

hec iero. recitans super dañ[25] epitomen tertulliani de ebdomadibus ...

f. 113 *b* cathedra sc̄i p. apud antiochiam celebratur 8 kal. marcii et feria cathedrę Romane scribitur in martirologio 15 kal. febr.[26]

egisippus libro ·2·[27] ponit solum xiii annos.

Regiñ[28] scribit ·7· menses ...

Iero. de illustribus uiris in principio[29] scribit ...

f. 114 *b* beda in actibus apostolorum in principio[30] dicit ...

claudius moritur] idem sen[eca] in tragedia quam de eius obitu fecit ubi dicit quod obiit 3· idus octobr' inter sextam et nonam[31] horam.

f. 115 Egisippus libro 4·[32] dicit ...

... secundum Ier. de illustribus uiris· c· 5·

... secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris.[33]

f. 115 *b* ... secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris. c. 8.

f. 116 biennio ante martirium petri et pauli secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 12.

anno 35·[34] secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c· 5·

f. 116 *b* post mens. uiii. et dies xxuiii imperii sui ut recitat b. Ier. [?] post tertullianum super Daniel[35] ... et idem uult iosephus de bello iudaico libro 6[36] [?]

f. 117 Iero. in epistola ad ebidiam que est 52 questione ix.[37] dicit quod christus orante pro iudeis ...

[1] Hoc apud fragmenta Africani nusquam inveni.
[2] Oros. vi. 18.
[3] op. cit. 3917.
[4] op. cit. 3926.
[5] Hugonis Floriacensis 'Chronicon,' ed. Rottendorff, p. 39.
[6] Chron. mai. 262.
[7] Chron. mai. 268.
[8] op. cit. 3925.
[9] Almagest. iii. 8.
[10] op. cit. 3930.
[11] op. cit. 3934.
[12] 2 Mac. cap. 25.
[13] op. cit. 3935.
[14] loc. cit.
[15] op. cit. 3937.
[16] op. cit. 3944.
[17] op. cit. 3951.
[18] Potius 47, Chron. mai. 269.
[19] In Historia Evangelica.
[20] cap. 138 (ed. 1503).
[21] Chron. mai. 271.
[22] Act. Apost. cap. 1.
[23] Isidori Chron. min. 161 (?).
[24] Egesippi De excidio urbis Hierosol. libro ii. c. v. (Migne, Patrologia Latina, xv. 2042).
[25] ix. 24, p. 694.
[26] Sic in Martyrologio Hieronymiano, Acta Sanctorum, Novembris Tom. II. i, pp. [10], [24].
[27] cap. 6.
[28] Regino Prumiensis col. 17 B (Migne).
[29] cap. 1.
[30] 940 A (Migne).
[31] Potius septimam, Ludus ii. 3.
[32] cap. 20.
[33] cap. 2.
[34] Potius 37, Hieron. in loc.
[35] ix. 24, p. 694.
[36] Potius iv. 11, § 4.
[37] Hieron. epist. cxx. 8, § 2.

f. 117 hoc fuit anno secundo uespasiani ut in ec[clesiastica] istor[ia][1] li. 3. c. 5. et hic scribit eusebius . . .
libro 3. eclesiastice .c. iiii.[2] [?] dicitur quod tricies centena . . .

f. 117 *b* **titus**] hic etiam dictus est Elius ut dicet infra in fine opni [?] adriani
et diebus 20 secundum suetonium[3]
iordanis[4] scribit quod titus eciam dictus est uespasianus

f. 118 augustinus in epistola ad generosum[5] ponit summos pontifices . . .
clemens *corr. in* **cletus**] de regione uico patricii W.[6]
hunc uocat eusebius anacletum libro .3. ecl. istor. c. decimo et 12.[7] et ita debet etiam hic scribi secundum aliud exemplar
Egisippus libro .4.[8] dicit domicianum . . .

f. 118 *b* pantheon quod nunc est sancte marie et omnium martirum christi secundum W.[9]
idem eutropius[10] Guillelmus scribit hoc super anno domini 90. . . .

f. 119 Guillelmus[11] scribit super anno 12. domiciani . . .
Et hic dicit Guillelmus[12] . . .
hireneus in quinto contra hereses et recitatur in tercio libro ecl. istor. c. 16.[13] dicunt hanc persequcionem fuisse in xv. anno domiciani Item c. 18.[14] post egisippum et tertullianum scribitur . . .

f. 119 *b* Nota quod iero. de illustribus uiris c. 9. dicit
anno ab urbe condita 847 quamuis eutropius dicat 850 secundum orosium li. 7.[15]
et diebus 5 [?][16] secundum bedam uel diebus uiii secundum odonem[17]
diebus xu. secundum bedam[18]
hunc annum qui est 70[19] a passione christi ponit Iero. de illustribus uiris pro obitu b. iohannis. idem W.[20] dicens eum obiisse annorum 99.
Guillelmus[21] ponit hic anacletum ex athenis
in legenda sancti clementis[22] dicitur quod traianus . . . Iero. de uiris illustribus c. 15 dicit clementem obiisse . . .

f. 120 armeniam . . . recepit secundum eutropium[23] . . . secundum eu.[24]
et ibi tres prouincias tenuit secundum eutropium[25]
anno xi. traiani secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 16

f. 120 *b* Guillelmus[26] scribit hic euaristum . . .
hoc scribit W.[27] super anno 16. traiani

f. 121 hoc de iudeis scribit W.[28] super anno 17.

f. 121 *b* hoc scribit W. super anno ·1·[29] adriani
W.[30] ponit hic alexandrum

f. 122 sub hoc anno xi. ponit W.[31] sixtum papam
pater] eo quod rempublicam iustissimis legibus ordinauit secundum W.[32]
[*Dehinc ea tantum praebebimus quae aut ad scriptores nondum citatos referunt aut aliquid memoria dignum continent.*]

f. 122 *b* iudei xv. scribit hoc super anno 17 legitur [?] etiam in alio eusebio

f. 123 *b* in hoc pio redit W[33] ad concordiam de tempore summorum pontificum
alii scribunt annis xi. mens. iiii. diebus xxi. secundum damasum[34] et marcium.[35]

f. 124 secundum guid[onem][36] post alios qui ponunt post clementem anacletum . . .

f. 125 *b* *Ol.* ccxxxix] hoc tempore uiuebat adhuc egisippus ut in prima parte speculi libro undecimo[37] c. 112. Et idem iero. de illustribus uiris c. 22. . . .

f. 127 sicardus cremonensis[38] scribit hunc iulianum inperasse. Et W[39] dicit mens. 7.

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1 Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica.
2 ibid. c. v, § 5.
3 Titus 11.
4 Romana 264.
5 Epist. liii. 2.
6 op. cit. ad A. D. 81.
7 Potius 13 et 15.
8 cap. 31.
9 op. cit. 84.
10 vii. 23, § 2. Item Paulus.
11 op. cit. 94.
12 ibid.
13 Potius c. 18, § 4.
14 Potius 20.
15 Orosius vii. 11 habet 846.
16 Potius 8, Chron. mai. 304.
17 Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A.D. 99, p. 81.
18 Chron. mai. 306.
19 Potius 68, Hieron. op. cit. 9.
20 op. cit. 103.
21 op. cit. 102.
22 Martyrium S. Clementis, cap. 18 et seq., Migne, Patr. Graeca, II, col. 627, &c.
23 viii. 3, § 1. Item. Paulus.
24 ibid. § 2.
25 ibid.
26 op. cit. 111.
27 op. cit. 115.
28 op. cit. 116.
29 Potius II, op. cit. 120.
30 op. cit. 121.
31 op. cit. 129.
32 op. cit. 130.
33 op. cit. 144.
34 Ita in libro Pontificali codices C[3] E[1-4] (ed. Mommsen in loc.).
35 Martini Oppaviensis Chronicon, ed. Weiland, p. 411, l. 33.
36 Bernardi Guidonis Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum, Spicilegium Romanum Tom. V, p. 20.
37 Potius decimo (ed. 1591).
38 col. 461 B (Migne).
39 op. cit. 194.

f. 127 . . . beda dicit xuii. in suo primo libro istorie ecl. britonum c. v.

f. 127 *b* mortuo [*deletum*] seuero inperauit antonius caracalla filius eius aliquot annis ut patet x. de of. proconsul. l. obseruare et l. solent [1]

Ol. ccxlv] in alio exemplari deficiunt anni *scriptum super* annis [. . . (*erasum*)] xuiii secundum eusebium libro sexto c. 18. [2] guido [3] uero scribit annis ix. mensibus vi. diebus x. uincencius in spec. iii l [4] ponit de eo.

f. 129 *b* martinus scribit addendo mens. xi. diebus xi. [5]

f. 130 . . . concordat paulus post eutropium [6] . . .

f. 130 *b* Iero in epistola pamachio et occeano que incipit schedule quàs misistis [7] . . . anastasi pape cui super illa materia Rufinus scripsit [8]

. . . deusdedit cardinalis libro 21 [?] capitulo 125 [9]. scribit de hiis sub anno domini 244

f. 131 *Ol.* cclix] hic debuit scribi de sixto papa xxiii. qui secundum guid' [10] sedit annis ix. . . .

f. 132 de isto habes C. in quibus causis in integrum re non est necessaria li. ii. [11]

f. 132 *b* anatolius laudicensis episcopus scripsit de racione paschali ciclos . . . et secundum hoc uidetur error in libro isto de duobus annis

f. 134 et tamen constancius pater constantini fuit christianus ut patet in l. ii. C. de epi. et cli. [12]

iordanus [13] scribit quod unusquisque principum istorum 4. . . .

f. 134 *b* Sigibertus in istoria sua et recitatur in istoria fran[corum] [14] . . .

f. 136 . . . iordanus in istoria gothorum [15] . . .

licinius] sed tripertita libro 3· in fine [16] dicit eum baptizatum cum mors instaret non tamen hoc anno sed anno 21 const. uel circa [?] ut uult gui [17] sed secundum ysod. anno 17 const. [18]

f. 136 *b* . . . ut tangit iero. in prologo libri interpretacionum hebraicarum [19]

f. 137 nota quia communes cronici quos sequitur guido [20] scribunt iulium papam cepisse sedem anno domini 340·

constantinus] et hic dedit romam beato siluestro et cetera que habentur in decretis [21] in istoria tripertita libro v. cap. xi. [22] scribitur de xv.

f. 139 aduerte tamen quod non computatur [23] in cathalogo ro. pon. per iero. quia liberium dicit 34· et damasum ponit infra fore 35·

f. 139 *b* alibi legi quod una tantum communione constancio communicauit liberius sed rebaptizatus non fuit

f. 140 *b* in libro deusdedit cardinalis [24] legi quod liberius . . .

f. 142 *b* uinc. [25] et martinus [26] dicunt . . .

f. 144 *Ol.* cclxxxviii] ab hinc incipit W [27] annotare principes et reges francorum . . .

f. 144 *b* aliqui dicunt quod non statim assumpsit fratrem in inperium . . . et sic innuit Rodericus in istoria gothorum [28] . . . item ambrosius de obitu ualentiniani [29] dicit . . .

f. 146 *Praefatio marcellini*] Cauendum est in ista cronica qualiter incipiat annos utrum scilicet secundum inicium consulatus a ianuario ut legitur in tripertita libro 5· c. 35· uel a septembri secundum indicciones

f. 148 *b* idem ipse iero· in epistola ad desiderium fol. 148. [30] . . .

f. 151 hoc consulatu obiit etiam [?] paula ut in eius epitaphio scribit iero. in epistolis [31] . . .

f. 173 C de nouo codice confirmando aparet quod hoc fuit prius . . . ut C. de emendacióne iustiñ C. § hiis [32] [. . . ?] et c de nec. [. . . ?] enucl. l. ii. ante finem. [33]

f. 173 *b* . . . C de ueteri iure enucle l. ii. ad finem.

[1] Dig. i. tit. 16, §§ 4, 6.
[2] Potius c. 21, § 1.
[3] op. cit. p. 24.
[4] Spec. Hist. viii. 93 (?).
[5] Ita codex A, p. 413, l. 25, ed. Weiland.
[6] ix. 3 (?).
[7] Hieron. epist. lxxxiv. 7, p. 529.
[8] Hieron. Apologia adversus Libros Rufini, ii. i, p. 491.
[9] Collectio Canonum, i. 211–214 (?).
[10] Bernardus Guidonis (ed. Maio) habet 'annis ii, mensibus xi, diebus vi,' p. 35.
[11] Cod. ii. tit. 41.
[12] *Pro* clericis: Cod. i. tit. 3, § 2.
[13] Romana 300.
[14] Gulielmus de Nangis 305; sed non nominat Sigibertum.
[15] 110.
[16] Cassiodori Historia Tripertita, iii. 12.
[17] Bernardus Guidonis, p. 51, vicesimo anno ponit.
[18] Chron. min. 223 (?).
[19] Hieron. praefatio in librum de situ et nominibus, p. 121.
[20] op. cit. p. 56.
[21] Deusdedit, Coll. Can. iv. 1.
[22] cap. xii (Migne).
[23] *Sc.* Felix.
[24] Coll. Can. i. 232.
[25] Vincentius Bellovacensis, Spec. Hist. xiv. 48.
[26] p. 462, l. 40, ed. Weiland.
[27] op. cit. 376.
[28] Rodericus Toletanus De rebus Hispaniae, ii. 3.
[29] De obitu Valentiniani consolatio, cap. 57, p. 1189.
[30] Hieron. epist. xlvii. 3.
[31] Hieron. epist. cviii. 34.
[32] Const. Cod. iii. § 4.
[33] Cod. i. tit. 17, § 23.

APPENDIX V

JEAN DU TILLET: A NEGLECTED SCHOLAR OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Jean du Tillet, otherwise Joannes Tilius, came from a family belonging to the Angoumois; was born on the Feast of the Purification (but in what year is apparently unknown); had for his first spiritual charge the parish of Chaniers in the Angoumois[1]; first appears as a quite youthful writer in 1538; was consecrated bishop of St. Brieuc in Brittany in 1553; was translated to Meaux in 1564; and died in November 1570. He must be distinguished from his elder brother, the Sieur de la Bussière, who was also named Jean, was also the author of historical works, and also died in 1570. He must be distinguished further, it would appear, from yet a third Joannes Tilius, the author of a violent attack on the Papacy, *Parallela sive Memorabilia de vita et moribus Pontificum*, of which the preface is dated in 1576 (the copy in the Bodleian was published at Amberg in 1610); though the Bodleian catalogue includes the book under the writings of the bishop of Meaux.

The catalogues of Paris, Oxford, and London, the *Apparatus Sacer* of the Jesuit Ant. Possevin (II. A.D. 1606, p. 254), *Gallia Christiana* (VIII. col. 1649), and the *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon* of C. G. Jöcher (IV. A.D. 1751, col. 1202), all contribute something to our knowledge of Jean du Tillet: but the best starting-points will be the account given of him in the next generation by J. A. de Thou (Thuanus) in his *Historiae sui temporis*, and the full list of his writings supplied by Theodor Hase to C. A. Heumann for the latter's preface to his reprint of du Tillet's edition of the libri Carolini (see below under no. 8, p. 55). These two authorities must be cited at length.

(*a*) Thuanus *Historiarum sui temporis* lib. xlvii (at the end of the year 1570: ed. Geneva, 1620, ii. 663, 664).

'Idem annus abstulit nobilissimum cognominum fratrum par, videlicet Tiliorum Engolismensi agro oriundorum; quorum Ioannes grandior natu Curiae protonotarius fuit, qui cura diligentia et summa in suo munere assiduitate non solum ingentes opes sed veram gloriam, et qua maiorem nemo nostrorum antea meruit, exacta iuris nostri et Franco-Gallicae omnis antiquitatis cognitione sibi comparauit. alter natu minor sacris addictus primum fani Brioci in Armorica et postea Meldorum episcopus fuit, qui a puero litteris instructior ad rerum nostrarum, qua frater eius excelluit, peritiam, etiam linguarum, iuris prisci Rô[mani] et ecclesiasticae antiquitatis exactam cognitionem adiunxit, perlustratis Francisci I permissu coenobiorum ac aliorum locorum toto regno celebrium, cum adhuc integrae essent, bibliothecis, atque inde peculiari sibi instructo librorum veluti penu copioso, ex quibus pleraque in vtroque genere venerandae antiquitatis monumenta publico dedit, eoque nomine magnam a sui et posteri aeui hominibus gratiam ac laudem meruit.'

(*b*) C. A. Heumann, *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II Censura, hoc est Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri* iv (Hanover, A.D. 1731), enumerates on p. 61 of his preface the following list of du Tillet's works, as supplied to him by Th. Hase (I abstain from giving the longer titles in full at this point) —

Paciani . . . Paris, 1538. 4° [see below, no. 1].
Apostolorum et SS. Conciliorum . . . Paris, 1540. 4° [see below, no. 2].
Evangelium Matthaei Ebraice . . . Basle, 1552, and Paris, 1555. 8° [see below, no. 9].
Traité de la religion Chretienne. 1559. 12° [see below, no. 10].
E libris Constitutionum Theodosii . . . Paris, 1550. 8° [see below, no. 7].

[1] I derive these last two facts from the preface to du Tillet's tract on the Apostles' Creed (no. 13, p. 56 below).

Response a vn Eueque aux Ministres de la nouuelle Eglise. 1566. 8o: also in Latin, 1564. 8o [see below, nos. 11, 12].

Traité du Symbole des Apôtres et douze articles de la foi. Paris, 1566. 8o [see below, no. 13].

Traité de l'antiquité et solemnité de la Messe. Paris, 1567 [see below, no. 14].

Auis aux Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduits par les piperies des Ministres des Eglises nouuelles. Paris, 1567. 8o [see below, no. 15].

Luciferi Episcopi Calaritani . . . Paris, 1568. 8o [see below, no. 16].

Chronicon de rebus Francorum . . . [see below, no. 3].

That is to say, twelve works in addition to the 'Libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus'; and to Hase's list I am able to add three more items, nos. 4, 5, and 6 below. Of these works, and more particularly of those of them which emanate from the scholar rather than the controversialist, something must now be said in detail: and this account of the books written by du Tillet will be succeeded by a similar (but it is to be feared more imperfect) account of the MSS. possessed by him.

I. BOOKS WRITTEN BY DU TILLET

1. A. D. 1538. *D. Paciani Barcilonae integerrimi quondam Episcopi Paraenesis ad Poenitentiam. Altera eiusdem de Baptismo. Eiusdem Epistolae duae ad Sympronianum Nouatianum. Accessit his tractatus eiusdem Sancti, aduersus Nouatianos. Hae Beati viri Christianae lucubrationes, nunc primum in lucem exeunt Lector pie, etiam si ab authore ante annos mille editae sint.* Parisiis. In aedibus Carolae Guillardae, ad Solem aureum, via Iacobaea. 1538. [8o.]

The preface is inscribed 'Ioanni Gagnaeio Theologo et ecclesiastae Regio Ioan. Tilius Salu.' The writer addresses Gagney as one of the foremost patristic scholars and editors of the time, who 'exemplaria veteris illius theologiae corrogas ex omnibus prope Galliae bibliothecis, quae in tuum hoc Gymnasium Parisiense conuehas, in exempla plurima transfusurus.' His own theological position is succinctly enough defined by a reference to 'the insane Luther and his synagogue': but about his position as a scholar we learn more from the epilogue to the book, headed 'Iacobus Boïgardus pio Anagnostae S.' The 'pious reader' is there told that 'exemplar perantiquum nobis benigne suggessit Ioa. Tilius adolescens id genus deliciarum ardentissimus: recognouit autem Godefridus Tilmannus Cartusiae Parisiensis ex professo monachus, sic tamen vt vestigia antiquitatis intacta reliquerit, seu sunt "intellego," "neglego," . . . "baptismum" uno et altero loco neutro genere.' The edition, in fact, is the young du Tillet's first adventure as a scholar and critic, and he works under guidance: but it was not long (as we shall see) before he produced on his own account, and the fact that the MS. of Pacian came from his hands suggests that he may already before 1538 have been entrusted with the remarkable commission from Francis I to visit the libraries of 'monasteries and other places' and to take MSS. from them, with which the passage quoted above from de Thou has already made us acquainted.

The Bodleian copy of this *editio princeps* of Pacian came from the Meerman sale, and belonged at an earlier period to the Le Tellier collection at St. Geneviève, as a printed slip pasted in the book records: 'Ex Bibliotheca quam 16000 Voll. constantem huic Abbatiae S. Genovefae Paris. Testamento legavit Car. Maurit. Le Tellier Archiep. Remensis.' In the margin of the book is a collation 'cum codice regio 800 annorum numero 5673' [or conceivably '3673']: and that this collation was made before 1693 is shown by the fact that the catalogue of the Le Tellier collection made in that year includes the item (p. 24: no. 415) 'Idem Pacianus: exemplar manu collatum ad cod. ms.' The number given, whether 5673 or 3673, does not suit either catalogue of the Paris MSS., that of A.D. 1740, still in use, or that of A.D. 1682. But that the MS. meant is really no. 3795 of the 1682 catalogue = no. 2182 of the 1740 catalogue, saec. xii (a MS. of Caesarius of Arles; the Pacian matter comes in the later part of the MS.), will not be doubted by any one

who consults the latest edition of Pacian, that of Ph. H. Peyrot (Zwolle, 1896); any more than that the MS. from which du Tillet derived his edition is the present Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. These are the only two MSS. known, and the printed text agrees with the latter as regularly as the marginal collation does with the former. M. Omont suggests to me that the number 5673 is a confusion of 3795 read backwards; and this appears to be the most probable explanation of the error.

The above description is derived entirely from the copy in the Bodleian.

2. A.D. 1540. Κανόνες τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν ἁγίων συνόδων. *Apostolorum et sanctorum conciliorum decreta. Hinc sarcienda ecclesiae concordia.* Cum Regio priuilegio in quinquennium. Parisiis. Per Conradum Neobarium, Regium Typographum. M.D.XL. [8o.]

The preface is dedicated to Cardinal François Tournon (successively Archbishop of Embrun, Bourges, Auch and Lyons): 'Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino D. Francisco Turnonio Cardinali, Iohannes Tilius Engolismensis S.P.D.' The book contains the Greek text, without translation, of the Apostolic Canons, and of the councils of Nicaea, Ancyra, Neocaesarea, Gangra, Antioch, Laodicea, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Sardica, Carthage, the council in Trullo, and the second council of Nicaea. The preface informs us that the source of the edition was a MS. of St. Hilary's at Poitiers, and the author promises (though it does not appear that the promise was fulfilled) a companion volume, from the same source, namely the 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers (or in other words the second portion of Greek Canon Law), 'quas itidem atque hos canonas a doctissimis diui Hilarii Pictauiensis canonicis . . . accepimus.'

This was the *editio princeps*, as far as I know (although it makes no claim to that effect), of the Greek councils. No reference is made to it in the first edition of the Greek with Latin version, that of Basle in 1559 (published by Andreas Gesner, but with no name of editor or translator: Thomas Barlow notes on the title-page of the Bodleian copy that Tilius' edition was the *princeps*): but in 1561 Gentianus Hervetus, canon of Reims, the translator of so many Greek patristic writings, dedicated to du Tillet a Latin version (the original text is not included) of the Greek councils and 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers, as well as of Photius' Nomocanon and Balsamon's commentaries, *Canones sanctorum Apostolorum. Conciliorum Generalium et particularium. Sanctorum Patrum Dionysii . . . Photii Constantinopolitani Patriarchae praefixus est Nomocanon . . . Omnia commentariis amplissimis Theodori Balsamonis Antiocheni Patriarchae explicata et de Graecis conuersa, Gentiano Herueto interprete. E bibliotheca D. Io. Tilii Briocen. Episc.* Parisiis. M.D.LXI. Apud Guil. Morelium.

In the preface ('Ioanni Tilio in primis reuerendo Briocensi Episcopo Gentianus Heruetus S.P.D.') Hervet addresses du Tillet as one who knew from early youth the value of ancient rules in the solution of modern difficulties, and 'permultis abhinc annis Graecorum conciliorum librum Pictauii a te inuentum Graece excudendum curasti.' Now, when they were both together at the council of Trent, du Tillet had urged him to publish his translation, and so it had come to pass that 'concilia a te Graece edita, ea nunc a me Latine versa, sed non sine magna accessione, tuo maxime hortatu et impulsu in lucem exeant.'

The description of du Tillet's edition of the Greek canons is drawn from a copy in my own possession; that of the two Latin versions from the copies in the Bodleian.

3. A.D. 1543 [1544]. *De Regibus Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum.* Parisiis. Ex officina Michaëlis Vascosani, in uia quae est ad D. Iacobum, sub Fontis insigni. M.D.XLIII. Cum priuilegio. [folio.]

This chronicle extends from A.D. 420, the first year of King Faramund I, Anno Mundi 4381, to A.D. 1515, the first year of King Francis I, Anno Mundi 5476. The general arrangement appears to be imitated from the Chronicle of Jerome: the page is divided into four columns, the left hand one giving the Annus Christi, the next to that the Annus Regni (i.e. the years of the individual king, Faramund 1, Faramund 2, &c.), then

a broad column for events, and the last on the right the Annus Mundi. From 1516 to 1544 (Anni Mundi 5477 to 5505, Anni Francisci I. 2 to 30) the columns are continued as before, and the three columns with figures are filled up: but that for events is left blank.

The work is printed as an appendix to the 1544 edition of Paulus Aemilius' History of France: *Pauli Aemylii Veronensis, historici clarissimi, de rebus gestis Francorum, ad Christianissimum Galliarum Regem Franciscum Valesium, eius nominis primum, libri Decem, ex postrema auctoris recognitione. Additum est de regibus item Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum, cum rerum maxime insignium indice copiosissimo.* Parisiis. Imprimebat Michaël Vascosanus sibi, et Iohanni Roigny. M.D.XLIIII. Cum priuilegio ad triennium. [folio.] The History of Aemilius stops in the early years of Charles VIII, some thirty years before the point to which even this first edition of du Tillet's Chronicle is brought down.

In 1548 the Chronicle was republished separately in a small volume, with a continuation to the accession of Henry II (A.D. 1547, A.M. 5508), but still without the writer's name: *Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Henricum II.* Parisiis. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.XLVIII. Cum priuilegio Regis. [8º.] Another edition (if it can properly be called another) is identical save for the name of the publisher: instead of 'Apud Vascosanum . . . Fontis,' it gives 'Apud Audoenum Paruum, uia Iacobea, ad insigne Lilii.'

In 1550 a folio edition appeared, brought down to the fourth year of Henry II (A.D. 1550, A.M. 5511), and this was the first which bore the author's name on the title-page: *Io. Tilii Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Faramundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco I. scientiarum ac disciplinarum parente, reliquis annis usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Ex officina M. Vascosani, uia Iacobaea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.L. Cum priuilegio Regis.

The edition of 1551 appears to be unchanged, except in size, from that of 1550: *Io. Tilii Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Faramundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco Primo usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobaea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.LI. Ex priuilegio Regis. [8º.]

This Chronicle of du Tillet is not in any sense an edition or continuation of an earlier writer, but is an independent historical work of the author's, arranged, as it would seem, after the model of Jerome, the most famous chronicler of the ancient Western world. Even the Annales Tiliani (on which see below, MS. no. ix), the eighth century annals which owe their name to du Tillet as the possessor of the only MS. ever known of them, were only used subordinately, if they were used at all, in the composition of the Chronicle.

Of the above editions of the Chronicle those of 1543 and 1551 are described from the Bodleian copies: the rest I only came to know in Paris, the Vascosanus of 1548 at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Audoenus Parvus of 1548 and the folio of 1550 at the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

The Bibliothèque Nationale contains also a number of French versions, authorized and unauthorized, of the Chronicle under various different titles. The preface to the earliest of these that I saw (Rouen, A.D. 1551) quite frankly admits that the undertaking is not countenanced by the author: but it contains at the same time some interesting information about the genesis and history of the original work. Later on the Chronicle was given an authorized French form, with the name of *Chronique abrégée des Roys de France*, as an appendix to the *Recueil des Roys de France* of the author's brother, the Sieur de la Bussière.

4. A.D. 1548. *In Christi nomine incipiunt capitula regum et episcoporum maximeque omnium nobilium Francorum ad reprimendas Neophytorum quasi fidelium diuersas adinuentiones.* Cum priuilegio. Parisiis. Apud Iacobum Bogardum sub insigni D. Christophori e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1548. [16º.]

In this book, which forms a sort of transition between the historical work that preceded it and the editions of Roman lawyers and legal codes which immediately followed it, are contained two ninth century

collections of Capitularies, those of Ansegisus and of Benedict the deacon (Benedictus Leuita), printed continuously in such a way that, after the four books of Ansegisus, Benedict's first book runs on as book v and his second as book vi. Ansegisus, abbot of Fontanelle, published in A.D. 827 a valuable collection of the Capitularies of Charles the Great, Lewis, and Lothair: Benedict, perhaps somewhat later in the same century, made a much larger compilation, of which, however, not more than a fourth part comes from genuine Capitularies, while the rest is made up from miscellaneous sources of all kinds. Du Tillet's edition contains Ansegisus complete, but Benedict only as far as chapter 289 of book ii, breaking off at the end of p. 448 in the middle of a word: and it was probably on account of this imperfection that it was kept back, as it appears, during the whole of du Tillet's lifetime, and only after his death did a few copies pass into circulation, one of which found its way into Baluze's hands, and is now in the library of the University of Göttingen, while another is at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The above account is drawn from Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Leges*, i. 263—who also (p. 269) identifies du Tillet's MS. as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: see below MS. no. ii, p. 57—supplemented by my own inspection of the Paris copy. Neither this book nor the next is in the Bodleian.

5. A.D. (?). Of the same form and type as the preceding, according to Pertz, *loc. cit.*, is a 16mo edition by du Tillet—without date, without name of place—of 'leges antiquae'; according to the same authority, a copy is in the public library of Hanover. I identify it without hesitation with the following 16mo book in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which has neither date, place, nor author's name given on the title-page: *Libelli seu decreta a Clodoueo, et Childeberto, et Clothario prius aedita, ac postremum a Carolo lucide emendata, auctaque plurimum. In quibus haec habentur, Capitula ex Isidori iunioris Hispalensis episcopi Etymologiarum lib. v. Pactum pro tenore pacis DD. Childeberti et Clotharii regum. Decretio Clotharii regis. Recapitulatio legis Salicae.* To this title-page correspond 127 pages of text, which have the running headline all through 'Leg. Sal.' Five other sections complete the book—each with a separate paging of its own—under the following printed titles (no other matter appears on the respective first pages): *Antiquae Burgundionum leges* [95 pp.]: *Ripuariorum leges a Theodorico rege Francorum latae* [56 pp.]: *Lex Alamannorum quae temporibus Clotharii regis una cũ principibus suis, id sunt, xxxiiii. episcopis, et xxxiiii. ducibus, et lxxii. comitibus, vel caetero populo constituta est* [70 pp.]: *Vetus lex Saxonum* [15 pp.]: *Antiqua Baiuuariorum lex* [119 pp.]. A pencil note on the guard leaf states that the book belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century, that the editor was Jean du Tillet, bishop of Meaux, and that among its contents is the *editio princeps* of the Salic law. There can be hardly any doubt that either all or most of the law codes here published were derived from the same MS. as the Ulpian which is now to be described, that is to say, from Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix, on which see below, p. 58, no. iii.

6. A.D. 1549. XXVIIII *Tituli ex corpore Vlpiani.* Parisiis. Apud Guil. Morelium ex adverso aedis Remensium. 1549.

This Paris *editio princeps* of Ulpian was followed almost immediately by a reprint at Louvain: *Ex Vlpiani corpore tituli* XXVIIII. *Libellus sane utilis ad inuestigandum antiqui iuris usum.* Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium bibliopolam iuratum. Anno M.D.L. [8°.]: the colophon gives the end of the same year, 'Louanii, Typis Reyneri Velpii Diestensis. M.D.L. Men. Decemb.' The Paris book I have not seen, and no copy appears to be preserved in the libraries of Paris, Oxford, Munich, the British Museum, or the Vatican: but I have been fortunate enough to hear of a copy (catalogued as 272 F 12) in the University library at Leyden. Of the Louvain edition, which looks like a pirated reprint outside the limits of the French kingdom and its copyright, the Bodleian possesses a copy (which came in Selden's collection), bound up with a Louvain book of the same printer but of the succeeding year, *Nicolai Clenardi Peregrinationum, ac de rebus*

Machometicis epistolae elegantissimae . . . Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium. 1551: but this connexion is presumably a mere accident.

We learn from the preface, which is common to both the Paris and Louvain editions (it is inscribed 'Io. Tilius Eng. Emaro Ranconeto magno Senatu Regis consiliario S.', and dated 'Lutetiae Parisiorum Cal. Decemb. 1549'), that du Tillet had had the MS. of Ulpian in his possession for at least five years: it was so corrupt that he had waited in the hopes of coming across a better one, but now his friends would allow him to wait no longer. The editor of a corrupt text such as this had to decide whether to leave the corruptions as they stood in the MS. or to emend them freely: for his own part he chose the former course, and it was his rule, 'in huiusmodi uetustorum monimentorum reliquiis, ne quid detrahatur, addatur, immutetur, nisi se mendae luce clariores prodant. Nolumus enim de nostro quicquam adiici, liberumque de locis dubiis cuique iudicium relinquimus.' The libellus of Ulpian was attached in the MS. to the farrago of matter which Alaric had put together out of the Roman laws, and which, depraved as it was, the Germans had published 'superioribus annis' under the name of the Theodosian code [the reference is presumably to the edition of Jo. Sichardus, Basle, A.D. 1528]: of that code he himself intended to publish within a few months an improved edition, including a great part of it in its original form. Meanwhile, 'quasi primitias quasdam,' he issues the present booklet.

The Bodleian possesses two more early law collections which include Ulpian, Lyons A.D. 1553 and Paris A.D. 1555. Du Tillet's MS. of Ulpian and of the law-book of Alaric is the present Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix: see below, MS. no. iii, p. 58.

7. A.D. 1550. *E libris Constitutionum Theodosii A. libri priores octo longe meliores quam adhuc circunferebantur: sed ab Alarico rege Gotthorum ita deminuti, vt vix decima pars in his hodie appareat eorū quae in Theodosiano codice continebantur. Posteriores octo integri, nunc primum post M. annos in lucem reuocati a Io. Tilio Engolism. Dicati Io. Bertrando V. C. Curiae Parisiorum praesidi, et ab interiori consilio Henrici II. Galliae regis optimi maximi.* Cum priuilegio Regis et Curiae. Parisiis. Apud Carolam Guillard sub sole aureo, et Gulielmum desboys sub cruce alba, via ad diuum Iacobum. M.D.L. [8o.]

In his preface, 'Io. Tilius Engolism. Lectori,' dated April, 1550, the editor tells us that only the last eight books had come into his hands [in their original and complete form], but that even the fragments of the earlier books, as contained in Alaric's compendium, had been collated with 'ancient manuscript copies,' and were restored to a much more correct form than had belonged to them in the 'Germanic edition' [i. e. Sichard's: see above under no. 6]: for he had both followed ancient orthography, and had cut out the explanations interpolated in the imperial Constitutions by Alaric or his chancellor Anianus. Du Tillet goes on to promise a new edition of Justinian's code with notes on that and on the code of Theodosius: at the same time, if he found the leisure for it, a much improved text of the Consular fasti: while he announces that he is also preparing another volume of the writings of the early jurisconsults. The whole passage is important enough to be set out in full in the original Latin: 'Quamquam autem quicquid hoc est operae a praecipuis nostris sacrarum literarum studiis semotum est, speramus tamen nos edituros aliquando propter summum in bonas literas studium, adnotatiunculas quasdam non inutiles, cum in has constitutiones, tum in ipsum Iustiniani Augusti codicem, quem longe integriorem quam adhuc erat, breui reddemus, vt post Florentinas pandectas his diebus publicatas, constitutiones itidem imperatorias in melius restitutas habere possis. Et si per ocium liceat, una Consulum catalogum multo certiorem et instructiorem edemus. . . . Hoc volumine veterum Imperatorum quod reliquum est, totum complexi sumus: alterum tibi de veterum Iurisconsultorum scriptis paramus.'

If we may suppose that the prefaces to the two last books, nos. 6 and 7, were both printed before either book was published, it would be possible that each of them should refer to the other as still future: and in that case the last sentence of the preface just quoted might be safely identified as referring to the edition of Ulpian. The promised edition of Justinian's code seems never to have appeared.

Of the two copies which I have seen of this edition of the Theodosian code, only that in the Bodleian possesses the preface from which the preceding account has been derived; but the earlier sheets of the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale are in some confusion, and the absence of the preface is probably accidental. On the other hand there is present in the Paris copy after the text, but in the Bodleian copy before it, a second preface addressed to Jo. Bertrandus (to whom the title-page tells us the book was dedicated) and dated in November 1549. The MS. of the eight complete books of the Code is there said to be 'literis grandioribus descriptus'; and this goes with other evidence to make it certain that the MS. in question is identical with Vaticanus Reginae 886, saec. vi (see below, MS. no. iv, p. 58): the MS. from which the fragments of the other books were corrected was no doubt the MS. referred to under nos. 5 and 6 above, Vat. Reg. 1128.

It has seemed convenient to treat together all du Tillet's contributions to Frankish and Roman law: but in order to do so the strict chronological order has had to be modified, for the theological work to which we now turn must have been actually issued somewhat earlier than one or two of the legal works.

8. A.D. 1549. *Opus inlustrissimi et excellentissimi seu spectabilis uiri, Caroli Magni, nutu Dei, regis Francorum, Gallias, Germaniam, Italiamque, siue harum finitimas prouincias domino opitulante regentis, contra Synodum, quae in partibus Graeciae pro adorandis imaginibus stolide siue arroganter gesta est. Item, Paulini Aquileiensis Episcopi aduersus Felicem Vrgelitanum, et Eliphandum Toletanum episcopos libellus. Quae nunc primum in lucem restituuntur.* Anno Salutis M.D.XLIX. [16º.]

No name or place is given: but the preface is entitled 'Eli. Phili. Christiano Lectori.' There is no doubt that the place was Paris: and there is equally no doubt that the editor was du Tillet. Indeed it seems to have been a quite open secret, for his authorship of the book is assumed by both its admirers and its detractors alike. The pseudonym of the preface is thus resolved: 'Eli. Phili.' stands for Elias Philyra: but John the Baptist was 'another Elias,' and *tilia* is the Latin for a linden tree, of which φιλύρα is the Greek, so that Elias Philyra = Jean du Tillet.

A treatise directed against the veneration of images was not likely to be palatable to the Papal side during the stress of the Reformation struggle, especially as the editor, who printed in large type, as an epilogue to the book, Psalm cxv [cxiii] with its references to 'the idols of the heathen,' did not conceal the fact that his own sympathies were on the side of the treatise he was editing. It is not surprising that some controversial writers both attacked the genuineness of these 'libri Carolini' and accused the editor of Calvinism: what is perhaps more surprising is that he nevertheless became a bishop four years after the publication, and ten years later was translated to another and less remote see.

A second edition, Cologne A.D. 1555, is mentioned in older authorities: but if it ever existed, it has become even more rare than the original, and that is rare enough. The machinery of the Roman Curia was set in motion against the book: it was included, even in du Tillet's lifetime, in the *Index librorum prohibitorum cum Regulis confectis per Patres a Tridentina synodo delectos, auctoritate Sanctiss. D. N. Pii IIII Pont. Max. comprobatus* (Bononiae, apud Ioannem Budrium, MDLXIIII: under the letter L and the heading 'Incertorum auctorum libri prohibiti')—probably the only book produced by one of the Tridentine Fathers themselves which appears there; again in the Index of Clement VIII (Romae, apud impressores camerales, A.D. 1596; p. 49)[1]; under Alexander VII in 1667 (but now under the letter O), under Innocent XI in 1685, under Clement XI in 1717, and doubtless in other issues: and the bibliophile Gerhard Mastricht, we are told, was accustomed to show his copy to his visitors as the greatest rarity of his library. But in proportion to the desire on the one side to suppress the book, was the desire on the other to exploit a work written under the auspices of a Catholic emperor and brought to light by a Catholic bishop:

[1] The Vatican library possesses copies of these two editions of the Index, Barberini Z xiv 97 and Z xiii 108.

and du Tillet's edition was twice reprinted in Germany, by Melchior Goldast in the sixteenth and by C. A. Heumann in the seventeenth century. In the *Imperialia decreta de cultu imaginum in utroque imperio tam Orientis quam Occidentis promulgata, nunc primum collecta, recensita et notis illustrata a Melchiore Haiminsfeldio Goldasto* (Frankfort, A.D. 1608), pp. 67–598 contain the libri Carolini under the following title 'Caroli Magni, regis Francorum et Longobardorum, et Patricii Romanorum, Filii et Defensoris sanctae Dei Ecclesiae, Capitulare de non adorandis Imaginibus, contra Constantini VII. Imperatoris Constantinopolitani et Hirenae Matris Decretum, et Synodum Nicaenam II. Pseudo-septimam Oecumenicam siue Vniuersalem, compositum et publicatum in Concilio Francofordiensi, et Hadriano Papae missum, Anno Domini DCCXCIV. Editum ex bibliotheca et studio Ioannis Tilii Meldensis Episcopi.' Heumann's reprint, on the other hand, was limited to the work of du Tillet: *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II. Censura, hoc est, Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri IV. Ad primam editionem recudi eos curauit ac subinde partim emendauit, partim illustrauit . . . Christoph. Aug. Heumannus, S. Theol. D. et Prof. Gymn. Regii Gotting. Insp.* (Hanover, A.D. 1731). It is from the remarkably full and detailed preface to this latter work that the bibliography printed on p. 48 *supra* has been drawn.

Both the original edition of du Tillet, and the reprints of Goldast and Heumann, are described from copies in the Bodleian: I have seen no others.

9. A.D. 1555, &c. בשורת מתי. *Evangelium Hebraicum Matthaei, recens e Iudaeorum penetralibus erutum cum Interpretatione Latina, ad vulgatam quoad fieri potuit, accommodata.* Parisiis. Apud Martinum Iuuenem, sub insigni D. Christofori, e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1555. [16°.]

The responsibility of du Tillet for this work does not appear to have extended beyond the discovery of the MS. on which it is based and the selection of an editor. When in Rome in 1553 [this was perhaps in connexion with his consecration to the see of St. Brieuc, to which he was nominated in that year], he acquired a MS. of a Hebrew translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew and sent it to Jean Mercier (Iohannes Mercerus), professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne, in order that it might be published, together with an exact Latin translation and a dedication to the Cardinal (Charles) of Lorraine.

Du Tillet's letter to Mercier, which is printed in the edition of the text, is dated Nov. 27, 1554: and this alone would seem to disprove Heumann's statement (see p. 48 above) that the book was published at Basle in 1552 as well as at Paris in 1555. Perhaps Heumann mixed it up with an earlier edition of the Hebrew Matthew, which Sebastian Münster had issued at Basle in 1537 (with a dedication to Henry VIII of England): this was reprinted, without change but with the addition of a Hebrew version of the Epistle to the Hebrews, at the same town in 1557.

We have seen, in connexion with the edition of the libri Carolini, that du Tillet fell into some disfavour with the extremer Papal party, and therefore naturally with their champions the Jesuits. Bellarmine, in his 'Controversies' (*Disputationes*, tom. I: 1. *de Verbo Dei*, lib. ii. cap. 7), attacks the book now under discussion. Whether or no, he says, St. Matthew's Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, the Greek is the received text of the Church: 'quocirca non multum egemus Euangelio Hebraico quod Munsterus edidit; nec illo etiam, quod nuper edi curauit Ioannes Tilius, in quo multa desunt, multa superuacanea sunt, non pauca etiam immutata cernuntur; et Deus nouit vtrum id factum non sit ad detrahendam fidem Graecae et Latinae editioni, astutia videlicet Iudaeorum, ex quorum promptuariis Euangelium illud prodiit.' If Possevin, another Jesuit, appeals to Bellarmine's authority for the statement that du Tillet put forward an edition of the Greek Testament which was looked on with disfavour by the Church, the blunder is due simply to gross and inexcusable misunderstanding of the passage from Bellarmine just quoted.

Du Tillet had guarded himself indeed from saying that what he had discovered was the original of the Greek Gospel: but Bellarmine's critical acumen had divined the truth when he hazarded the assertion that the new Hebrew text was a Jewish forgery. However far superior du Tillet's text was to Münster's (for the latter's MS. suffered from numerous *lacunae*, and these he filled up by his own retranslations into Hebrew), there can

be no doubt that both forms go back ultimately to the same Hebrew original, an anti-Christian composition of a Spanish Jew, Shem Ṭobh b. Shaphrut of Tudela, in the year A.D. 1385. On this subject the reader may be referred to the father of Biblical criticism, R. Simon, *Histoire Critique des Versions du Nouveau Testament* (Rotterdam, A.D. 1690), pp. 231 seqq.; the account there given is derived, as Simon tells us, from the work of J.-B. Jonas, a converted Jew who in 1668 published at the Propaganda a Hebrew version of the four Gospels.

On the basis of the texts of the two sixteenth century editors, a new edition of the Hebrew Matthew was published in 1879: *Des Schemtob ben Schaphrut hebraeische Übersetzung des Evangeliums Matthaei nach den Drucken des S. Münster und J. du Tillet-Mercier neu herausgegeben von Dr. Adolf Herbst* (Göttingen). Dr. Herbst in an exhaustive preface collects all that is known of the history of the translation and editions, and shows that the translator worked directly from the Vulgate. It may be added that the few apparent variations from the Vulgate in the direction of the Greek may be explained away with much probability as intrusions of Old Latin readings into Vulgate MSS.: all but one of them, for instance, are found in the codex Brixianus (*f*) of the Old Latin Gospels.

Du Tillet's MS. is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, *fonds hébreu*, 132 (olim Colbert 3924). The British Museum copy of his book contains annotations by Casaubon. I have not seen any copy of it myself, but derive my account from Bellarmine, Herbst, and the British Museum catalogue.

10. A.D. 1559. *Jehan du Tillet, évêque de Saint Brieu, de la religion chrestienne.* Paris. G. Morel. 1559. [16°.]

Of the six controversial tracts which begin with no. 10, and which are all (except no. 12, which is a Latin version of no. 11) written in French, the Bodleian possesses not one. Nos. 13 and 15 I have seen in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the old catalogue of printed books in the same library (Théologie, part ii, A.D. 1742) mentions also the remaining four (nos. 10–12, 14), which all belonged to a single 'recueil,' but that 'recueil' has unfortunately disappeared. The gap caused by this loss at the Bibliothèque Nationale is filled as regards one of the books by the Bibliothèque Mazarine, where a copy is preserved of no. 12. Even for the other three the catalogue-titles, which I have scrupulously followed, provide some rectifications of the list in Heumann, especially in regard to the priority of the French tract no. 11 over its corresponding Latin form, no. 12.

I have therefore seen no copy of this book.

11. A.D. 1563. *Epître d'un évêque* [Jean du Tillet] *aux Ministres des églises nouvelles.* Paris. G. Morel. 1563. [8°.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

12. A.D. 1564. *Ioannis Tilii Episcopi Briocensis epistola ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros, e gallico latina facta P. M. interprete.* Parisiis. M.D.LXIIII. Apud Barbaram de Mascon Guil. Morelii viduam. Cum priuilegio. [8°.]

I have seen a copy at the Bibliothèque Mazarine. The tract has no preface: it is dated at the end 'Brioci. xv. Nouēb. 1564.'

13. A.D. 1566. *Iehan du Tillet evesque de Meaulx, du Symbole des Apostres, et des douze articles de la foy.* Sur l'exemplaire imprimé à Paris, par la vefue Guil. Morel, Imprimeur du Roy. 1566. [8°.]

I have seen two copies of this tract on the Apostles' Creed (which is not mentioned in Kattenbusch) at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

14. A.D. 1567. *De l'antiquité et solennité de la messe, par Jean du Tillet, évêque de Meaux.* Paris. J. Bienné. 1567. [16°.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

15. A.D. 1567? *Advis d'un Prelat de France contre les piperies des Ministres des eglises nouvelles à Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduicts.* M.D.LXXXVII. [8°.]

The Bibliothèque Nationale possesses a copy of this tract, which I have seen: and a curious point arises out of it. For whereas Hase-Heumann's list gives the year 1567, the title-page of the Paris copy gives M.D.LXXXVII: and not only the title-page, but the preface (addressed to 'Monseigneur le Prince de Condé'), is signed 'a Paris le 7 de Nouembre 1587. Vostre tres-humble et tres-obeissant seruiteur I. du Tillet E. de Meaulx.'

16. A.D. 1568. *Luciferi episcopi Calaritani ad Constantium, Constantini Magni F. Imp. Aug. Opuscula.* Parisiis. MDLXVIII. Apud Michaelem Sonnium, sub scuto Basiliensi, via Iacobaea. [8°.]

The preface is addressed to pope Pius V by 'Ioannes Tilius Episcopus Meldensis,' and is dated on Jan. 3, 1568. The contrast of tone between this and the prefaces to du Tillet's earlier editions impresses itself at once upon the notice. The high hopes of the Renaissance, the encyclopaedic enthusiasm for learning which plunged the young du Tillet in turn into Latin patristic and Greek conciliar literature, into French history and Roman law, into the iconoclastic controversy and the question of a Hebrew original to the Gospel, have given place to the cares of high office, to the dominant pressure of the religious controversy, and to the sombre pessimism of age. The *editio princeps* of the writings of Lucifer of Cagliari owed its appearance no longer to the editor's passion for the discovery and publication of the unknown, but to the singular appropriateness of the subject-matter to the temper of the times. The disorders engendered by the Arian struggle in the fourth century find their parallel in a gloomy picture of the state of contemporary France. Lucifer's attitude to Constantius suggests the prayer that the young and innocent king [Charles IX] might be divinely guided 'to demolish and destroy temples and groves and all idolatry, and to repress and extinguish all heresy.' The shadow of the coming massacre of St. Bartholomew lies heavy upon the pages of the latest preface that was penned by the gifted and versatile scholar, jurist, bishop, Jean du Tillet.

II. MSS. POSSESSED BY DU TILLET

Besides the Greek MS. of Canon law from Poitiers and the Hebrew MS. of St. Matthew's Gospel from Rome (see above, nos. 2 and 9), we have in one way or another knowledge of the following Latin MSS. as having belonged to du Tillet (those which he used for his own books are mentioned first)—

i. A MS. of Pacian (see above, p. 49). This is shown by the agreement of its readings to be identical with cod. Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. The greater part of the magnificent collection of MSS. made by queen Christina and bought in 1690 by pope Alexander VIII was acquired from French sources before the year 1658. About the history of this particular MS., where du Tillet found it, and through whose hands it passed after his ownership of it and before queen Christina's, nothing more appears to be known.

ii. A MS. of the collections of Capitularies made by Ansegisus of Fontanelle and Benedict the deacon respectively (see above, p. 52). This is identified by Pertz (*M. G. H.*: *Leges*, i. 269) as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: and in fact the most cursory inspection of the MS. is enough to show that it served as a press copy for the edition. At the same time the very numerous alterations in what we may presume to be du Tillet's own handwriting show also that he must have had a second MS. at his disposal; moreover, soon after the commencement of book vi (book ii of Benedict), on fol. 153 *a* of Paris. lat. 4635 (which contains in all 240 leaves), the corrections cease and simultaneously the printed text appears to desert the MS. altogether.

iii. A MS. containing fragments of Ulpian and the whole of the Lex Romana Visigothorum (see above, no. 6, p. 52). This is certainly to be identified (if only because no other MS. of the Ulpian is known) with Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix, of which the contents are as follows: fol. 1 Lex Romana Visigothorum; fol. 190 Ulpiani fragmenta; fol. 212 lex Burgundionum; fol. 233 lex Ribuariorum; fol. 242 lex Salica; fol. 259 lex Alamannorum. The four last sections were doubtless the source also of the corresponding portions of du Tillet's edition of the German codes (no. 5, p. 52). The MS., before it came to queen Christina, was in the possession of Alexander Petavius (Petau). It bears on fol. 241 *a* the name Gauzibertus: but there appears to be no reason whatever to suppose (as has generally been supposed) that it came from Fleury. According to Delisle, *Cabinet des Manuscrits*, i. 285, the MSS. of both the brothers du Tillet descended to another Jean du Tillet, 'greffier en chef du parlement,' who died in 1646. Apparently his library was then dispersed: Gabriel Naudé, librarian successively to cardinal Mazarin and queen Christina, bought 'du feu M. du Tylliet trois crochetées de manuscrits de toutes sortes, 125 livres.' Alexandre Petau did not sell his MSS. to queen Christina till 1650 (Delisle, op. cit., p. 288); and it is possible that those MSS. of du Tillet which came to the queen's collection from Petau's had only been acquired by the latter between 1646 and 1650.

iv. A MS. of books ix–xvi of the Theodosian code (see above, no. 7, p. 53). This MS., like the last, can be certainly identified, and like the last it passed into the Petau collection and so to queen Christina: it has on fol. 1 the note 'Alexander Pauli filius Petavius Senator Parisiensis [A.D.] 1647,' and is now catalogued as Vat. Reg. 886. It was written in the sixth century, probably in Gaul, possibly at Lyons, the great centre, according to Dr. Traube, for the reproduction of manuscripts of the Code: the signatures of the quaternions are in Greek letters, and there is some Greek writing in the codex itself. It is described at length in G. Haenel, *Antiqua summaria codicis Theodosiani ex codice Vaticano cum codicis et summariorum descriptione nunc primum edidit Gustavus Haenel Lipsiensis* (Lipsiae, A.D. 1834), and in Th. Mommsen, *Theodosiani libri XVI cum constitutionibus Sirmondianis: et leges nouellae ad Theodosium pertinentes* (Berolini, A.D. 1905; pp. xliv–lvii, and tables ii, v). Like MS. no. ii above, it contains corrections in du Tillet's handwriting, which reappear in the text of his edition.

v. A MS. of the 'libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus' (see above, no. 8, p. 54). Du Tillet describes his own copy of the libri Carolini as 'exemplar huius libri uetustum in templo quodam maiore augustissimo ac totius Galliae antiquissimo repertum,' words which seem to point to Lyons, Reims, or St. Denis. The MS. was seen in du Tillet's possession by George Cassander, and is thus described by him in a letter to Joannes Molinaeus, A.D. 1560 (*Georgii Cassandri Opera*, ed. Paris, A.D. 1616, p. 1103: I owe this reference to H. J. Floss, *De suspecta librorum Carolinorum a Joanne Tilio editorum fide*, Bonn, A.D. 1860, p. 11): 'Vidi et alterum in Galliis apud quendam eruditum virum modo episcopum, ex bibliotheca quadam illustri scriptum, serico villato et aureis vmbilicis exornatum.' Later on the same MS. was seen by Paul Petau, who records (see A. Duchesne, *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii. 352) that it contained at the end the following subscription, 'Ingelrannus abbas iussu Caroli Magni hunc librum scripsit et ad Adrianum papam tulit.' Du Tillet's MS. must be distinguished from another MS. which was already in his time in the Vatican library, and is spoken of by Augustin Steuch, the Vatican librarian († A.D. 1550: *Opera*, ed. 1591, iii. 226), as 'liber vetustissimus litteris Lomgobardicis scriptus, in bibliotheca Palatina'—by which, of course, is not meant the collection now called Palatine at the Vatican, which came from the sack of the Elector Palatine's library at Heidelberg. At the present time the Vatican library contains a MS. of the libri Carolini (Vat. 7207, saec. x), which belonged to Marienfeld in Germany and was brought to Italy by the cardinal legate Contarini: and as Contarini died in 1542, it is just possible that the MS. is that which was known in Rome to Steuch, but not possible that it was du Tillet's. But another MS. of the treatise, saec. ix–x, exists in the library of the Arsenal at Paris (Pertz, *Archiv*, viii. 361: H. Martin, *Catalogue des manuscrits*

de la bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, I [1885], p. 499): A. Reifferscheid (*Index scholarum in Vniuersitate Litterarum Vratislauiensi per hiemem anni* MDCCCLXXIII–LXXIV . . . pp. 1, 2), however, denies that this MS. can be identical with du Tillet's. The question would appear to turn in the first place on the presence or absence of the subscription of Ingelrannus in the MS.

vi (and vi *b*?). A second MS. used for the same volume contained apparently the Acts of the Council of Frankfort in 794, and the writing of Paulinus of Aquileia against Felix of Urgel and Eliphandus of Toledo: and of this MS. du Tillet tells us 'in alio praeterea musaeo supramodum etiam antiquo volumen aliquod reperi. . . . Continet autem, vt ab aliis negotiis discedam, huius concilii acta, seorsum de singulis rebus agentia quae confectae et definitae fuere. istaque secunda nominatur materia, prima vero haeresis Feliciana.' He goes on to quote two passages, the first 'Conuenientibus, deo fauente . . .' about Eliphandus and Felix, the second 'Adlata est in medium . . .' about the Second Council of Nicaea: these are Canons I and II of the Council of Frankfort (Labbe-Coleti, ix. 101). The other canons were first edited in the following century from a MS. of St. Remi at Reims by the indefatigable Jacques Sirmond, who also used for the rest of the Acts of the Council a MS. given by Hincmar of Reims to his cathedral church. Sirmond had no doubt that the St. Remi MS. was the same that du Tillet had used: 'Synodi porro huius' he writes (*Concil. Antiq. Galliae*, ii. 681, quoted by Labbe-Coleti, ix. 110), 'exceptis canonibus, integrum ac peruetus exemplar suppeditauit nobis bibliotheca ecclesiae Remensis, cuius ope multa passim emendata. Canonum vero, qui antehac desiderabantur, copiam nacti sumus ex vetusto item codice sancti Remigii, eodem ipso, quo usum constabat illum, qui primus libros Carolinos, et cum his primum et secundum huius Concilii canonem, dissimulato et interpolato nomine suo, in lucem dedit. Praeter hoc enim aliud antiquae notae canonum Francofordiensium exemplar, quod sciam, nullum est.' But Sirmond was certainly inexact in this latter statement, for Paris. lat. 4628 A, saec. x—which, it is fair to add, was not at Paris in Sirmond's day—contains not only the book of Paulinus against Eliphandus and Felix (fol. 46 *a* Sancto incitante Spiritu . . .) but also the 'Capitula synodalia Caroli Magni,' or, in other words, the canons of Frankfort (fol. 55 *a* Coniungentibus Deo fauente . . .). This MS. belonged in the seventeenth century to a cleric of Poitiers: but a note at the end in a fifteenth-century hand records that 'Ce liure de pn̄t [='present'] est de l'abbaye de St. Denis en France. Henry de la Cloche.' It might therefore correspond well enough to du Tillet's description: for it contains a good deal of other matter beyond Paulinus and the council (e.g. Salic laws and the collection of Ansegisus), and St. Denis was even more truly than St. Remi a 'musaeum supramodum antiquum.'

Du Tillet further says 'accessit etiam mihi dono eiusdem exempli volumen cum hoc nostro: ex quo vtroque illum Paulini libellum hausi,' from which it is presumably to be gathered that he had at command two independent authorities for the text of Paulinus; but his words are (perhaps intentionally) so obscure that it is not easy to fix their exact force. To me it seems as though he means to say that he possessed (1) a MS. containing both Paulinus and the Synod of Frankfort, and (2) a MS. containing Paulinus only. If so, the latter should probably be identified with Vat. Reg. 192, of which foll. 1–101 consist of a ninth-century copy of the three books *contra Felicem*: the MS., before it came to queen Christina, had belonged to Alexandre Petau, and in earlier times to St. Ouen at Rouen, 'iste liber est de sc̄o Audoeno Rothm̄.'

vii. The MS. of the works of Lucifer (see above, no. 16, p. 57) is unhesitatingly identified by the latest editor, W. Hartel, in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, vol. xiv (Vienna, A.D. 1886) with cod. Vat. Reginae 133, saec. ix–x, on the ground of the consensus of MS. and edition in errors great and small. No other MS. of Lucifer is known to exist or have existed: and it is therefore obvious to presume that the codex which du Tillet employed in the sixteenth century, and which queen Christina acquired in the seventeenth, is the one mentioned in two mediaeval catalogues of the library of the monastery of Corbie. In the later of these two catalogues, *circa* A.D. 1200 (Becker, *Catalogi Bibliothecarum Antiqui*, Bonn, A.D. 1885, p. 283), the 245th item runs as follows: 'Iohannes diaconus super pentateuchum. Luciferi episcopi pro

I 2

Athanasio libri duo. de regibus apostaticis liber unus. de non conueniendo cum hereticis liber unus. de non parcendo in Deum delinquentibus liber unus. quod moriendum sit pro Dei filio liber unus. epistola Florentii liber unus. Athanasii libri duo. liber ad Constantium. Athanasius ad monachos.' This enumeration of the treatises of Lucifer corresponds substantially to the edition of du Tillet: and probably there would never have been any doubt about identifying du Tillet's MS. with that of Corbie but for the mention, as present in the Corbie MS., of the commentary of John the deacon on the Pentateuch. But it is reasonable to conclude that this supposed connexion in one MS. of the writings of John and Lucifer is due to some confusion in the catalogue: for (1) the treatise of John is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. lat. 12309, saec. xi, and not only forms a separate MS. in a separate binding now, but apparently always has done so; and (2) a somewhat earlier catalogue at Corbie, of the twelfth century (Becker, p. 189) reckons the two items separately, no. 191 'Iohannis Romani expositio in genesi,' no. 213 'Luciferi liber ad Constantium imperatorem' (the Pro Athanasio, which comes first in the more detailed enumeration of the later list, is addressed to Constantius, and opens with the words 'Cogis nos, Constanti . . .'). There need therefore be no question that du Tillet found his MS. of Lucifer in the monastery of Corbie, any more than that his MS. is that which is now in the Vatican.

So far we have been dealing with MSS. which du Tillet used himself: we now turn to various MSS. of which contemporary or later scholars made use under the title of 'codex Tilianus' or the like.

viii. Sirmond in his *Concilia Galliae* made frequent use of a 'codex Tilii Engolismensis.' Labbe drew from it a 'Chronicon Engolismense.' It is very likely that it was the same MS., then in the possession of Claude Hardy, from which Labbe's *Concilia* drew an unpublished index of titles to the Nicene canons and some other matter (Labbe-Coleti, ii. 48 'ex codice MS. V. C. Claudii Hardy,' 51 'in codice V. C. Claudii Hardy senatoris Parisiensis'). In 1647 it belonged to Alexandre Petau, who wrote a table of contents on the second leaf: from his collection it passed to queen Christina's, and is now Vaticanus Reginae 1127. It was unknown to Maassen, *Geschichte der Quellen und der Literatur des canonischen Rechts im Abendlande* (Gratz, A.D. 1870): but through the description in Duchesne, *Le Liber Pontificalis* I, pp. l, li (from which most of the present account is derived), it became known to me, and has been employed from the first in my *Ecclesiae Occidentalis Monumenta Iuris Antiquissima.* It was written in the ninth century, perhaps about A.D. 825, and at the beginning of the eleventh century belonged to the abbey of St. Cybar at Angoulême: on intercalated pages between foll. 10 and 11 are Angoulême annals from 815 to 872, with various continuations up to 1000 A.D.: and on leaves at the end, after the collection proper, are miscellaneous notes, of dates down to the twelfth century, including on fol. 161 the names of the bishops of Angoulême. The main collection is described in Maassen, op. cit., pp. 613–24, from the sister MS. of St. Maur, now Paris. lat. 1451.

ix. Andreas Chesnius (André Duchesne) in his *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii (Paris, A.D. 1636), p. 11, printed 'ex antiquo Codice MS. Ioannis Tilii,' a series of early Frankish annals from the year 708 to the year 807: and these were reprinted by Bouquet, ii. 642, v. 17, who first called them after du Tillet's name, and by Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Scriptores*, i (Hanover, A.D. 1826), pp. 4, 6, 219. The MS. of the 'Annales Tiliani' has completely vanished; indeed nobody since Duchesne appears to have seen it. The annals are most nearly related to the annals of St. Amand and of Lorsch, and their origin may be conjecturally placed somewhere in the region of north-eastern France.

x, xi. Franciscus Balduinus, primarily a Jurist, devoted himself also to the history of the African Church, especially in its relation to the Donatists, a subject which seemed to offer a striking parallel to the reform movement and schism of the sixteenth century: and from him we learn that his friend du Tillet possessed a MS. of Optatus Milevitanus' work against the Donatists, and a MS. of the Acts of the Conference at Carthage between Catholics and Donatists in the year 411. Balduinus' first publication under this head was an edition of Optatus in 1563: in his preface he tells us that the 'German edition' (i. e. the *editio princeps* by Cochlaeus, 1549) was

'mendosissimus': that he had emended 'sexcentos locos' by the help of a MS. of 'Claudius Espencaeus Theologus Parisiensis': that he had confidently relied on further aid to emendation 'ex codice Ioannis Tilii Episcopi Briocensis ut ueterum librorum, sic antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum studiosissimi. sed quod iam propter absentiam doctissimi antistitis praestari non potuit, altera forte editio postea praestabit.' Three years later, in 1566, Balduinus followed up his edition of Optatus by a history (not an edition of the text) of the Carthaginian Conference, *Historia Carthaginensis Collationis, siue Disputationis de ecclesia olim habitae inter Catholicos et Donatistas, autore Franc. Balduino I. C.*, the preface of which is addressed 'R. D. Ioanni Tilio Episcopo Meldensi,' and is dated on the Calends of April, 1566. 'Cum hisce diebus' (begins the author) 'Optatum nostrum, quem ope tui codicis iterum emendatum rursus edere instituo, forte relegerem [he goes on to compare the religious crisis in the France of his own day with the similar circumstances of the African Church of old times] . . . Quid autem magni illi viri et veluti heroes [i. e. Marcellinus and Augustine] fecerint, tumultuantibus in Africa Donatistis, et quam secuti sint rationem eorum reuincendorum, ut magis intelligerem, tu ipse fecisti, qui mihi Collationis Carthaginensis Acta quaedam nondum euulgata communicasti[1].' Three more years elapsed, and in 1569 Balduinus was able to produce his promised new edition of Optatus: near the beginning of the 'annotationes in primum librum' we read that this second edition was to be almost as great an improvement on the first edition as that had been on its German predecessor, and the improvement would be due to two new MSS. 'quorum alterum Io. Tilio Episcopo Meldensi, alterum Macereo Theologo Parisiensi debemus.' The editor quotes du Tillet's MS. expressly in book iii of Optatus, in book iv, but more especially in book vii: for though this book was incomplete at the end in that MS., no less than six passages were given in it which occur in no other MS.: and while most of these passages are short enough, the two first extend over several pages each of Ziwsa's edition in vol. xxvi of the Vienna *Corpus Script. Eccl. Lat.* (1893).

The MS. of Optatus soon disappeared: Dupin about 1700 could find out nothing about it; but the presence of these passages in the seventh book (which, it may be added, Ziwsa accepts as genuine) would easily lead to its identification, should it ever turn up again.

On the other hand the MS. of the Acts of the Conference has had a nearly continuous known history. After Balduinus' death it passed into the hands of Angelus Vergetius, 'Graeci hominis sed Latine doctissimi,' and from him to Claudius Mondinus, a kinsman of the first editor, Papirius Massonus (Papire Masson). Masson's edition appeared at Paris in 1589 (the dedication is dated Oct. 1, A.D. 1588): *Gesta Collationis Chartagini habitae . . . Papirii Massoni studio atque opera primum in lucem editum.* The preface concludes with these words: 'nec plura hoc loco dicenda existimamus, quia Balduinus praeceptor meus in Iure Ciuili, qui Acta commodato tantum in veteribus adhuc membranis ab antistite Meldorum Tillio habuerat, elegantem in ea commentarium edidit.' Prefixed to the dedication is a further note which happily enables us to reconstruct both the earlier and later history of the MS.: 'Collationis Codex manuscriptus in veteribus membranis sic inscriptus est. Liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani, voto Tulcherii Cononici. Deinde Acta Collationis seu gesta Continet.' The formula 'liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani' is that of the books of the (then) cathedral church of Lyons[2]: and the manuscript of Masson is shown by the presence of this formula to be

[1] Near the end of his tract 'ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros' (see above, no. 12, p. 56) du Tillet gives a marginal reference to the 'Catholic. collatione contra Donatist. Carthaginis,' which he must have taken from the same MS.

[2] Manuscripts presented with this or a similar formula by the bishops Leidrad (A.D. 798–814), Agobard (814–840), Amolus (841–852), and Remigius (852–875), are still preserved in the library at Lyons: 'Leidrad licet indignus tamen episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 599 [515], Gregory Nazianzen translated by Rufinus: 608 [524] Augustine *varia*: compare the pamphlet of M. F. Desvernay, late librarian, *Lettre de Leidrade évêque de Lyon* . . . [Lyon, A.D. 1899] p. 31); 'Leidradus indignus episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 610 [526], Augustine *contra Faustum*): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Agobardi episcopi' (cod. 471 [401], Bede on Esdras): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Amoli episcopi' (cod.

that numbered Paris. lat. 1546 in the Bibliothèque Nationale; saec. ix, though the name of the canon of Lyons should have been given as Fulcherius, not Tulcherius. Further information about the history of the MS. since the date of Masson's edition is supplied by other notes and press-marks now to be found in it, e.g. 'P. Pithoei. Monsr. Mondin aduocat me la bailli en eschange dun code Henry en feb. 1594': and after Pithou it appears to have belonged in turn to the original Jesuit library of Clermont (dispersed under Henry IV), to de Thou, and to Colbert.

Masson's edition contains further, as an appendix to the Collatio, the 'Gesta Purgationis Caeciliani et Felicis' and a fragment 'ex historis [*sic*] Passionis S.S. Datiui, Saturnini, Felicis Ampelii....' The former of these pieces is the well-known record of the official investigation into the charge made by the Donatists against the Catholic bishops, and especially against Felix, the consecrator of Caecilian of Carthage, of surrendering the sacred books in the persecution: and Masson notes (p. 33) that the source from which he derived it was 'antiquissimum sed non integrum exemplar librorum Optati Mileuitani, ex quo hanc illorum appendicem primum exscripsi A. C. P. P. MDLXIIII.' But it must not be supposed that this MS. is the codex Tilianus: it is the present Paris. lat. 1951, saec. xi, from Cormery-sur-Indre, and contains of Optatus only the seventh and part of the sixth book.

xii, xiii. Two MSS. of Latin poets belonging to the library of du Tillet were put at the disposal of his friend Elias Vinetus (Élie Vinet), who was also by origin his neighbour, as he came from the district of Saintes. The first of these was a MS. of the scholiasts of Persius, which is stated to have been used in Vinet's edition of 1563. I have seen a copy of a 1563 (Poitiers) edition by Vinet, 'Lucii Annaei Cornuti Grammatici antiquissimi commentum in Auli Persii Flacci Satyras, nunc primum formis editum,' but the preface mentions three MSS. only—one that he and a friend had discovered, another 'Francisci Bernae Santonensis,' and the last 'Ioannis Amaritonis Aruerni': nor do the notes on the satires themselves (pp. 81–92) mention any MS. of du Tillet's, though the colophon does tell us that Vinet, while at work on Persius in 1557, was resident in Angoulême. The second is Vinet's 'codex Tilianus' of Ausonius: in his *editio maior* of the works of that poet (the copy I have seen is one of Bordeaux, A.D. 1580) the 'Vita Ausonii' makes mention of an 'exemplar minus antiquum Ioannis Tilii Engolismensis'—less ancient, that is, than a Lyons codex in 'barbaric' (presumably Merovingian) writing—which is also quoted occasionally in the notes to the text. This MS. of du Tillet-Vinet appears to be now in the Leiden Library, Vossianus Lat. Q 107. Unlike most of du Tillet's MSS., it is of relatively late date: and unlike all those of his MSS. of which the origin is either certainly or probably known, it is not of French provenance, for it is thought to be the MS. which Ferrarius used for the Milan edition of Ausonius (1490), and that came from the library of the Dominicans of St. Eustorgio at Milan: see R. Peiper in the *Jahrbücher für Philologie*, Supplement-Band xi (1880), pp. 207, 213, &c. That du Tillet bought MSS. in Italy is stated in general terms by Blume, *Iter Italicum*, i. 49: but he quotes no facts in illustration, and perhaps was thinking only of the Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew, which we know du Tillet acquired in Rome (p. 55, *supra*).

xiv. The list of du Tillet's MSS. is closed by the oldest of them all, the Bodleian codex of the Chronicle of Jerome, with its continuation by Marcellinus, which is the subject of the present publication.

The results of the preceding inquiry indicate that we should look almost certainly to some monastery or cathedral of the centre or north of France as the source from which du Tillet acquired his MS. of the Chronicle: while the minute annotation to which the MS. was subjected about A.D. 1400 (see above, p. 27) proves further that it then belonged to a society where learning flourished and where books were numerous. Fleury is unlikely, for it possessed two other MSS. of the Chronicle (see above, pp. 2, 4): Tours and St. Mesmin are unlikely also, for they borrowed the older of the two Fleury MSS. in the ninth century

462 [391], Bede on 1 Reg.): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Remigii humilis episcopi' (cod. 463 [392], Jerome on Isaiah); 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani dono Remigii episcopi' (cod. 609 [525], Augustine *de doctrina christiana*).

to copy it (see Traube, *Hieronymi Chronicorum codicis Floriacensis fragmenta*, pp. iii, iv, xii): as between the rest, Lyons, Corbie, Reims, St. Denis, and so on, my own conjecture would fall on St. Denis as perhaps the most probable of all localities. But such a conjecture claims no further recognition than to serve as a starting-point for future inquirers.

That the MS. was written in Italy (Traube, op. cit. p. xii) there can, I think, be little doubt. The only addition which I can make to the exhaustive treatment of its characteristics by the editor of this volume relates to a curious and (as far as I know) hitherto unnoticed feature of its palaeography, namely the occurrence of Greek forms of abbreviations. At Ann. Abr. 940, 980, and 2112 (foll. 49 b, 51 b, 119 a) we have DĀD for DAVID: at Ann. Abr. 1005, fol. 53 b, and also in the column headings of every left-hand page (with one exception) from fol. 54 b to fol. 66 b, ISL̄ for ISRAHEL: at Ann. Abr. 1023, fol. 53 b, ILM̄ for HIERVSALEM. At Ol. cci. 4, fol. 111 b, the scribe originally wrote IC for IESVS, but then drew a line through it and went on to write IHS̄. And finally, on the upper margin of foll. 119 a, 119 b, a contemporary hand has scrawled TERTIVS EPC CLEMENS AN VIIII, QVARTVS EPIC—what followed on fol. 119 b is covered up by the writing of the late annotator and cannot be deciphered. Each one of these five abbreviations is rare or unheard of in extant Latin Christian documents, regular or common in Greek. What is especially noticeable about these Graecisms is that they are not confined to the *fila regnorum*, or even to the text as a whole, but occur in marginal additions also. They cannot therefore be all explained as simply survivals of the original use of either Eusebius or Jerome: they rather appear to indicate that the MS. was written at a time and place which still experienced the direct influence of Greek Christian writing on Latin.

Such relative completeness as this appendix may now claim could not have been attained without the unstinted and ungrudging assistance of many scholars. Chief among these must be named M. Henry Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Professor L. Traube of Munich, and Mgr. G. Mercati of the Vatican Library: but thanks are also due to M. Marais of the Bibliothèque Mazarine at Paris, M. G. Barringer of the Department of Printed Books at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Prof. K. Lake of the University of Leyden, and not least to the editor of this volume, both for the kindness with which he has welcomed this appendix to a place in it, and for the trouble which he has taken in verifying many of the references.

C. H. TURNER.

Note 1 (p. 58, MS. iii). The MS. of Ulpian was accessible to Pierre Pithou, for a careful collation of it in his handwriting is preserved in his copy (now in the Bodleian, 8° I 24 Jur.) of the *Brachylogos totius Iuris Ciuilis siue Corpus Legum; cui adiunctae sunt Institutiones T. Caii Iurecons., Vlpiani ex toto scriptorum ipsius corpore Tituli vndetriginta ex recenti reperto* (Lugduni. Apud Mauricium Roy, et Ludouicum Pesnot. 1553).

Note 2 (pp. 58, 59, MS. v). A request addressed to the library of the Arsenal, with a view to further information about the MS. of the libri Carolini preserved there, has remained without effect.

Note 3 (p. 60, MS. viii). The MS. of Claude Hardy may perhaps have been not du Tillet's MS.; but a sister MS., no. 562 in the Benedictine catalogue of the College of Clermont, which seems to have contained the same collection of canonical and other material as Vat. Reg. 1127 and Paris lat. 1451. What has become of this Clermont MS. I am unable to say: the greater part of it appears in the Meerman sale catalogue of A.D. 1824 as no. 583, but it did not pass into the Phillipps collection.

Note 4. At the last moment I learn from Dr. Mercati that in the preface to Menard's edition of the Gregorian Sacramentary (Paris, A.D. 1642) mention is made, among the codices employed, of a 'liber MS. Bibliothecae Tilianae, qui est ordo Romanus, cuius mihi copiam fecit vir clarissimus Ioannes Tilius.' The 'vir clarissimus,' as the date shows, must be that Jean du Tillet into whose hands the MSS. of his relative the bishop came, as recorded on p. 58 *supra*. Menard goes on to say that the MS. had lost its first gathering, that it had belonged to the church of Séez in the province of Rouen, and that it differed from the 'ordo Romanus' in several respects; that it contained at the end a list of popes ending with Sergius III [A.D. 904–911] and a chronicle extending from the Creation of the world to the 'forty-second year of Charles, successor after four years' interval of Charles and Carloman'—i.e. apparently a date about A.D. 928, near the close of the reign of Charles the Simple—but that elsewhere in the MS. a list of French kings is brought down to Henry I in the eleventh century: and that this seemed to be the date of the MS.

APPENDIX VI

DESCENDANTS OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

The fact that thirty-three (perhaps thirty-five) leaves of the Bodleian Manuscript are missing, lends some importance to its descendants in so far as they make good this deficiency. The only descendants known to me have been detected by Mommsen's principle of classification, according to which the presence of Marcellinus as a continuation in any MS. is a suggestion that the MS. in question is akin to O. Among the MSS. of Marcellinus is an eleventh-century MS. in the archiepiscopal library at Udine, oto 14 (U), which Mommsen has shown (*Chronica Minora*, II, p. 52) to be descended from O. This MS., as we shall see hereafter, contains Eusebius and Jerome as well as Marcellinus. There are also in existence nine MSS. of Marcellinus which Mommsen, adopting a suggestion of Bethmann's, regarded as descendants of U. Of these the Vienna and Venice MSS. do not contain Eusebius and Jerome at all; five others, including the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 193, insert Prosper between Jerome and Marcellinus and are therefore presumably of the L family, so far as the text of Eusebius and Jerome is concerned; I have found this presumption borne out by a comparison of Canonici script. eccl. 193, with some of the readings of L. There remain Paris. Lat. 4870 (fourteenth century) (W), and the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 96 (fifteenth century) (V), which may be descended from O in the part devoted to the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome. I have found that these two MSS., as also U, contain the notice 'Roma . . . adseritur,' found in the margin of O on f. 66 b. As this entry belongs to a class of sloping marginalia peculiar to O, its appearance in U V W renders it highly probable that they are descended from O in Eusebius as well as in Marcellinus. A further resemblance converts this probability into a certainty. These three MSS. contain instead of the complete Chronicle, the two prefaces followed by select entries. As the selection is the same in all cases, it must have been made by the scribe of U, or else all three must be descended from a common ancestor in which the selection was first made. A comparison of V with the photographs of O has shown me that in the first part of the Chronicle, where O spreads each year across two pages, the author of the selection has not adhered to the strict chronological order, but has completed his selections from each verso (left-hand) page of O before commencing those on the opposite recto (right-hand) page. This proves that his archetype corresponded page for page with O; but as I have shown elsewhere (p. 23), the sloping marginalia were copied into O, after the MS. was written, from a MS. with a different division of pages. It is therefore clear that the MS. used by the author of selection was not an ancestor of O, but either O itself or a descendant.

A few details about these MSS. may not be out of place. U has been described by Mommsen (loc. cit., p. 50), who however has not mentioned that it is a palimpsest. The lower writing consists of one or more Latin works in red, black, and green ink, not much older than that with which we are concerned. The upper writing is in red and black ink, and comprises the Chronicle of Bede, the treatise 'de septuaginta duabus linguis,' the prefaces of Jerome and Eusebius to the *Chronica*, select entries from the *Chronica*, brief biographical notices of the emperors, and select entries from Marcellinus. There are 21–26 lines to a page. The photographs published herewith include the two prefaces, the entries selected from the lost leaves at the beginning of O, and a page containing part of the matter which must have stood in the lost leaf after f. 144 in O. After the last page represented by the photographs reproduced in this volume

there is a lacuna, and the next page begins with a mention of the consuls. A comparison with V W shows that the last words of the Chronicle proper, the chronological summary and list of persecutions, and biographical notices of the Latin and Roman kings are here missing. Mommsen explains the lacuna by supposing that this passage has been torn out of the MS., but I have a difficulty in accepting this view. The MS. consists entirely of quaternions with the exception of one gathering, where an odd leaf has been prefixed to a complete quaternion. The lacuna in question comes in the middle of a quaternion, so that if two leaves are here missing, the gathering must have been of ten instead of eight leaves, and the two missing leaves must have been the middle ones. It is true that in O itself, gathering 'viii' (ff. 72–81) contains ten leaves, while all the other extant gatherings are of eight, and therefore it is not impossible that U may have had a similar gathering of ten leaves, but it is difficult to believe in so remarkable a coincidence as that the one quaternion of ten leaves should be the only one except near the end of the MS. where a leaf or more is missing and that the two missing leaves of the quaternion should have been just those two which could disappear without leaving a trace behind. As the lacuna begins exactly at the end of a page and ends exactly at the beginning of a page in U, it is clear that if it were already absent when U was written, U must here be retaining the paging of its archetype, and, since V W contain the missing passage, they must be descended, not from U, as Mommsen held, but from some ancestor of U, itself a descendant of O.

W is also described by Mommsen (loc. cit.). It contains the same works as U, whose lacuna it supplies; but it begins with Eusebius, postponing Bede and the 'de septuaginta duabus linguis' till after the end of Marcellinus. It is in red and black ink and has 24 lines to a page. Its text closely resembles that of U, the differences, where not merely in spelling, being generally nothing more than slips of the pen on the part of the scribe of U. In some cases its readings might be explained as misreadings of U. Compare especially 'a iure legatis'='ani relegatis' (f. 42 b, l. 9 in U); 'nunc' ='nūō' (f. 43 a, l. 21 in U), and 'fonnus'='fotinus' (f. 85 b, l. 8 in U). These readings would suggest that in spite of all difficulties W is really copied from U. On the other hand U is full of contractions, where W writes the words at length with a success which, if U were really the archetype, would argue extensive historical as well as palaeographical knowledge on the part of the scribe. The most striking instances that I have noticed where W has distinct readings, which seem to be more than a copyist's errors, are 'Galicia' (V 'Gallicia') for 'Galatia' (f. 85 b, l. 9 in U) and the apparently genuine marginal 'Syrus,' omitted in U, against the entry 'Syrus fuisse . . .' (f. 49 a in U). The photographs appended to this volume include the two pages where the lacuna after f. 144 in O and the lacuna after f. 85 in U coincide.

V Venetus, of which ff. 1–89, including the *Chronica*, were written by Daniel Victurius, formerly belonged to Petrus Victus, afterwards to the Carthusian monastery at Venice, where it would appear to have been no. xxxi. It is now, as we have seen, in the Bodleian library. It is in black ink and contains 31–33 lines to a page. Coxe in his catalogue of the Canonici MSS. has overlooked the fact that it is a palimpsest, and I cannot say what the lower writing is. It contains the same works as W, and in the same order, with the addition of Nicholas de Lyra's *Libellus contra Iudaeorum perfidiam*, an epistle of Rabbi Samuel, and a treatise on the abominations contained in the Talmud. It is copied with much less care than W, and the scribe has often conjecturally amended obscure passages, so that it can be of little use to any one who has the readings of U and W before him. I have only used it myself because it has been more accessible to me than the other descendants of O.

Codex Bodleianus

Auct. T. II. 26, foll. 1 R, 33 R-145 V.

Ieronimus vincentio et galieno suis salutem.

Vetus iste disertorum mos fuit: ut exercendi ingenii causa grecos libros latino sermone absolverent: et quod plus in se difficultatis habet, poemata illustrium virorum addita metri necessitate transferrent. Unde et noster tullius platonis integros libros ad verbum interpretatus est, et cum arati iam romanum exametris versibus edidisset: in xenofontis economico lusit. In quo opere ita sepe aureum illud flumen eloquentie quibusdam scabris et turbulentis obicibus retardatur ut qui interpretata nesciunt a cicerone dicta non credant. Difficile est enim alienas lineas insequentem non alicubi excedere. Arduum ut que in aliena lingua bene dicta sunt: eundem decorem in translatione conservent. Significatum est aliquid unius verbi proprietate non habeo meum quo id efferam, et dum quero implere sententiam longo ambitu vix brevis spacia consummo.

Accedunt yperbatorum anfractus, dissimilitudines casuum, varietates figurarum. Ipsum postremo suum (et ut ita dicam) vernaculum lingue genus. Si ad verbum interpretor: absurde resonat. Si ob necessitatem aliquid inmutavero in ordine in sermone: ab interpretis videbor officio recessisse. Itaque mi vincenti karissime et tu galiene pars anime mee: obsecro ut quicquid ad hoc tumultuarii operis est: amico non iudicis animo relegatis. presertim cum et notario ut scitis velocissime dictaverim, et difficultatem vel etiam divinorum voluminum instrumenta testentur: que a septuaginta interpretibus edita: non eundem saporem in greco sermone custodiunt. Quam ob rem aquila et symmachus et theodocio incitati diversum pene opus in eodem opere prodiderunt, alio nitente verbum de verbo exprimere, alio sensum potius sequi, tertio non multum a veteribus discrepare. Quinta autem et sexta et septima editio licet quibus censeantur auctoribus ignoretur: tamen ita probabilem

Argiuorum	Atheniensium		Aegyptiorum
xiii	xxii		[illegible]
xiiii	xxiii	Incerta re[illegible] nasciti[illegible]	[illegible]
xu	xxiiii		xxiii
xui	xxuiiii	Busiris Neptuni et Lybiae [illegible] filius [illegible] apud Aegyptum [illegible] tyrannidem exer-	xxiiii
xuii	xx[illegible]iiii	cet transeuntes hospites	xxu
xuiii	xxxi	crudeli scelere interficiens	xxui
xuiiii	xxxii		xxuii
xx	xxxiii		xxuiii
			xxuiiii
xxi	xxxiiii	Foenix et Cadmus de Thebis Ae-	xxx
xxii	xxxu	gyptiorum in Syriam profecti	xxxi
xxiii	xxxui	apud Tyrum et Sidonam regna- uerunt	xxxii
xxiiii	xxxuii		xxxiii
xxu	xxxuiii	Templum Delphis a Flegyo incensum	xxxiiii
xxui	xxxuiiii		xxxu
xxuii	xl		xxxui
xxuiii	xli		xxxuii
xxuiiii	xlii	Incerta [illegible] [illegible]asterius	xxxuiii
xxx	xliii	Europhae filia Foenicis [illegible] est iuppiter quam postea Aste- rius Cretensium rex uxorem ac- cipiens Minoem ex ea et Rada- [illegible]thum et Sarpedonem pro- [illegible]t	xxxuiiii
xxx[illegible]	xl[illegible]		xl
xxxii	xl[illegible]		xl[illegible]
xxxiii	xl[illegible]		[illegible]
xxxiiii	xl[illegible]		x[illegible]iii
xxx[illegible]	xl[illegible]		[illegible]
xxxui	xluiii		[illegible]
xxxuii	l		

	ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEOR		SICYONIORUM
DXXX	XLIII	VIII	APUD HEBRAEOS PONTIFI-	XVIII
pontifica- tum suscepit Finees	XLIIII	VIIII	CATUM SUSCIPIT FINEES	XVIIII
	XLV	X		XX
	ASSYRIORUM XLIIII			
	BELOCHUS XXV			
Attosaquae et Semiramis cum Beloco rege Assyriorum patre suo regnavit ann. VIII	I	XI	HUIUS FILIA ATTOSAQUAE ET SEMIRAMIS REGNAT CUM PATRE ANN. VIII	XXI
	II	XII		XXII
	III	XIII		XXIII
	IIII	XIIII		XXIIII
	V	XV		XXV
	VI	XVI		XXVI
	VII	XVII		XXVII
DXC	VIII	XVIII		XXVIII
	VIIII	XVIIII		XXVIIII
	X	XX		XXX
				SICYONIORUM XVII
				EPOPEUS XXXV
	XI	XXI		I
	XII	XXII		II
	XIII	XXIII		III
	XIIII	XXIIII		IIII
	XV	XXV		V
	XVI	XXVI		VI
	XVII	XXVII		VII
DC	XVIII	XXVIII		VIII
	XVIIII	XXVIIII		VIIII

ARGIUORUM ATHENIENSIUM AEGYPTIORUM

ATHENIENSIUM U·
PANDION XL·

XXXVIII I PANDION FILIUS ERICTHONII CUIUS XLVIIII PROGNE ET FI
XXXVIIII II FILIAE PROGNE ET FILOMELA XLVIIII LOMELLA PAN DIONIS FILIAE
XL III APUD ARGOS SACERDOTIO FUN XLVIIII HYPERMESTRA
CTA EST HYPERMESTRA DANAI APUD ARGOS SA
FILIA CERDOTIO FUN CTA EST
XLI IIII RADAMANTHUS ET SARPEDON L RADAMANTUS
XLII U REGES LYCIORUM LI ET SARPEDON
XLIII UI RAPTUS EUROPE LII REGES LYCIORUM
XLIIII UII CADMUS REGNAUIT THEBIS EXCU LIII HISTORIA CAD
XLU UIII IUS FILIA SEMELAE NATUS EST DIONY LIIII MI ET LINI MOSIC
XLUI UIIII SUS ID EST LIBER PATER SUB QUO ETLI LU
NUS THEBEUS MUSICUS FUIT
XLUII X LUI
XLUIII LUII
XLUIIII LUIII ARGIS REGNAUIT
L XIII MELUS ET PAFUS ET THASUS ET CAL LUIIII XI LINCEUS DA
LISTA URBES CONDITAE NAI FILIUS
ARGIS XI
LYNCEUS XLI BITHYNIA CONDITA A PHOENICE UITHYNIA PRI
I XIIII QUAE PRIMUM MARYANDYNA UO LX MO MARIANDI
CABATUR NA UOCABATUR
II XU LXI
III XUI LINUS THEBAEUS ET ZETUS ET LXII LINUS ZETUS ET
IIII XUII AMPHION IN MUSICA ARTE CLA LXIII AMPHION MUSIC
U XU[illegible] RUERUNT LXIIII
UI XU[illegible] LXU FERRUM IDEI
UII XX[illegible] DACTYLI HIS TEMPORIBUS LXUI DACTYLI INUE
UIII XX[illegible] FERRUM REPPERE LXUII NERUNT
UIIII XXII RUNT LXUIII
AMPHION ET ZETHUS THEBIS AEGYPTI AMFION ET
REGNABANT MENOFIS LX ZETHUS RE
XI THEBANO

	Assyriorum	Hebraeor(um)		Sicyoniorum
	XX	XXX		[illegible]X
	XXI	XXXI		XI
	XXII	XXXII		XII
	XXIII	XXXIII		XIII
	XXIIII	XXXIIII		XIIII
	XXV	XXXV		XV
	ASSYRIORUM XVIIII			
	BELLEPARES XXX			
	I	XXXVI		XVI
	II	XXXVII		XVII
DCX	III	XXXVIII		XVIII
	IIII	XXXVIIII	post Gothoniel hebraeos habuere subiectos alieni genae ann(os) XVIII qui copulantur temporib(us) Aod secundum Iudaeorum traditiones	XVIIII
	V	XL		XX
	HEBRAEORUM AOD LXXX			
	VI	I		XXI
	VII	II	Aod iudex et tribus [illegible]	XXII
	VIII	III		XXIII
	VIIII	IIII		XXIIII
	X	V		XXV
	XI	VI		XXVI
	XII	VII		XXVII
			pelops apud ar[illegible]naum [illegible] ann(os) LIII a qu[illegible]essus uocata	XX[illegible]
DCXX	XIII	VIII		XXVIII
[illegible]pagis [illegible] uita quo pr[illegible] [illegible]essus	XIIII	VIIII		XXVIIII
	XV	X		XXX
	XVI	XI		XXXI
	XVII	XII		XXXII
	XVIII	XIII		XXXIII

ARGIUORUM ATHENIENSIUM AEGYPTIOR

XI[illegible] XXIII IN DARDANIAM REGNAUIT I
XI XXIIII ERECTHONIUS FILIUS DARDANI II
XII XXU III
XIII XXUI EX QUA EDEDEMETRA QUAM AIUNT ESSE EISIDEM. ET DANAE IIII
XIIII XXUII EX QUA PERSEUS NASCITUR DI U
XU XXUIII CUNTUR HIS GESTA TEMPORIB. UI

dem etra quam ipsi isuocat[illegible] danae mater perse[illegible]

XUI XXUIIII EFYRA QUAE NUNC CORINTHUS UOCATUR A SYSOFO CONDITA UII

efyra quae nunc corinthus a sisyfo condita est

XUII XXX UIII
XUIII XXXI ARMONIA RAPTA A CADMO UIIII
XUIIII XXXII MINOS FILIUS EUROPE REGNAT IN CRETA X
XX XXXIII XI

minos filius europe rex creta[illegible]

CADMIA CONDITA ET SIDE INCILICIA
ELEUSINAE CELEUS REGNAUIT CO
[illegible]US TRIPTOLEMO QUEM FILIO
XXI XXXIIII CHORUS AIT LONGA NAUI ADUR XII
XXII XXXU BE ACCEDENTEM DISTRIBUISSE FRUMENTA ET OMODE DISSE SUS XIII
XXIII XXXUI PICIONI QUOD NAUIS EIUS SER XIIII
XXIIII XXXUII PENS PINNATUS FUERIT EST FIGU XV
XXU XXXUIII RA QUAE POSSIT RECIPI XUI
XXUI XXXUIIII XUII
XXUII XL XUIII

de frum[illegible] a celeus modo tributis et quod nauis eius ser pens pinnatus dicitur

ATHENIENSIUM UII · ACHAIA A BACHEO CONDITA
ERECE[illegible] XL[illegible]

acaia a bacheo

XXUIII PANDI I [illegible] [illegible]SERPINAE QUAM RAPUIT XUIIII
XXUIIII ONISI FILIUS II [illegible] IDES TORCHUS REX MOLOS XX
XXX SUB QUO III [illegible] SUS CANIS INCENTIS MA[illegible]
XXXI COEPE RE[illegible]MUS IIII [illegible] [illegible] NOMINE PERITHOU XXI
XXXII TERIA UI [illegible] T QUIETRA[illegible] UXORIS XXII
XXXIII UII [illegible] UENERANT QUEM ET IPSU[illegible] XXIII
[illegible]ETISPER[illegible]LOCONSTITU
TU[illegible] UENIENS HERCULIS LIBERAUIT
ET OBIIT QUASI AB INFERNIS RECEPTUS
DICITUR SCRIBIT FILOCHORUS IN ATTI XXIIII
DIS LIBRO SECUNDO

Fabul[illegible] pros[illegible] [illegible]

	Assyriorum	hebraeor'	Sicyoniorum
	XVIIII	XIIII	[illegible] XXXIIII
	XX	XV	[illegible] XXXVI
			SICYONIORUM LAOMEDON XL
	XXI	XVI	I
	XXII	XVII	II
DCXXX	XXIII	XVIII	III
	XXIIII	XVIIII	IIII
	XXV	XX	V
	XXVI	XXI	VI
	XXVII	XXII	VII
	XXVIII	XXIII	VIII
	XXVIIII	XXIIII	VIIII
	XXX	XXV	X
	ASSYRIORUM XX		
	LAMPRIDES XXXII		
	I	XXVI	XI
	II	XXVII	XII
DCXL	III	XXVIII	XIII
	IIII	XXVIIII	XIIII
	V	XXX	
	VI	XXXI	
	VII	XXXII	
	VIII	XXXIII	
	VIIII	XXXIIII	
	X	XXXV	

ARGIUORUM ATHENIENSIUM AEGYPTIORUM

XXXIIII UIII XXII
XXXU UIIII XXIII

XXXUI UIIII XXIIII
XXXUII X dionysusquilatinaeliberpa XXU
XXXUIII XI ternascituresxemelae XXUI
XXXUIIII XII erecthei filiamorithyan XXUII
XL XIII boreasastraei filiustrax XXUIII
XLI XIIII rapuitquemfabulauentum XXUIIII
ARGIS XII fuisseconfingitsubhoc mysteriacoeperunt
ABAS XIII eaquaedeperseodicuntur

I XU XXXII
II XUI secundumquorundamopi XXXIII
III XUII nionemacaetatefryxuscum XXXIIII
IIII XUIII hellesororesuafugiensinsi XXXU
diasnouercalessuisusperae
remuehnabarieteuelleris XXXUI
aureifuitautemnauiseiparatafugientiquiinsignearies
eratporroeolaefatus
XUIIII matarietemuocatumnutri XXXUII
toremperquemliberatusesit
XX XXXUIII
XXI XXXUIIII
UIII XXII XL
Thebisexpulsocadmoamphi AEGYPTIORUMDYNASTIAquorum
onetzethusregnauerunt primussethusu...
UIIII XXIII
X XXIIII eaquaedeprocneetphilo II
XI XXU meladicuntur III
XII XXUI IIII
XIII XXUII U
XIIII XXUIII Bellumquodsubeumolpo UI
fuit

Fabulade fryxoethelle sororesua etarietebelleris aureis

dionysi natiuitas

fabulabo reaeetorythiae

	ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEORUM	SICYONIORUM
	xi	xxxvi	xxi
	xii	xxxuii	xxii
dcl	xiii	xxxuiii	xxiii
	xiiii	xxxuiiii	xxiiii
	xu	xl	xxu
	xui	xli	xxui
	xuii	xlii	xxuii
	xuiii	xliii	xxuiii
	xuiiii	xliiii	xxuiiii
	xx	xlu	xxx
	xxi	xlui	xxxi
	xxii	xluii	xxxii
dclx	xxiii	xluiii	xxxiii
	xxiiii	xluiiii	xxxiiii
	xxu	l	xxxu
	xxui	li	xxxui
	xxuii	lii	xxxuii
	xxuiii	liii	xxxuiii
	xxuiiii	liiii	xlxxuiiii
	xxx	lu	xl

Sicyones a Sicyone rege appellati

A QUO SICYONII NUNCUPATI SUNT QUI PRIMUM AEGIALAEI UOCABANTUR

SICYONIORUM XUIIII

SICYON ALU·

	xxxi	lui	i
	xxxii	luii	ii

ASSYRIORUM XXI

SOSARES XX

dclxx	i	luiii	iii
	ii	luiiii	iiii

Argiuorum | Atheniensium | | Aegyptiorum

xxu | xxuiiii | | uii
xxuii | xxx | | uiii
xuii | xxxi | melampus diuinus agnoscit(ur) | uiiii
xuiii | xxxii | | x
xuiiii | xxxiii | in dardania regnauit tros a quo | xi | Tros rex dardaniae
xx | xxxiiii | troiani nuncupati sunt | xii
xxi | xxxu | | xiii
xxii | xxxui | apud pythium uates primas e | xiiii
| | mono e hexametris uersib(us) fu
xxiii | xxxuii | tura cecinisse narratur | xu

Argis xiii

Poetus xuii

i | xxxuiii | Frygas exit tantalus qui pri | xui | Tantalus rex
| | us meones uocabatur | | Frygas nomi-
ii | xxxuiiii | | xuii | nauit qui ante
iii | xl | Ob raptum ganimedis tropa | xuiii | meones dice-
| | tris ganimedi et tantalo | | bantur
iiii | xli | bellum exortum est ut scribit | xuiiii
u | xlii | fanocles poeta frustra igitur | xx | Raptus gani-
| | ioui fabula et raptrix aquila | | medes
ui | xliii | confingitur · in aug̃ · de ci · dĩ · | xxi
| | li · xuiii · c · ix
uii | xliiii | | xxii
uiii | xlu | | xxiii
uiiii | xlui | Tityos conuixit tantalo et ti | xxiiii | Seruitus her-
x | xluii | tyon latona mater apollinis | xxu | culis erlatone
| | qui cum hercules exuiuit ad | |
xi | xluiii | meto | xxui
| | Et quae de frixo et melicerte | | i
| | dicuntur sub quo celebrata | |
| | isthmia | | ii
xii | xluiiii | | xxuii
xiii | l | pelops ippodamiam duxit uxore(m) | xxuiii

Atheniensium uiii

Cecrops secundus xl

xiiii | i | erectheis frater | xxuiiii
xui | ii | perseus aduersus persas dimica | xxx

Assyriorum	Hebraeor(um)	Sicyoniorum
iii	lx	u
iiii	lxi	ui
u	lxii	uii
ui	lxiii	uiii
uii	lxiiii	uiiii
uiii	lxu	x
uiiii	lxui	xi
x	lxuii	xii
Delxxx xi	lxuiii	xiii
xii	lxuiiii	xiiii
xiii	lxx	xu
xiiii	lxxi	xui
xu	lxxii	xuii
[illegible]	lxxiii	xuiii
	lxxiiii	xuiiii
[illegible]	lxxu	xx
xuiiii	lxxui	xxi
xx	lxxuii	xxii

ASSYRIORUM XXII

LAMPARES XXX

i	lxxuiii	xxiii
ii	lxxuiiii	xxiiii
iii	lxxx	xxu

HEBRAEORUM

DEBBORA CUM BARAC XL

post quod hebraeos in dicionem redigunt alienigenae annis xx qui connumerantur temporibus debborae et barac secundum iudaeorum traditiones

ii	i	xxui
u	[illegible]	xxuii

Argiuorum reges defecerunt	Atheniensium		Aegyptio[rum]	
XUII	III	uit gorgona meretric[em]	XXXIII	
XUIII	IIII	de secto quae propter e[ximiam]	XXXIIII	
Postquem	XIIII	pulchritudinem ita sp[ec]		
Acrisius	XXXI	tantibus mentis impote[ntes]		
		batu ut uerterit eos putar[ent]		
		in lapides sidymus scrib[it]	II	
I	UI	peregrina historia et praebet		
II	UII	scriptor emeius		
		pegasus equus uelocissimus	XX	
III	UIII	cuius dammu ueris siue ut pa	XXX[U]I	
IIII	UIIII	[r]atus ad firmat bellorontis	XXXUII	
		nauis fuit		
U	UIIII		XXXUIII	
UI	X		XXXUIIII	
UII	XI		XL	
UIII	XII	Cyrenae ciuitas condita est in li[by]a	XLI	
UIIII	XIII		XLII	
X	XIIII		XLIII	
XI	XU	Ion uir fortis ex suo uocabulo	XLIIII	Ion ex nomin[e]
XII	XUI	Athenienses iones uocauit	XLU	suo athenien[ses] iones uocaui[t]
XIII	XUII	Cestx pereci	XLUI	
XIIII	XUIII		XLUII	
XU	XUIIII	Dionysius qui et liber pater ad uersum indos dimicans nysa	XLUIII	dionysus ny
XUI	XX	urbem iuxta indum flumen condidit	XLUIIII	sam condit
XUII	XXI	Amphion thebis regnauit quem p[?]e[?] fingit	L	fabu[...] nis
XUIII	XXII	cantu citharae saxa ...		
XUIIII	XXIII	secuerunt autem duro corde et ut ita dicam saxe[?] ... auditores	LI	
XX	XXIIII		LII	
XXI	XXU		LIII	

	Assyriorum	hebraeor'		Sicyoniorum
	VII	III	Debbora tribus Efrem [illegible]	XXVIII
	VIII	IIII	Barac tribus Neptali [illegible]	XXVIIII
	VIIII	V		XXX
	VIIIII	VI		XXXI
	X	VII		XXXII
DCC	XI	VIII	pelops peloponnesi regnans olympiis quoq; praefuit qui	XXXIII
pelops rex peloponensium a dardano superatur	XII	VIIII	postea aduersum ilium arma corripiens superatur a dardano	XXXIIII
	XIII	X		XXXV
	XIIII	XI		XXXVI
	XV	XII		XXXVII
	XVI	XIII	post acrisium in micenas argiuorum imperio translato hii reges fuerunt	XXXVIII
	XVII	XIIII		XXXVIIII
	XVIII	XV	perseus sthenelus	XL
reges micenatium	XVIIII	XVI	erystheus atreus	XLI
	XX	XVII	threstes agamemnon aegistus orestes et tisamenus et penthilus et comites	XLII
[illegible]CCX	XXI	XVIII	usq; ad heraclidarum	XLIII
	XXII	XVIIII	descensum	XLIIII
	[illegible]	XX		XLV
			Sicyoniorum XX polybus XL	
	XXIIII	XXI		I
	XXV	XXII		II
	XXVI	XXIII		III
	XXVII	XXIIII		IIII
	XXVIII	XXV		V
	XXVIIII	XXVI		VI

MYCEN ATHENIENSIUM AEGYPTIORUM

XXII XXVI LIIII
XXIII XXVII LV
SECUNDUMQUOSDAMTHE AEGYPTI ...ATMUSP...
IIII BAEISREGNAUITCADMUS RAMSES LXVII THEBANORU...
XXIIII XXVIII I
XXV XXVIIII EUROPAACRETENSIBRAPTAEST II TABULAEURO PAE
XXVI XXX NAUICULIUSFUITINSIGNETAURUS III
XXVII XXXI IIII DECADMOTHE
XXVIII XXXII EAQUAEDESPARTISMEMORANTR V BANOETSPAR
XXVIIII XXXIII QUOSPALEFATUSSCRIBITCUM VI TIS
XXX XXXIIII PROXIMAEU... ESSENTREGIONI VII
XXXI XXXV ADUERSUMCADMUMSUBITOCO VIII
ARGIUORUM XXXVI STITISSEETPROPTERREPENTI VIIII
REGESDEFECE XXXVII NOSQUASIDETERRACONTRACTO X
RUNTQUIIMPE XXXVIII SETEXOMNIPARTECONFLUX XI
RAUERUNTAN XXXVIIII SPARTOSUOCATOS XII
DXLIIII MIDAREGNAUITINFRYGIA MIDAREXFRY GIAE
QUAEADPOLEMXL XIII
QUIREGNAUIT ILIUMABILIOCONDITUM
ATHENIENSIUMUIIII
ANNLUIIIIETINPANDION XXV
MYCENASIM. I PERSEUSACRISIONONSPONTEIN XIIII
PERIOTRANSLA II TERFECTOMICRAUITABARGISATQ XV
TOPOSTACRISI III REGNAUIT XVI
UMREGNAUITEU
RYTHEUSFILIUS
STHENELI X IIII XVII
I IIII LAIUSCHRYSIPPUMRAPUIT XVIII
II V XVIIII
III VI TEMPLUMINELEUSINAAEDI XX
IIII VII FICATUM XXI
V VIII XXII
VI VIIII XXIII

	Assyriorum	Hebraeor[um]		Sicyoniorum
	XXX	XXIIII	[illegible]	IIII
	Assyriorum XXIII		[illegible]	
	Panniias xlu			
dccxx	I	XXVIII		VIII
	II	XXVIIII		VIIII
	III	XXX		X
	IIII	XXXI		XI
	VI	XXXII		XII
	VII	[illegible]		XIII
	VIII	[illegible]		XIIII
	VIIII	XXXV		XV
	VIIIII	XXXVI		XVI
	X	XXXVII		XVII
dccxxx	XI	XXXVIIII		XVIII
	XII	XXXVIIII		XVIIIII
	XIII	xl		XX

Hebraeorum post debboram heb[raeis]
Gedeon xl

os[?] in [illegible] alienigenae [illegible] qui coniuncti sunt tempo ribus gedeonis secundum iudaeorum traditionem

XIIII	I		XXI
XVI	II		XXII

Gedeon iudex e tribu ma nasse

[illegible] ... fecit ... [illegible] ... ceph[?] ... niii

dccx[l]	II	III	XXIII
		IIII	XXIIII
	XVII	VI	XXVI
	XVIIII	VI	XXVI
	XX	VIII	XXVIII
dccxl	[illegible]	VIIII	XXVIIII
	X[illegible]	VIIII	XXVIIIII

VII X XXIII
VIIII
VIIII quidam in temporibus hi...
X XI uestali beri patris et eaqu... uestal... ...strus
XI XII indis uicur... actaeone et pe...
XII XIII memorantur quomodo pro ad
XIII XIIII uersum persem consistens oc XX
XIIII XV cidatur in proelio a dinarchy
XV XVI poeta non rethorum quia aute XXII
XVI XVII uoluerit potest inspicere ipsius XXIII
XVII XVIII ... apud delpos sepul
XVIII XVIIII crum iuxta apollinem ... XXVIIII
XVIIII XX pingitur ... XXX
XX XXI et delicato corpore propter mu XXXI
XXI XXII lieres in suo exercitu milita
XXII XXIII tes nam pariter ad arma uiris XXXII
XXIII XXIIII feminas allegabatut philocho XXXIII
rus loquitur in secundo
XX XXI XXXIIII
XXI XXII miletus condita XXXV
XXII XXIII XXXVI
europa agenoris filia ... in ...
...
concruit ...
XXIII XXIIII ... cadmo et de spartis XXXVII
XXIIII XXV filiam ... nobilis habetur qui XXXVIII
ATHENIENSIUM · V primus apud pythiu
AEGEUS PANDIO chorum constituit
NIS FILIUS XXVIIII pandion fugit a me
tionidis passus in
sidias
XXV I eaque de dalo fabulae fuerunt XXXVIIII fabula de dalo et ...
XXVI II qui uisus est simulacra fecisse se
mouentia primus enim ...
XXVII III primus enim omnium pedes statua XLII
XXVIII IIII rum ascinui ... separauit aliis co XLIII
iuncti me eos fabricantib. palefa
XXVIIII V tus memorat necnon quomodo XLIIII
... VI cum filio icaro minoem naufra XL
... VII gerit et propter inuesticabilem
fugam uolasse pinnis aestima XLV
tus sit

	Assyriorum	Hebraeor(um)		Sicyoniorum
	XXIII	X		XXX
	XXIIII	XI		XXXI
	XXV	XII		XXXII
	XXVI	XIII		XXXIII
	XXVII	XIIII		XXXIIII
	XXVIII	XV		XXXV
	XXVIIII	XVI		XXXVI
	XXX	XVII		XXXVII
dccl	XXXI	XVIII		XXXVIII
	XXXII	XVIIII		XXXVIIII
	XXXIII	XX		XL
	[illegible]			Sicyoniorum XXI
			Ianichus	Inachus XLII
	XXXIIII	XXI		I
	XXXV	XXII		II
	XXXVI	XXIII		III
	XXXVII	XXIIII		IIII
	XXXVIII	XXXV		V
	XXXVIIII	XXVI		VI
	XL	XXVII		VII
dcclx	XLI	XXVIII		VIII
	XLII	XXVIIII		VIIII
	XLIII	XXX		X
	XLIIII	XXXI		XI
	XLV	XXXII		XII

Mycena	Atheniensium		Aegyptiorum	
XXXII	VIII		XLVI	
XXXIII	VIIII		XLVII	
XXXIIII	X		XLVIII	
XXXV	XI		XLVIIII	
XXXVI	XII	cyzicus condita	L	cyzicus condita ante troianam captiuitatem ann
XXXVII	XIII	argonautarum historia	LI	
XXXVIII	XIIII	atreus et thyestes post pelopem	LII	
XXXVIIII	XV	peloponnensii imperium diuiserunt	LIII	
XL	XVI		LIIII	
XLI	XVII	argonautarum nauigatio	LV	
XLII	XVIII	orfeus trax clarus habetur cuius discipulus fuit museus filius eumolpi	LVI	
XLIII	XVIIII	linus magister herculis omnibus notus efficitur	LVII	
XLIIII	XX	ea quae de ipsiphile memorantur in lemno fiunt	LVIII	
XLV	XXI		LVIIII	
Mycenarum Atreus et thyestes LXV		mycenis regnauit eurystheus ann XLIII		
I	XXII	ea quae de oedippo et eteocle et polynice et de argonautis dicuntur	LX	
II	XXIII	in quibus fuerunt hercules asclepius castor et pollux	LXI	
III	XXIIII	si autem inter argonautas fuerunt castor et pollux quomodo	LXII	
IIII	XXV	potest eorum soror helena credi quae post multos	LXIII	
V	XXVI	annos uirgo rapitur a theseo	LXIIII	
VI	XXVII	finga mueros scribit palefatus	LXV	
VII	XXVIII	uxorem cadmi propter zelum armoniae auiro recedentem contra cadmios uis secerit famen	Aegypti Amenophis XL	
VIII	XXVIIII		I	
VIIII	XXX		II	

ASSYRIORUM	HEBREORUM	SICYONIORUM
ASSYRIORUM XXIIII		
SOSARMUS XUIIII		
I	XXXIII	XIII
II	XXXIIII	XIIII
III	XXXU	XU
IIII	XXXUI	XUI
U	XXXUII	XUII
UI	XXXUIII	XUIII
UII	XXXUIIII	XUIIII
UIII	XL	XX
	HEBREORUM	
	ABIMELECH III FILIUS GEDEONIS	
UIIII	I	XXI
X	II	XXII
XI	III	XXIII
	POSTQUEM	
	THOLA XXII	
XII	I	XXIIII
XIII	II	XXU
XIIII	III	XXUI
XU	IIII	XXUII
XUI	U	XXUIII
XUII	UI	XXUIIII
XUIII	UII	XXX
		XXXI
XUIIII	UIII	
ASSYRIORUM XXU		
MITHRAEUS XXUIII		XXXII
I	UIIII	

[illegible]

[illegible]

MYCENA	ATHENIENSIUM		AEGYPTIORUM	
[illegible]	I		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	XXXI		III	[illegible]
[illegible]	XXXII		IIII	[illegible]
XII	XXXIII	Minos Marte obtinuit et	V	[illegible]
XIII	XXXIIII	Cretensib. leges dedit ut pa radius memorat quod plato	VI	[illegible]
XIIII	XXXV	falsum esse conuincit	VII	[illegible]
XV	XXXVI	Thamyris Ammonis filius	VIII	[illegible]
XVI	XXXVII	insignis habetur	VIIII	[illegible]
XVII	XXXVIII	herculis consummata certa mina Antheum interficit Libyam uastat dicitur autem Antheus terrae filius qui a uolorum	X	[illegible]
XVIII	XXXVIIII	palestricae artis certami num quae in terrae exercen	XI	[illegible]
XVIIII	XL	tur scientissimus erat et ob id uidebatur a terra matre ad	XII	[illegible]
XX	XLI	iubari hydram autem callidis simam fuisse sofistriam ad se rit plato	XIII	[illegible]
XXI	XLII	Bellum Lapitharum et Centau rorum quos scribit Palefatus li bro de incredibilib. primo no biles fuisse equites thes salorum	XIIII	[illegible]
XXII	XLIII		XV	[illegible]
XXIII	XLIIII		XVI	[illegible]
XXIIII	XLV		XVII	[illegible]
XXV	XLVI		XVIII	[illegible]
XXVI	XLVII	Priamus regnauit post Laome dontem	XVIIII	[illegible]
XXVII	XLVIII		XX	[illegible]

Fabula herculis de Antheo et hydra

Fabula Centaurorum

Laomedonti Priamus succedit

Atheniensium X Medea Colchensis
Theseus XXX Ab Aegeo discedit

XXVIII	I	Septem qui aduersus Thebas pugnauerunt	XXI	[illegible]
IIII				[illegible]

[illegible]

XXVIIII | [illegible] | Androgeus Athenis dolo interfi citur | XXII | [illegible]

	Assyriorum	Hebraeorum	Sicyoniorum
	II	X	XXXIII
	III	XI	XXXIIII
	IIII	XII	XXXV
	V	XIII	XXXVI
	VI	XIIII	XXXVII
dccxc	VII	XV	XXXVIII
	VIII	XVI	XXXVIIII
	VIIII	XVII	XL
	X	XVIII	XLI
	XI	XVIIII	XLII
			Sicyonis XXII
			Faestus VIII
	XII	XX	I
	XIII	XXI	II
	XIIII	XXII	III
		postquem	
		Iair. XXII ex tribu manasse	
	XV	I	IIII
	XVI	II	V
dccc	XVII	III	VI
	XVIII	IIII	VII
	XVIIII	V	VIII
			postquem XXIII
			Adrastus IIII
	XX	VI	I
	XXI	VII	II
	XXII	VIII	III
	XXIII	VIIII	IIII
			Sicyoniorum
			Polyphides XXXI

mycenae	atheniensium		aegyptiorum	
XXX	III	exquaedeminotaurodicuntur	XXIII	Fabula minotauri
XXXI	IIII	queminphilochorusinsecundo atthidislibroscribitmagistrum	XXIIII	
XXXII	U	tauriinnomfuissetaurum[illegible] hominemhumanumatquecrudelem	XXU	
XXXIII	UI	etquiannossupermorteandro geoagonemconstituerat praecipuus	XXUI	
XXXIIII	UII	nominepossessoraticoslargiens	XXUII	
XXXU	UIII	etillefortissimusuniversosin contentionesuperabattandem	XXUIII	
XXXUI	UIIII	factumestutatheseoinpalestra cauinceretur obquodathenienses	XXUIIII	
XXXUII	X	pueritributariapoenaliberati	XXX	
XXXUIII	XI	suntsicutipsosquoquesenior referretestatur	XXXI	
XXXUIIII	XII		XXXII	
				Theseus helenam rapit
XL	XIII	Theseushelenamrapuitquamrur	XXXIII	
XLI	XIIII	susfratresreceperuntaethramma trethesei[illegible]profecto	XXXIIII	
XLII	XU		XXXU	
		Theseuscumathenienses prius perregionesdispersosinunam		Theseus post [illegible]
XLIII	XUI	civitatemcongregassetnomi nosaeceteruspersignatae	XXXUI	
XLIIII	XUII	tarumeandemleges primus	XXXUII	
XLU	XUIII	ipseconstituens	XXXUIII	
XLUI	XUIIII		XXXUIIII	
XLUII	XX	minoslegesadquemconstituit	XL	

AEGYPTI

		filistiusscribitazoroetcharchedone	AMMENEMES XXUI	
XLUIII	XXI	tyriishoctempore carthaginem conditam	I	chartaginis discrepans condita
XLUIIII	XXII	herculesagonemolympiacum	II	
L	XXIII	constituitaquousqueadprimam	III	hercules agonem olympiacum constituit qui post an CCCCXXX [illegible] tempore celebratur
LI	XXIIII	olympiadensupputantur annCCCCXXX	IIII	

17

Assyriorum	hebraeor'			Sicioniorum
XXIIII	X		[illegible]	I
XXV	XI		[illegible]	II
XXVI	XII		[illegible]	III
DCCCX XXVII	XIII		[illegible]	IIII
[illegible]	XXVI		[illegible]	
[illegible]	XXXII			
	X IIII	SUB TAUTANO REGE ASSY		U
	X U	RIORUM TROIA CAPTA EST		UI
IIII	X UI			UII
IIII	X UII			UIII
U	X UIII			UIIII
UI	X UIIII			X
UII	XX			XI
UIII	XXI			XII
UIIII	XXII			XIII

hebraeorum iepthae UI

POST IAIR HEBRAEOS INDICIONE SUA AMMONITAE ANN XUIII QUI CUM TEMPORIB POSTERIORUM IUDICUM ICOPULANTUR SECUNDUM IUDAEORUM TRADITIONES

IEPTHAE IN LIBRO IUDICUM AB EXITU AEGYPTI USQ AD SE MET IPSUM AIT SUPPUTARI ANN CCC

DCCCXX X	I	XIIII
XI	II	XU
XII	III	XUI
XIII	IIII	XUII
XIIII	U	XUIII
XU	UI	XUIIII

POST QUEM E[...] ESEBON UII

XUI	I	XX
XUII	II	XXI

MYCENARUM ATHENIENSIUM AEGYPTIORUM

LII XXU THESEUSATHENASPROFUGUS UIII
LIII XXUI DERELINQUIT UII
LIIII XXUII BELLUMAMAZONUMCONTRA UIII
LU XXUIII THEBAS UIIII
AFRICALIDONIIETC[illegible] FABULA
LUI XXUIIII UIIII
LUII XXX X

ATHENIENSIUM XI
MENESTHEUS
PETEI XXIII
LUIII I MINOSINSICILIAADUERSUMDAE- XI
DALUMARMACORRIPIENSAFI-
LUIIII II LIABCOCALIOCCIDITUR XII
LX III XIII
LXI IIII XIIII
LXII U ATREUSARGISREGNAT XU
LXIII UI FEDRAHYPPOLITUMAMAT XUI
HERCULESINLYBIAOCCIDITANTHEUM
LXIIII UII MENELAUSREGNATINLACEDAEMONE XUII
LXU UIII MYCHENISIMPERATAGAMEMNON XUIII
ANNXXXUCUIUSREGNIXUIIIANN
MYCENARUM TROIACAPITUR
AGAMEMNON XXXU INTERFECTORUMPOSTERIQUIUOCA-
BANTUREPIGONIADUERSUMTHE-
I UIIII BASBELLUMMOUENT XUIIII
II X HERCULESINMORBUMINCIDENSPES- XX
III XI TILENTEMOBREMEDIUMDOLORUM XXI
SEIECITINFLAMMASETSICMORTE
IIII XII FINITUSESTANNOAETATISLII QUIDA(M) XXII
U XIII ANTEXXXANNOSEUMPERISSESCRI- XXIII
BUNT

ALEXANDERHELENAMRAPUITETTRO-
UI XIIII IANUMBELLUMDECENNALESURRE- XXIIII
UII XU XITCAUSAMALIQUODTRIUMMULI- XXU
ERUMDEPULCHRITUDINECERTANTIU(M)
PRAEMIUMFUITUNAEARUMHELENAM
PASTORIIUDICIPOLLICENTEM

herculis dolo... impatientis in flammas se iecit

Troia ... capta

ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEORUM	SICYONIORUM
XVIII	III	XXII
XVIIII	IIII	XXIII
DCCCXXXX XX	V	XXIIII
XXI	VII	XXV
XXII	VIII	XXVI
	HEBRAEORUM LABDON VIII	
XXIII	I	XXVII
XXIIII	II	XXVIII
XXV	III	XXVIIII

POST ESEBON IN LIBRO HEBRAEORUM REFERTUR IUDEX AELON REXISSE POPULUM ANN X QUI NON HABETUR APUD LXX INTERPRETES

[illegible]

TROIA CAPTA

A CAPTIUITATE TROIAE HUCUSQUE AD PRIMAM OLYMPIADEM FIUNT ANN CCCCVII

TROIA CAPTA

COLLIGITUR OMNE TEMPUS USQUE IN PRAESENTEM DIEM

SECUNDUM ASSYRIOS A XLIII ANNO REGNI NINI ANN DCCCXXXVI

SECUNDUM HEBRAEOS A PRIMO ANNO NATIUITATIS ABRAM ANN DCCCXXXV

SECUNDUM SICYONIS A XX ET SECUNDO ANNO EUROPIS SIMILITER ANNI DCCCXXXV

A NATIUITATE UERO MOYSI ANNI CCCC.X.

[illegible]

Mycenarum	Atheniensium		Aegyptiorum	
VIII	XVI		XXVI	
			Aegypti Thuoris XIII	
VIIII	XVII		I	
X	XVIII	memnon et amazon priamo tulere subsidium	II	memnon et amazones priamum iubant
XI	XVIIII		III	
XII	XX		IIII	
XIII	XXI	mopsus regnauit in cilicia a quo mopsicrene et mopsistia	V	mopsus cilicie rex a quo mopsucrene et mopsistia
XIIII	XXII		VI	
XV	XXIII		VII	
XVI		TROIA CAPTA		
XVII				
XVIII	Menestheus moritur in melo rediens a troia post quem atheniensis regnauit demophon			

TROIA CAPTA

A primo anno cecro
pis qui primus ap[ud]
atticam regnauit
usq. ad captiuita
tem troiae et usq.
ad XIII annum
menesthei cuius
homerus meminit
computantur anni
CCCLXXV sic [illegible]
A XXXV anno aetatis
moysi fiunt anni
CCCLXXII

Thuoris rex aegy
pti ab homero polyb[us]
uocatur maritus
alcandrae cuius
meminit in odys
sia dicens post
troiae captiuita
tem menelaum
et helenam ad eu[m]
deuertisse

ASSYRIOR(UM) HEBRAEORUM SICYONIORUM

ASSYRIORUM HEBRAEORUM RELIQUI
RELIQUI ANNI ANNI
TAUTANIS LABDON

XXVI	IIII		XXX
XXVII	V		XXXI
		SICYONIS XXV	
		PELASGUS XX	
XXVIII	VII		I
XXVIIII	VII	POST LABDONE HEBRAEOS IUDICIONEM REDIGUNT	II
dcccxl XXX	VIII	ALIENIGENAE ANN(IS) XL QUI COPULANTUR TEM	III
	POST QUEM	PORIB(US) IUDICUM	
	SAMPSON XX	POSTERIORUM SECUNDUM	
XXXI	I	IUDAEORUM TRADITIONES	IIII
XXXII	II	SAMPSON FORTISSIMUS	V
ASSYRIORUM XXVIII		OMNIUM FUIT ITA UT A QUIB(US)DAM FACTA EIUS CUM GESTIS HERCULIS COMPARENTUR	
TAUTAEUS XL			
I	III		VI
II	IIII		VII
III	V		VIII
IIII	VI		VIIII
V	VII		X
VI	VIII		XI
VII	VIIII		XII
dcccl VIII	X		XIII
VIIII	XI		XIIII
X	XII		XV
XI	XIII		XVI
	XIIII		XVII
			XVIII

ATHENIENSIUM | PRIMUS REX LATINORUM POST CAPTAM TROIAM | AEGYPTIORUM

Atheniensium
XII demophon
filius thesei XXXIII

LATINI SQUI POST EA
ROMANI NUNCUPATI
SUNT POST TERTIUM
ANNUM CAPTIUITATIS
TROIAE SIUE UT QUIDAM
UOLUNT POST OCTAUUM
REGNAUIT AENEAS ANNIS
TRIBUS

DETERMINATO
MANETHO
... XX DYNASTI ...
... NORUM AN
CLXXVIII

I		[illegible]	[illegible]	
II	I	TROIAE SIUE UT QUIDAM UOLUNT POST OCTAUUM REGNAUIT AENEAS ANNIS TRIBUS		[illegible]
III	II	TRIBUS	III	
IIII		ANTE AENEAM IANUS SATURNUS PICUS	IIII	
U		FAUNUS LATINUS IN ITALIA REGNAUERUNT ANN CIRCITER CL	UI	
UII	III	MYCHENIS REGNAUIT AEGISTUS	UII	

POSTQUEM III
ASCANIUS XXXUIII

UIII	I	LYDI MARE OPTINUERUNT MYCHENIS POST ... ORESTES REGNAUIT ANN ...	UIIII
UIIII	II	ASCANIUS AENEAE FILIUS ALBAM	UIIIII
UIIIII	III	URBEM CONDIDIT	X
X	IIII	EA QUAE DE ULIXE FABULAE FERUNT QUOMODO TRIERI TYRRHENORUM	XI
XI	U	SCYLLAM FUGERIT SPOLIANS HOSPI	XII
XII	UI	TES SOLITAM SCRIBIT PALAEPHATUS	XIII
XIII	UII	INCREDIBILIUM LIBRO PRIMO SIRENAS QUOQUE FUISSE MERETRICES QUAE	XIIII
XIIII	UIII	DECIPERENT NAUIGANTES	XUI
XU	UIIII		XUII
XUI	X		XUIII
XUII	XI		XUIIII
XUIII	XII		XUIIIII
XUIIII	XIII		XX

fabulas ... et sirenarum

	Assyriorum	Hebraeorum		Sicyoniorum
	xiii	xv		xviii
	xiiii	xvi		xviiii
balneae bizantiorum a zeuxippo rege sicyoniorum appellata	xv	xvii	quidam ab huius memoriam conseruandam balneas byzantiorum multo post tempore appellatas putant.	xx
				post quem xxi Zeuxippus xxx
	xvi	xviii		i
	xvii	xviiii		ii
dccclx	xviii	xx		iii
		post quem Heli sacerdos	in hebraeorum libris anni non inueniuntur. inter septuaginta autem interpretatione xx.	
	xviiii	i		iiii
	xx	ii		v
	xxi	iii		vi
	xxii	iiii		vii
	xxiii	v		viii
	xxiiii	vi		viiii
	xxv	vii	Ascanius derelicto nouercae suae regno lauinii albam longam condidit et siluium postumum fratrem suum aeneae ex lauinia filium summa pietate educauit	x
	xxvi	viii		xi
	xxvii	viiii		xii
dccclxx	xxviii	x		xiii
	xxviiii	xi		xiiii
	xxx	xii		xv
	xxxi	xiii		xvi
	xxxii	xiiii		xvii
Iulio ascani filio familia iuliorum	xxxiii	xv	Ascanius iulum filium procreauit a quo familia iuliorum orta et propter aetatem paruuli quia necdum regendis ciuibus idoneus erat siluium postumum fratrem suum regni reliquit heredem	xviii
	xxxiiii	xvi		xviiii
	xxxv	xvii		xx
	xxxvi	xviii		xxi
	xxxvii	xviiii		xxii

Atheniensium	Latinorum		Aegyptiorum	
XX	XIIII	Pyrrus Delfis in templo Apollinis ab Oreste occiditur proditione sacerdotis Machaerei quo tempore quidam hom[illegible] fuisse dicunt	XXI	Pyrrus [illegible] restitu[illegible] tur
XXI	XU		XXII	
XXII	XUI		XXIII	
XXIII	XUII		XXIIII	
XXIIII	XUIII	Mycheni regnauit Tisamenus filius Orestis	XXU	
XXU	XUIIII		XXUI	
XXUI	XX		XXUII	
XXUII	XXI	hectoris filii Ilium receperunt expulsis Antenoris posteris Heleno sibi subsidium ferente	XXUIII	hectoris filii receperunt Antenoris posteris pulsis
XXUIII	XXII		XXUIIII	
XXUIIII	XXIII		XXX	
XXX	XXIIII		XXXI	
XXXI	XXU		XXXII	
XXXII	XXUI		XXXIII	
XXXIII	XXUII		XXXIIII	
Atheniensium XIII		Secundum quosdam Heraclidarum descensus [illegible]		
Oxyntes XII				
I	XXUIII		XXXU	
II	XXUIIII	Amazones Efesi templum incenderunt	XXXUI	
III	XXX		XXXUII	
IIII	XXXI		XXXUIII	
U	XXXII		XXXUIIII	
UI	XXXIII		XL	
UII	XXXIIII	Agon Lyciorum primus actus	XLI	
UIII	XXXU		XLII	
UIIII	XXXUI	Siluius Postumus qui post mortem patris [illegible] ruri fuerat educatus et Siluii Postumi nomen accepit a quo omnes Albanorum reges Siluii uocati sunt	XLIII	
X	XXXUII		XLIIII	
XI	XXXUIII			

	Assyrior.	Hebraeor.		Sicioniorum
dccclxx	XXXIIII	XX	CASTORIS CHRONOGRAFI DE SICYONIORUM REGNO. EXPONEMUS ET SICYONIORUM REGES A BAEGIALEO USQ. AD ZEUXIPPUM QUI OMNES REGNAVERUNT ANN. DCCCCLXII ET SACERDOTES CARNIS EX QUI PRAEFUERUNT ANN. XXXIII. POSTQUOS SACERDOS CONSTITUTUS EST CARIDEMUS ... INPENS ... INENS ...	XXIII
	XXXVIIII	XXI		XXIIII
	XL	XXII		XXV
	ASSYRIORUM XXXVIIII THINEUS XXX			
	I	XXIII		XXVI
	II	XXIIII		XXVII
	III	XXV		XXVIII
	IIII	XXVI		XXVIIII
	V	XXVII		XXX
	VI	XXVIII		XXXI
	VII	XXVIIII		
dccc[l]xx	VIII	XXX	RE CESSI CYONIS DE FECERUNT QUI REGNAVERUNT ANN. DCCCCLXII POSTQUOS SACERDOTES CARNI CONSTITUTI SUNT	
	VIIII	XXXI		
	X	XXXII		
	XI	XXXIII		
	XII	XXXIIII		
	XIII	XXXV		
	XIIII	XXXVI		
	XV	XXXVII		
	XVI	XXXVIII		

Latinorum III
Silvius Aeneas (qui et postumus) XX
filius XXVIIII [illegible]

XIII [illegible] I
Postquam XIIII
Aphidas
I [illegible] II
Postquem XVI
Thymoetes VIII
I [illegible] III

Castoris de regno athenien
sium exponemus autem et a
theniensium reges cognosse
to erecthidas a cecrope diverse
usq. ad thymoeten quorum o
mne tempus invenitur ann
CCCCXXVIIII post quos suscepit
regnum melanthus pyliensis
andropompi filius [illegible] filius
codrus [illegible]
ann LVIII

Atheniensium reges erecthidae dominati a cecrope ad thymoethen regnassent ann CCCXXVIIII

II.
III IIII XLVIII
IIII V L
IIIII VI LI
VIIII VII LII
VI VIII LIII
VII VIIII LIIII
VIII X LV

Erecthidarum imperio destructo atticorum principatus regnum ad aliud genus translatum est. cum thymoethen provocasset xanthus beootius et thymoete recusante melanthus pyliensis andropompi filius suscepisset singulare certamen ac deinde regnasset hinc et apaturionide est fallaciarum sollemnitas celebratur quia victoria fraude processerit

Postquem XVI
Melanthus XXXVII
I XI LVI
II XII LVII
III XIII LVIII
IIII XIIII LVIIII
V XV LX
VI XVI LXI
VII XVII LXII
VIII XVIII LXIII
VIIII XVIIII LXIIII

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum rex primus		Atheniensium
XVIII	XXXVIIII		X
DCCCC XVIIII	XL	mortuo heli sacerdote ar ca testamenti ab alienige nis possidetur. Rursum de hinc in domo aminadab fu it an. XX	XI
	Hebraeorum Samuhel et Saul XL		
XVIIII	I		XII
XX	II		XIII
XXI	III	primus saul rex hebraeorum	XIIII
XXII	IIII	ex tribu beniamin	XV
XXIII	V		XVI
XXIIII	VI		XVII
XXV	VII		XVIII
XXVI	VIII	prophetabat samuhel	XVIIII
XXVII	VIIII		XX
DCCCC XXVIII	X		XXI
XXVIIII	XI		XXII
XXX	XII		XXIII
Assyriorum XXVIIII Dercillus XL			
I	XIII	homerus secundum quorundam opinionem his fuisse temporibus	XIIII
II	XIIII	vindicatur	XV
III	XV	Quanta autem de eo apud aucto res dissonantia fuerit mani	XVI
IIII	XVI	festum esse poterit ex sequentibus	XVII
V	XVII	quidam eum [illegible] an te descensum heraclidarum	XVIII
VI	XVIII	ponunt. eratosthenes post centesimum annum troianae	XVIIII
VII	XVIIII	captiuitatis. aristarcus in ioni ca migratione sive post ann c	XXX
VIII	XX	[illegible]locolus migrationis ionicae	XXXI
DCCCC XVIIII	XXI	item pole sub archippo atheniensium magistratu et post capta	XXXII
X	XXII	troiam annis clxxx	XXXIII
XI	XXIII	apollodorus atheniensis c xl annos euersionis ilii	XXXIIII

latinorum	primus lacedemo niorum rex		primus corinthi . aeg[illegible] orum rex
XX			LX[illegible]
XXI			LX[illegible]
XXII			LX[illegible]
XXIII			LX[illegible]
XXIIII			LX[illegible]
XXV			LXX
XXVI			LXX[illegible]
XXVII			LXXII
XXVIII			LXXII
XXVIIII			LXXIIII

LATINORUM IIII . — In alia historia repperimus quod ar
AENEAS SILUIUS XXXI — to latinum silvium regnasse

I	IN LACEDEMO	lauiniae et melampodis filius uteri num fratrem pos	LXXV
II	NE PRIMUS REGNA	tumi et quinto quinunc hic quartus ponitur si	LXXVI
III	UIT EURYTRIUS AN XLII	iuniorem aeneam pos tumi filium	LXXVII
IIII			LXXVIII

V			CORINTHI REGNA	LXXVIIII	primus corin thiorum ale tes
VI			UIT PRIMUS ALE	LXXX	
VII			THI[illegible] S AN XXXV	LXXXI	
VIII	I		I	LXXXII	
VIIII	II		II	LXXXIII	
X	III		III	LXXXIIII	
XI	IIII	heraclitarum des	IIII	LXXXV	
XII	V	census in pelopon	V	LXXXVI	
XIII	VI	nesus	VI	LXXXVII	
XIIII	VII		VII	LXXXVIII	

ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEORUM		ATHENIENSIUM
XII	XXIIII	EXTITERUNT ALIQUI MODICO ANTE	XXXV
XIII	XXV	QUAM OLYMPIADES INCIPERENT.	XXXVI
XIIII	XXVI	ECCE RETRO ANNIS TROIANAE CA	XXXVII
		PTIUITATIS EUM PLUS SEQUUNTUR	
		LICET ARCHILOCHUS XXIIII OLYMPIA	ATHENIEN
		DE MEMINIT QUINGENTESIMO TROIA	SIUM XIIII CO
		NAE EUERSIONIS ANNUM SUBPU TA	
			DRUS MELANTI FILIUS
			ANN XXI
XV	XXVII		I
XVI	XXVIII		II
XVII	XXVIIII		III
XVIII	XXX		IIII
XVIIII	XXXI		V
XX	XXXII		VI
XXI	XXXIII		VII
XXII	XXXIIII		VIII
XXIII	XXXV		VIIII
XXIIII	XXXVI		X
XXV	XXXVII		XI
XXVI	XXXVIII		XII
XXVII	XXXVIIII		XIII
XXVIII	XL		XIIII

[illegible] hoc tempore regnante ... Latinorum ... regnabat

HEBRAEORUM REX
PRIMUS EX TRIBU
IUDA DAUID ANN XL

XXVIIII	I	DAUID PRIMUS EX TRIBU	XV
XXX	II	IUDA EGNAT APUD HE	XVI
XXXI	III	BRAECES	XVII

Latinorum	Lacedemonior(um)		Corinthior(um)	Aegyptiorum
XU	UIII	[illegible] Eristheus et Pro	UIII	LXXXUIIII
XUI	UIIII	cles Spartam obti	UIIII	XC
XUII	X	nuerunt	X	XCI
XUIII	XI		XI	XCII
XUIIII	XII		XII	XCIII
XX	XIII		XIII	XCIIII
XXI	XIIII		XIIII	XCU
XXII	XU		XU	XCUI
XXIII	XUI		XUI	XCUII
XXIIII	XUII	Iones pro fugia	XUII	XCUIII
XXU	XUIII	Thenas se contu	XUIII	XCUIIII
XXUI	XUIIII	lerunt	XUIIII	C
XXUII	XX		XX	CI
XXUIII	XXI		XXI	CII
XXUIIII	XXII	Peloponnenses	XXII	CIII
XXX	XXIII	contra Athenas	XXIII	CIIII
XXXI	XXIIII	dimicant	XXIIII	CU
Latinorum U. Latinus Silvius ann(os) L		Incursus in Asiam Amazonum pariter et Cimmeriorum		Amazones Asiam invadunt
I	XXU		XXU	CUI
II	XXUI		XXUI	CUII
III	XXUII		XXUII	CUIII
IIII	XXUIII		XXUIII	CUIIII

	Assyriorum	Hebraeorum		Atheniensium
	XXXII	IIII		XVIII
	XXXIII	V		XVIIII
	XXXIIII	VI		XX
	XXXV	VII	hebraeorum ponti fex abiathar clarus habetur pro fetabant gad	XXI Post quem pri cipes quos mors fi niebat quorum pri mus medon codri filius XX
templum salomonis aedificatum est tempore latinis silvii quiquintus ab aenea regnavit	XXXVI	VIII	nathan	I
	XXXVII	VIIII	asaf	II
dcccl	XXXVIII	X		III
	XXXVIIII	XI		IIII
	XL	XII		V
	Assyriorum XXX			
	Eupales XXXVIII			
	I	XIII		VI
	II	XIIII		VII
	III	XV		VIII
	IIII	XVI		VIIII
	V	XVII		X
	VI	XVIII		XI
	VII	XVIIII		XII
	VIII	XX		XIII
dccccl	VIIII	XXI		XIIII

Latinorum	Lacedemonior'	Corinthior'	Aegyptiorum
V	XXVIIII	XXVIIII	CX
VI	XXX	XXX	CXI
VII	XXXI	XXXI	CXII
VIII	XXXII	XXXII	CXIII



peloponnenses con
tra athenas dimicant

VIIII	XXXIII	XXIII	CXIIII
X	XXXIIII	XXIIII	CXV
XI	XXXV	XXV	CXVI

codrus iuxta responsum se in mortem tradens interimitur bello peloponnensiaco in quo et re Cthidarum regnum destructum est quod CCCCLXXXVIII an perseveraverat

Corinthii II
Ixion XXXVIII

XII	XXVI	I	CXVII
XIII	XXXVII	II	CXVIII
XIIII	XXXVIII	III	CXVIIII
XV	XXXVIIII	IIII	CXX
XVI	XL	V	CXXI
XVII	XLI	VI	CXXII
XVIII	XLII	VII	CXXIII

Lacedemoniorum II
Aegis

XVIIII	I	VIII	CXXIIII

postquem
Echestratus XXXV

XX	I	VIIII	CXXV
XXI	II	X	CXXVI
XXII	III	XI	CXXVII

pelasgi mare obtinuerunt

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum	Atheniensium
x	xxii	xu
xi	xxiii	xui
xii	xxiiii	xuii
xiii	xxu	xuiii
xiiii	xxui	xuiiii
xu	xxuii	xx
		Atheniensium II
		Acastus xxxui
xui	xxuiii	i
xuii	xxuiiii	ii
dcccclxx xuiii	xxx	iii
xuiiii	xxxi	iiii
xx	xxxii	u
xxi	xxxiii	ui
xxii	xxxiiii	uii
xxiii	xxxu	uiii
xxiiii	xxxui	uiiii
xxu	xxxuii	x
xxui	xxxuiii	xi
xxuii	xxxuiiii	xii
dcccclxxx xxuiii	xl	xiii
	Hebraeorum II	
	Solomon filius dad xl	[illegible]
xxuiiii	i	xiiii [illegible]
xxx	ii	xu
xxxi	iii	xui
xxxii	iiii	xuii

Solomon templum in hierosolymis aedi-
ficari coepit consummatumque opus an. uiii
Colligitur autem omne tempus a moysi et

LATINORUM.	LACEDEMONIORUM		COR[illegible]	[illegible] AEGYPTI
XXIII	IIII		XII	CXXVIII
XXIIII	V		XIII	CXXVIIII
XXV	VI		XIIII	CXXX
XXVI	VII	MAGNESIAINASIACONDITA	XV	[illegible]
XXVII	VIII		XVI	CX[illegible]
XXVIII	VIIII	MYCHENAINITALIACONDITA	XVII	C[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			
XXVIIII	X		XVIII	CX[illegible]
XXX	XI		XVIIII	CXXX[illegible]
XXXI	XII		XX	CXX[illegible]
XXXII	XIII	[illegible] CONDITA	XXI	CXXXIII
XXXIII	XIIII	EFESUSCONDITAABANDROCO	XXII	CXXXVIIII
XXXIIII	XV		XXIII	CXXXVIIII
XXXV	XVI	CHARTAGOCONDITAEST	XXIIII	CXL[illegible]
XXXVI	XVII	UTQUIDAMUOLUNTACHARCHEDONETYRIO	XXV	CXLI
XXXVII	XVIII	UTUEROALIIADIDONE	XXVI	CXLII
XXXVIII	XVIIII	LINEIUS POSTTROIAE [illegible]	XXVII	CXLIII
XXXVIIII	XIX	[illegible]	XXVIII	CXLIIII
XL	XXI	[illegible]	XXVIIII	CXLV
XLI	XXII	IONICAEMIGRATIO INQUAQUIDAMHOMERUMFUISSESCRIBUNT	XXX	CXLVI
XLII	XXIII		XXXI	CXLVII
XLIII	XXIIII		XXXII	CXLVIII
XLIIII	XXV		XXXIII	CXLVIIII
XLV	XXVI		XXXIIII	CL

Marginal note: A quibus demeys[illegible] taco con[illegible] ditum dici[illegible] [illegible] expeditione patre didopost troiae excidium [illegible]

EGRESSU ISRAHELIS EX AEGYPTO USQUE AD PRAESENTEM ANNUM QUI ANNI CCCCLXXX [illegible] REGNORUM LIBER [illegible]

[illegible] regum liber [illegible] usque [illegible] ad [illegible] hebraicum [illegible] addendi [illegible] ad edificationem templi [illegible] [illegible] pascha [illegible]

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum		Atheniensium
XXXIII	V	Secundum tertium librum regnum annos de egressu israhelis ex aegypto usque ad solomonem et aedificationem templi conpetantur anni cccclxxx	XVIII
XXXIIII	VI		XVIIII
XXXV	VII		XX
XXXVI	VIII	A diluvio usque ad moysen anni ∞ccccxlvii	XXI
XXXVII	VIIII		XXII
		Ab adam usque ad diluvium anni IIccxlii · Simul omnes anni IIII clxviiii	
ccccxc XXXVIIII	X		XXIII

Assyriorum XXXI Laosthenes XLV

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum		Atheniensium
I	XI		XXIIII
II	XII		XXV
III	XIII		XXVI
IIII	XIIII	Hebraeorum sacer	XXVII
V	XV	dos sadoc uiiii abaa	XXVIII
VI	XVI	non habetur inlustris	XXVIIII
VII	XVII	profetabant	XXX
VIII	XVIII	Sadoc	XXXI
VIIII	XVIIII	Achias selonites	XXXII
X	XX	Sameas	XXXIII
XI	XXI		XXXIIII
XII	XXII		XXXV
XIII	XXIII		XXXVI

Atheniensium VIII · Archippus XVIIII

XIIII	XXIIII	I

Latinor'	Lacedaemonior'		Corinthiorum	Aegyptiorum
xlvi	xxvii		xxxv	c[illegible]
xlvii	xxviii		xxxvi	c[illegible]
xlviii	xxviiii		xxxvii	c[illegible]iii
			Corinthior' iii ·	
			Agelaus xxxvii	
xlviiii	xxx		i	c[illegible]
l	xxxi		ii	cl[illegible]
Latinorum vi ·				
Albasilvius xxviiii				
i	xxxii		iii	[illegible]
ii	xxxiii		iiii	clvii
iii	xxxiiii		v	clviii
iiii	xxxv		vi	clviiii
	Lacaedaemonior · iiii ·			
	Labotes xxxvii ·			
v	i ~~xxxvi~~		vii	clx
vi	ii ~~xxxviii~~		viii	clxi
vii	iii xxxviiii		viiii	clxii
viii	iiii		x	clxiii
viiii	v		xi	clxiiii
x	vi		xii	clxv
xi	vii		xiii	clxvi
xii	viii	quidam homerum		
xiii	viiii	et hesiodum histe	xiiii	clxvii
xiiii	x	poris fuisse nunt	xv	clxviii
		Cartaco secundu	xvi	clxviiii
		nonnullos		
		condita radi		
		dos his supra		
xv	xi	scriptum tem	xviii	cclxx
		pus [illegible] dicant		

	Assyriorum	Hebraeorum	Principium Iudaeorum in Samaria	Atheniensium
	XU	XXU	apud hebraeos qui	II
	XUI	XXUI	in samaria [illegible]	III
	XUII	XXUII	uocabantur isra	IIII
	XUIII	XXUIII	mus regnauit hi	U
	XUIIII	XXUIIII	erobo[am] annis	UI
MX	XX	XXX	XXII	UII
	XXI	XXXI		UIII
	XXII	XXXII		UIIII
				X
	XXIII	XXXIII		XI
	XXIIII	XXXIIII		XII
	XXU	XXXU		XIII
	XXUI	XXXUI		XIIII
	XXUII	XXXUII		XU
	XXUIII	XXXUIII		XUI
	XXUIIII	XXXUIIII		XUII
MXX	XXX	XL	post mortem so lomonis scissi[s]	
	hebraeorum III		oneortain centemdax	
	roboam XUII		et regno sa ria diuisio in sa	
	XXXI	I	maria decem tribu I	XUIII
	XXXII	II	b regnauit hierobo am II	XUIIII
				Atheniensium IIII Thersippus XLI
	XXXIII	III	Roboam filius salomo nis regnauit in tribu III	I
	XXXIIII	IIII	[iu]dae tribubus sibi subiec tis quae uocabantur iuda ob regem ex iudae rum qui ex iudae [tri]pede[s]cenderant unde et uniuersa ge IIII	II
	XXXU	U	ns nomen iudaeae sortita est U	III

Latinorum	Lacedemoniorum		Corinthiorum	Aegyptiorum
XUI	XII		XUIII	CLXXI
XUII	XIII		XUIIII	CLXXII
XUIII	XIIII		XX	CLXXIII
XUIIII	XU		XXI	CLXXIIII
XX	XUI		XXII	CLXXU
XXI	XUII		XXIII	CLXXUI
XXII	XUIII		XXIIII	CLXXUII
XXIII	XUIIII		XXU	CLXXUIII
			IN AEGYPTO XXI DYNASTIA REGNAUIT SMENDIS ANN XXUI	
XXIIII	XX		XXUI	I
XXU	XXI		XXUII	II
XXUI	XXII		XXUIII	III
XXUII	XXIII	TERTIO MARE OBTINUERUNT THRACES ANN XUIIII	XXUIIII	IIII
XXUIII	XXIIII		XXX	U
XXUIIII	XXU		XXXI	UI
XXX	XXUI		XXXII	UII
XXXI	XXUII		XXXIII	UIII
XXXII	XXUIII		XXXIIII	UIIII
XXXIII	XXUIIII		XXXU	X
XXXIIII	XXX		XXXUI	XI
XXXU	XXXI		XXXUII	XII
		CORINTHIORUM IIII PRYMNIS XXXU		
XXXUI	XXXII		I	XIII

	ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEORUM IUDA		HEBRAEORUM ISR	ATHENIENSIUM
	XXXUI	UI		UI	IIII
	XXXUII	UII		UII	U
Susacim rex Aegypti captis Iudaeis templum spoliat.	XXXUIII	UIII	SUSACIN REX AEGYPTI CONTRA IUDAEOS DIMICANS TEMPLUM SPOLIAT	UIII	UI
	XXXUIIII	UIIII		XUIII	UII
∞XXX	XL	X		X	UIII
	XLI	XI		XI	UIIII
	XLII	XII		XII	~~UIIII~~ X
	XLIII	XIII		XIII	XI
	XLIIII	XIIII		XIIII	XII
	XLU	XU		XU	XIII
	ASSYRIORUM XXXII				
	PIRITIADES	XXX			
	I	XUI		XUI	XIIII
	II	XUII		XUII	XUI
		POSTQUEM AN III			
		ABIA III			
	III	I		XUIII	XUI
	IIII	II		XUIIII	XUII
∞XL	UI	III		XX	XUIII
		POSTQUEM AN III [illegible] an. XX. regnat Ierusalem [illegible]			
		ASA XLII IUSTUS [illegible] in reg. [illegible]			
	UI	I	HEBRAEORUM PONTIFEX MAXIMUS AXII MELECHI IUSTIUS HABETUR PROPHETABANT	XXI	XUIIII
	UII	II		XXII	XX

LATINORUM	LACEDEMON	CORINTHIOR	AEGYPTIORUM
XXXUII	XXXIII	II	XIIII
XXXUIII	XXXIIII	III	XU
XXXUIIII	XXXU	IIII	XUI

LATINORUM UIII · SILUIUS ATYS SIUE AEGYPTUS ALBAE SUPERIORIS REGIS FILIUS FUIT

AEGYPTIUS SILUIUS XXIIII

I	XXXUI	U	XUII
II	XXXUII	UI	XUIII

LACEDEMONIORUM U ·

DORYSTUS XXUIIII

III	I	UII	XUIIII
IIII	II	UIII	XX
UI	III	UIIII	XXI
UII	IIII	X	XXII
UIII	U	XI	XXIII
UIIII	UI	XII	XXIIII
UIIIII	UII	XIII	XXU
X	UIII	XIIII	XXUII

SAMUS CONDITA ET SMYRNA IN URBIS MODUM AMPLIATA

SAMUS CONDITA ET SMYRNA AMPLIATA

POSTQUEM PSUSENNES XLI

XI	UIIII	XU	I
XII	X	XUI	II
XIII	XI	XUII	III
XIIII	XII	XUIII	IIII



Fol. 55

q vi 7

	Assiriorum	hebraeor' iuda		hebraeor'	Atheniens'
			Hachia	hebraeorum	
			Sameas	isl II	
			et is qui erata	NABAD	
	UIIII	III	pudaltakesama	I	XXI
	UIIIII	IIII	kiaeieu ioeda	II	XXII
			azakiasquietad anani	postquem nab. BAAS	IIII
	X	U		I	XXIII
principium lxiobeleise cundum hebraeos	XI	UI		II	XXIIII
	XII	UII		III	XXU
	XIII	UIII		IIII	XXUI
	XIIII	UIIII		U	XXUII
col xu	XU	X		UI	XXUIII
	XUI	XI		UII	XXUIIII
	[illegible]	[illegible]		UIII	XXX
	XUIII	XIII		UIIII	XXXI
	XUIIII	XIIII		X	XXXI
	XX	XU		XI	XXXII
	XXI	XUI		XII	XXXIII
	XXII	XUII		XIII	XXXIIII
	XXIII	XUIII		XIIII	XXXU
	XXIIII	XUIIII		XU	XXXUI
col xx	XXU	XX		XUI	XXXUII
	XXUI	XXI		XUII	XXXUIII
	XXUII	XXII		XUIII	XXXUIIII
	XXUIII	XXIII		XUIIII	XL

Latinorum	Lacedemon		Corinthior	Aegyptiorum
XU	XIII		XUIIII	U
XUI	XIIII		XX	UI
		thraces bebricia quae nunc bithynia uocatur transeuntes a strymone occupauerunt		
XUII	XU		XXI	UII
XUIII	XUI		XXII	UIII
XUIIII	XUII		XXIII	UIIII
XX	XUIII		XXIIII	X
XXI	XUIIII		XXU	XI
XXII	XX	thraces mare obtinuerunt	XXUI	XII
XXIII	XXI		XXUII	XIII
XXIIII	XXII		XXUIII	XIIII

bebricia quae nunc bithinia nominatur

Latinorum UIII — Atys superioris regis filius

Capis Siluius XXUIII

I	XXIII	thraces mare obtinuerunt	XXUIIII	XU
II	XXIIII		XXX	XUI
III	XXU		XXXI	XUII
IIII	XXUI		XXXII	XUIII
U	XXUII		XXXIII	XUIIII
UI	XXUIII		XXXIIII	XX
UII	XXUIIII		XXXU	XXI

Lacedemon UI — Corinthior U

Agesilaus XLIIII — Bacis XXXU

bacis rex corinthiorum a quo bacchidae reges

UIII	I	a quo reges bacchidae cognominati	I	XXII
UIIII	II		II	XXIII
X	III		III	XXIIII
XI	IIII		IIII	XXU

	Assyriorum	hebraeorum iuda	hebraeorum isl	Atheniens'
			Athensium u. Forbas xxxi	
	xxuiiii	xxiiii	xx	i
	xxx	xxu	xxi	ii
	Assyriorum xxxiii Ofrathaeus			
	i	xxui	xxii	iii
	ii	xxuii	xxiii	iiii
	iii	xxuiii	xxiiii	u
			postquem iiii clx [illegible] ii [illegible]	
	iiii	xxuiiii	i	ui
∞lxxu	u	xxx	ii [illegible]	uii
			Ambri xii [illegible]	
	ui	xxxi	i [illegible]	uiii [illegible]
	uii	xxxii	ii [illegible]	uiiii [illegible]
	uiii	xxxiii	iii	x [illegible]
	uiiii	xxxiiii	iiii	xi [illegible]
	x	xxxu	u	xii [illegible]
	xi	xxxui [illegible]	ui	xiii [illegible]
	xii	xxxuii [illegible]	uii	xiiii [illegible]
	xiii	xxxuiii	uiii [illegible]	xu [illegible]
	xiiii	xxxuiiii [illegible]	uiiii [illegible]	xui
∞lxxx	xu	xl	x	xuii
	xui	xli	xi	xuiii

Latinorum	Lacedemonior'	Corinthior'	Aegyptiorum
x..ii	u	u	xxui
xiii	ui	ui	xxuii
x. iiii	uii	uii	xxuiii
xu	uiii	uiii	xixuiiii
xui	uiiii	uiiii	xxx
xuii	x	x	xxxi
xuiii	xi	xi	xxxii
xuiiii	xii	xii	xxxiii
xx	xiii	xiii	xxxiiii
xxi	xiiii	xiiii	xxxu
xxii	xu	xu	xxxui
xxiii	xui	xui	xxxuii
xxiiii	xuii	xuii	xxxuiii
xxu	xuiii	xuiii	xxxuiiii
xxui	xuiiii	xuiiii	xl
xxuii	xix	xx	xli
			Aegypti Nepercheres iiii
xxuiii	xxi	xxi	i
Latinorum uiiii Carpentus Siluius xiii	Carpentus siluius superioris regis capitis filius		
i	xii	xii	ii

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum Iuda		Hebraeorum Isl	Atheniens
	Hebraeorum Iuda · VI · Iosafat XXV · iustus			
XIII	I		XII	μ XVIIII
			Hebraeorum Israhel · VI · Achab XXII	[illegible]
XIIII	II		I	XX
XVIIII	III		II	XXI
Iubilei XX	IIII		III	XXII
Assyriorum XXXIII Ophratanes L		Apud hebraeos		
I	V	prophetabant	IIII	XXIII
II	VI	Abdias, Ieu	VI	XXIIII
III	VII	Oxias	VI	XXV
IIII	VIII	Micheas	VII	XXVI
∞xc V	VIIII	pseudoprophetae erant. Sedecias	VIII	XXVII
VI	X	Helezek	VIIII	XXVIII
VII	XI		X	XXVIIII
VIII	XII		XI	XXX
VIIII	XIII		XII	XXXI
				Atheniensium Megacles XXX
X	XIIII		XIII	I
XI	XV		XIIII	II

Latinorum	Lacedemonior'	Corinthior'	Aegyptior'
II	XXIII	XXIII	III
III	XXIIII	XXIIII	IIII
			Ammenophthis UIIII
IIII	XXU	XXU	I
UI	XXUI	XXUI	II
UII	XXUII	XXUII	III
UIII	XXUIII	XXUIII	IIII
UIIII	XXUIIII	XXUIIII	U
UIIIII	XXX	XXX	UI
X	XXXI	XXXI	UII
XI	XXXII	XXXII	UIII
XII	XXXIII	XXXIII	UIIII
			Osochor UI
XIII	XXXIIII	XXXIIII	I
Postquam Tiberinus Silviusuiii	Tiberinus carpenti filius a quo et fluvius appellatus est Tiberis qui prius Albula dicebatur		
I	XXXU	XXXU	II
		Corinthiorum UIII	
		Agelas XXXUIII	
II	XXXUI	I	III
III	XXXUII	II	IIII

Tiberis fluvius qui ante Albula dicebatur nomine Tiberini regis sui vocatur

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Assyriorum	Hebraeorum Iuda		Hebraeor' Isl	Atheniensis
XII	XUI		XU	III
XIII	XUII		XUI	IIII
XIIII	XUIII		XUII	U
XU	XUIIII		XUIII	UI
DCC XUI	XX		XUIIII	UII
		QUARTO MARE OBTINUERUNT RHODII ANN XXIII.		
XUII	XXI		XX	UIII
XUIII	XXII		XXI	UIIII
XUIIII	XXIII		XXII	X
			HEBRAEORUM ISRAHEL · UI OCHOZIAS	
XX	XXIIII		I	XI
XXI	XXU		II	XII
	HEBRAEOR' IUDA UIII IORAM UIII ·		POSTQUEM UIII IORAM · XII ·	[illegible]
XXII	I	PROFETABANT ELIAS ELISEUS	I	XIII
XXIII	II		II	XIIII
XXIIII	III		III	XU
XXU	IIII		IIII	XUI
XXUI	UI		UI	XUII
XXUII	UII		UII	XUIII
XXUIII	UIII		UIII	XUIIII
XXUIIII	UIIII	ELIAS RAPITUR	UIIII	XX

[illegible]

LATINORUM	LACEDEMONIOR	CORINTHIOR	AEGYPTIORUM
IIII	XXXVIII	III	V
VI	XXXVIIII	IIII	VI
			PINACHES VIIII
VII	XL	V	I
VIII	XLI	VI	II
VIIII	XLII	VII	III
LATINORUM XI AGRIPPA SILVIUS XL	AGRIPPA TIBERINI FILIUS		
I	XLIII	VIII	IIII
II	XLIIII	VIIII	V
	LACEDEMON VII ARCHELAUS LX		
III	I	X	VI
IIII	II	XI	VII
V	III	XII	VIII
			VIIII
			AEGYPTI PSUSENNES XXXV
VI	IIII	XIII	
VII	V	XIIII	I
VIII	VI	XV	II
VIIII	VII	XVI	III
X	VIII	XVII	IIII
XI	VIIII	XVIII	V
XII	X	XVIIII	VI
XIII	XI	XX	VII

IN LATINA HISTORIA
HAEC AD VERBUM SCRI
BTA REPPERIMUS AGRIP
PA APUD LATINOS REGNAN
TE HOMERUS POETA
IN GRECIA CLARUIT UT
TESTANTUR APOLLODO
RUS GRAMMATICUS
ET EUFORBUS HISTORI
CUS ANTE URBEM RO
MAM CONDITAM ANN
CXXIIII ET UT AIT COR
NELIUS NEPOS ANTE
OLYMPIADEM PRIMAM
ANN C

Tempore Agrip
pae Silvii regis
Latinorum Ho
merus poeta in
Grecia claruit
ante urbem con
ditam ann CXXIIII

[illegible]

ASSYRIORUM	HEBRAEOR. IUDA		HEBRAEOR. ISRAHEL	ATHENIENS.
	POSTQUEM IIII OCHOZIAS			
XXX	I		UIIII	XXI
	POSTQUEM GOTHOLIA MATER UII			
XXXI	I	IONADAB FILIUS	X	XXII
XXXII	II	RECHAB CLARUS	XI	XXIII
XXXIII	III	HABETUR	XII	XXIIII
			POSTQUEM IEU XXUIII	
XXXIIII	IIII		I	XXU
XXXU	U		II	XXUI
XXXUI	UI		III	XXUII
XXXUII	UII		IIII	XXUIII
	POSTQUEM IOAS XL	IOADAE APUD HEBRAEOS INSIGNISSIMUS PONTIFEX ERAT QUI SOLUS POST MOYSEN UIXIT ANN. CXXX		
XXXUIII	I		U	XXUIIII
XXXUIIII	II		UI	XXX
			ATHENIENS. UII DIOGNETUS XXUIII	
XL	III		UII	I
XLI	IIII		UIII	II
XLII	U		UIIII	III
XLIII	UI		X	IIII
XLIIII	UII		XI	U
XLU	UIII	HEBRAEORUM	XII	UI
XLUI	UIIII	PROFETA AZARI	XIII	UII
XLUII	X	AS OCCIDITUR	XIIII	UIII
XLUIII	XI		XU	UIIII

latinorum	lacedemonior		corinthiorum	aegyptiorum
	[illegible]			[illegible]
xiiii	xi[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
xu	xiii		xxii	uiii[illegible]
xui	xiiii		xxiii	x[illegible]
xuii	xu		xxiiii	xi[illegible]
xuiii	xui		xxu	xii
xuiiii	xuii		xxui	xiii[illegible]
xx	xuiii		xxuii	xiiii
xxi	xuiiii		xxuiii	xu
xxii	xx		xxuiiii	xuii
xxiii	xxi		xxx	xuiii
			Corinthiorum uir eudemusxxu	
xxiiii	xxii	quintimare obtinuerunt fricesannxxu	i	xuiii
xxu	xxiii		ii	xuiiii
xxui	xxu		iii	xx
xxuii	xxui		iiii	xxi
xxuiii	xxuii		u	xxii
xxuiiii	xxuiii		ui	xxiii
xxx	xxuiiii		uii	xxiiii
xxxi	xxx		uiii	xxu
xxxii	xxxi		uiiii	xxui

	Assyriorum	Hebraeorum Iudae	Hebraeorum Isl	Atheniensium
	xluiiii	xii	xui	x
	l	xiii	xuii	xi
	Assyriorum xxxui		xuiii	
	Acrazapes xlii		xuiiii	
	i	xiiii	x xiiii	xii
	ii	xu	xuiiii	xiii
	iii	xui	xx	xiiii
	iiii	xuii	xxi	xu
∞cxl	u	xuiii	xxii	xui
	ui	xuiiii	xxiii	xuii
	uii	xx	xxiiii	xuiii
	uiii	xxi	xxu	xuiiii
	uiiii	xxii	xxui	xx
	x	xxiii	xxuii	xxi
	xi	xxiiii	xxuiii	xxii
			Israhel	
			Ioachab x —	uii
	xii	xxu	i	xxiii
	xiii	xxui	ii	xxiiii
	xiiii	xxuii	iii	xxu
∞cl	xu	xxuiii	iiii	xxui
	xui	xxuiiii	u	xxuii
	xuii	xxx	ui	xxuiii

LATINORUM	LACEDEMON		CORINTHIORUM	AEGYPTIORUM
XXXIIII	XXXI	Licurgusinsignis habetur	X VIIII	XXVII
XXXIIII	XXXII		XI	XXVIII
XXXV	XXXIII		XII	XXVIIII
XXXVI	XXXIIII		XIII	XXX
XXXVII	XXXV		XIIII	XXXI
XXXVIII	XXXVI		XV	XXXII
XXXVIIII	XXXVII		XVI	XXXIII
XL	XXXVIII		XVII	XXXIIII

LATINORUM XII.
AREMULUS SILUIUS XVIIII

I	XXXVIIII	Siluiusaremulus siueremulus agrippaesuperio risregisfiliuspre sidiumalbanorum intermontesubi nuncromaestpo suitquioblimpieta tempostea fulmi natusinteriithu iusfiliusiulius usproauusiulipro culiquicumromu loromamcommi gransfundauitiu liamgentem	XVIII	XXXV
			AEGYPTII XXII DYNASTIA SONCHOSIS ANN XXI	
II	XL		XVIIII	I
III	XLI		XX	II
IIII	XLII		XXI	III
V	XLIII		XXII	IIII
VI	XLIIII		XXIII	V
VII	XLV		XXIIII	VI
VIII	XLVI		XXV	VII
			CORINTHIORUM IIII ARISTOMEDES XXXV	
VIIII	XLVII		I	VIII
X	XLVIII		II	VIIII
XI	XLVIIII		III	X

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q vii 5

Assyriorum	Hebraeorum iuda		Hebraeorum isl	Atheniensium
			Atheniensium IIII	
			Ferecclus XVIIII	
elisseus profeta moritur XVIIII	XXXI	elisseus profetat moritur	VII	I
XVIIII	XXXII		VIII	II
XX	XXXIII		VIIII	III
XXI	XXXIIII		X	IIII
XXII	XXXV		XI	V
XXIII	XXXVI		XII	VI
zacharias profetans iudeae occiditur XXIIII	XXXVII	apud hebraeos zacharias profetat	XIII	VII
DCCLX XXV	XXXVIII	regionis interficitur	XIIII	VIII
XXVI	XXXVIIII		XV	VIIII
XXVII	XL		XVI	X
	Hebraeorum in iuda			
	Amessias XXVIIII			
XXVIII	I		XVII	XI
			Israhel XL	
			Iosi XVII	
XXVIIII	II		I	XII
XXX	III		II	XIII
XXXI	IIII		III	XIIII
XXXII	V		IIII	XV
XXXIII	VI		V	XVI
XXXIIII	VII		VI	XVII
DCCLXX XXXV	VIII		VII	XVIII
			Atheniensium IIII	
			Ariphron XX	
XXXVI	VIIII		VIII	I
XXXVII	X		VIIII	II
XXXVIII	XI		X	III
XXXVIIII	XII		XI	IIII

Latinorum	Lacedemonior.		Corinthior.	Aegyptio[...]	
xii	li		iiii	xi	
xiii	lii		u	xii	
xiiii	liii		ui	xiii	
xu	liiii		uii	xiiii	
xui	lu		uiii	xu	
xuii	lui		uiiii	xui	
xuiii	luii		x	xuii	
xuiiii	luiii		xi	xuiii	
Latinorum xiii					
Auentinus Siluius xxxuiii					
i	luiiii	Auentinusremu	xii	xuiiii	auentinusremu
ii	luiiii	lussuperiorisre	xiii	xx	liregisfiliusin
iii	lx	gismaiorfilius	xiiii	xxi	auentinosepul
		ineomontequi			tusestmonti
		nuncparsurbisest			nomendedit
		mortuusacsepul			
Lacedemon uiiii		tuse		Aegyptio	
Teleclus xl		ternumlo		Sorthon xui	
		couocabu			
		lumdedit			
iiii	i		[illegible]	i	
u	ii			ii	
ui	iii	Carthaginemhacae	xuii	iii	quidamcapta
uii	iiii	tatequidamcond	xuiii	iiii	ginemhacaeta
uiii	u	putantaliiuerout	xuiiii	u	teconditamfe
uiiii	ui	supramemorauimus	xx	ui	runtposttroiae
					excidiumann
					cccxxx
x	uii		xxi	uii	
xi	uiii	subarriphoroneassy	xxii	uiii	
		riorumregnumde			
		structumestsar			
		danapalusutnon			
xii	uiiii	nulliscribtitant.	xxiii	uiiii	
xiii	x		xxiiii	x	
xiiii	xi		xxu	xi	
~~xui~~	~~xii~~		~~xxui~~	~~xii~~	

Assyrior.	Hebraeor. Iuda	Hebraeor. Isl	Atheniens.
xl	xIII	xII	u
xlI	xIIII	xIII	uI
xlII	xu	xIIII	uII
Assyriorum Thonos concoleros qui uocatur graece Sardanapalus xx		xu	
I	xuI	xuI	
		Post quem xII Ieroboam xli	
II	xuII	[illegible]	uIII
cccIxxx III	xuIII	I	uIIII
IIII	xuIIII	II	x
u	xx	III	xI
uI	xxI	IIII	xII
uII	xxII	u	xIII
uIII	xxIII	uI	xIIII
uIIII	xxIIII	uII	xu
x	xxu	uIII	xuI
xI	xxuI	uIIII	xuII
xII	xxuII	x	xuIII
xIII	xxuIII	xI	xuIIII
xIIII	xxuIIII	xII	xx

Hebraeorum Iuda xII Azarias qui et Ozias — Atheniens. x Thespieus annos xxuIII.

Latinor(um)	Lacedemonior(um)		Corinthior(um)	Aegyptior(um)	
XUI	XIII		XXUI	XII	
XUI	XIIII		XXUII	XIII	
XUII	XUI		XXUIII	XIIII	
XUIII	XU		XXUIIII	XU	
			postquem anta celothis XIII		
XUIIII	XUI		XXX	I	
XX	XUII	uii foenices	XXXI	II	
XXI	XUIII	mare obtinu	XXXII	III	
XXII	XUIIII	erunt	XXXIII	IIII	
XXIII	XUIIII (X written above)		XXXIIII	U	
XXIIII	XXI		XXXU	UI	
			Corinthiorum uiiii		
			Agemon XUII		
XXU	XXII		I	UII	
XXUI	XXIII		II	UIII	
XXUII	XXIIII	Sardanapallus	III	UIIII	Sardanapal lus tarsum anchialosi dedit
XXUIII	XXU	eodem tempore	IIII	X	
XXUIIII	XXUI	tarsum atq.	U	XI	
XXX	XXUII	anchialem condidit a	UI	XII	
XXXI	XXUIII	in proelio uictus a	UII	XIII	
		barboco medo se metince dio concre maui t	Aegypti XXIII dynastia [illegible]		

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q vii 7

Medorum	Hebraeorum Iuda		Hebraeorum Isl	Atheniens
XU	I	hesp[illegible]oariphronisfi	XIII	I
XUI	II	lisathenisregnavit	XIIII	II
XUII	III	assyriorumimperi	XU	III
XUIII	IIII	umdeletumest	XUI	III
XUIIII	UI		XUII	U
XX	UII		XUIII	UI

Nino usq· ad translationem regni medorum quorum primus regnavit arbaces assyrii regnum tenuerunt quod in sardanapallo finitum est ann ∞CCXL

usq· ad id tempus fuisse reges assyriorum historia refert et fiunt simul an ∞CCXCVIIII omnes autem anni regni assyriorum a primo anno nini supputantur ∞CCXL

MEDIS REGNAVIT

ARBACES XXVIII

Medorum	Hebraeorum Iuda		Hebraeorum Isl	Atheniens
I	UII	arbacesmedusas syriorumimperio	XUIIII	UII
II	UIII	destructorregnum	XX	UIII
III	UIIII	inmedostranstulit etinterimsine	XXI	UIIII
		principib· resagebantur usq· addeiocum regemmedorum		
III	X	sinim[illegible] [illegible] chaldaeipro	XXII	X
U	XI	priapraecunctan	XXIII	XI
UI	XII	quorumseparatae quaedamregumsuc cessionesferuntur reliquaequoq· gentespropriisre gibusutebantur	XXIIII	XII
UII	XIII		XXU	XIII
UIII	XIIII		XXUI	XIIII
UIIII	XUI		XXUII	XUI
X	XUII		XXUIII	XUII
XI	XUIII		XXUIIII	XUIII
XII	XUIIII		XXX	XUIIII
∞CCX XIII	XUIIII		XXXI	XUIIII

LATINORUM LACEDEMONIOR PRIMUS REX CORINTHIOR AEGYPTIOR
macedonum ... [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

XXXII	XXVIIII	VIIII	I
XXXIII	XXX	VIIII	II
XXXIIII	XXXI	X	III
XXXV	XXXII	XI	IIII
XXXVI	XXXIII	XII	V
XXXVII	XXXIIII	XIII	VI

... morte alexandri ... [illegible] regnum macedonum ... [illegible]

LATINOR XIIII AVENTINI SUPERI
PROCAS SILVIUS XXIII ORIS FILIUS REGIS

LICURGUS LACEDEMONIIS IURA CONPONIT

Lycurgus lacedemoniis iura componit

I	XXXV	XIIII	VII
II	XXXVI	XV	VIII
III	XXXVII	XVI	VIIII

CORINTH REX
ALEXANDER XXV

IIII	XXXVIII	I	X
V	XXXVIIII TEMPLUM IN	II	XI
VI	XL NONIS INCENSU	III	XII

LACEDOMONIORUM THELCAMENES XXXVII
MACEDONUM PRIMUS REX CRANUS XXVIII

... [illegible] PRIMUS APUD MACEDONAS CRANUS REG... [illegible]

VII	I	I	IIII	XIII
VIII	II	II	V	XIIII
VIIII	III	III	VI	XV
X	IIII HESIODUS IN	IIII	VII	XVI
XI	V SIGNIS HABE	V	VIII	XVII
XII	VI TUR UT VULT	VI	VIIII	XVIII
XIII	VII PORFYRIUS	VII	X	XVIIII

[illegible] macedonum ... [illegible]

Medorum	Hebraeorum Iuda		Hebraeorum Isl	Atheniens.
XIIII	XX		XXXII	XX
XU	XXI		XXXIII	XXI
XUI	XXII	profetabant apud	XXXIIII	XXII
XUII	XXIII	hebraeos osee [illegible]	XXXU	XXIII
XUIII	XXIIII	amos	XXXUI	XXIIII
XUIIII	XXU	aesaias ionas [illegible]	XXXUII	XXU
XX	XXUI		XXXUIII	XXUI
XXI	XXUII		XXXUIIII	XXUII
			Atheniens' XI	
			Agamestor XX	
XXII	XXUIII		xl	I
DCCCXX XXIII	XXUIIII		xli	II
			Israhel XIII	
			Zacarias men UI	[illegible]
			postquem sellum	[illegible]
			dies III	
XXIIII	XXX		postquem	III
			Manaem ann X	
XXU	XXXI	Numitor procesu	I	IIII
XXUI	XXXII	periorisregismai or filius afrate	II	U
XXUII	XXXIII	amulio regno pulsus in agro suo uixit	III	UII
XXUIII	XXXIIII	filia e[illegible] nendi	IIII	UII
Medorum		partus gratia uirgo uestalis lec[illegible]		[illegible]
Sosarmus XXX		cum septimo atrui anno geminos edi		
I	XXXU	disset infantes	U	UIIII
II	XXXUI	iuxta legem inter rapta [illegible] ad fossa	UI	UIIII
III	XXXUII	est uiuorum paruuli prope ripam tiberis	UII	X

LATINORUM	LACEDEM	MACED	CORINTHIOR	AEGYPTIOR
XIIII	VIIII	VIIII	XI	XX
XV	VIIII	VIIII	XII	XXI
XVI	X	X	XIII	XXII
XVII	XI	XI	XIIII	XXIII
XVIII	XII	XII	XV	XXIIII
XVIIII	XIII	XIII	XVI	XXV

AEGYPTII REGE SUUM OSORTHO HERCULEM COGNOMINAUE RUNT

AEGYPTI OSORTHON UIIII

XX	XIIII	XIIII	XVII	
XXI	XV	XV	XVIII	

FIDON ARGIUS MENSURAS ET PONDERA REPPERIT MUSIN...

XXII	XVI	X[illegible]	XVIIII	[illegible]
XXIII	XVII	XVII[illegible]	XX	[illegible]

LATINORUM XV

AMULUS

SILUIUS XLIII

LYCURGI LEGES IN LACEDAEMONE [illegible]

TARENTINUM APOLLODORI HAC AETATE SUSCEPTUS EST

I	XVIII	XVIII	XXI	V
II	X[illegible]VIIII	XVIIII	XXII	VI
III	XX	XX	XXIII	VII
IIII	XXI	XXI	XXIIII	VIII
V	XXII	XX[illegible]	XXV	V[illegible]

CORINTH XI POSTQUAM

THELESTES XII PSAMMUS

VI	XXIII	XX[illegible]	I	
VII	XXIIII	XXIII[illegible]	II	
VIII	XXV	XXV CORINTHO	III	

	Medorum	Hebraeor. Iuda		Hebraeor. Isl	Atheniens.
	IIII	XXXVIII	Tiberis expositus	VIII	XI
	V	XXXVIIII	Faustulus regii pastor armenti	VIIII	XII
DCCXXX	VI	XL	[illegible] Accam Larentiam uxorem suam detulit quae pro pter pulchritudinem et rapacitatem corporis quaestuosi lupa vulgi appellabatur unde ad nostram usque memoriam meretricum cellulae lupanaria dicuntur. Pueri cum adolevissent collecta pastorum et latronum manu interfecto apud Albam Amulio avum Numitorem in regno restituunt	X	XIII
				POSTQUAM FACTAS X	
	VII	XLI		I	XIIII
	VIII	XLII		II	XV
iubilaeus	VIIII	XLIII		III	XVI
	X	XLIIII		IIII	XVII
	XI	XLV		V	XVIII
	XII	XLVI		VI	XVIIII
	XIII	XLVII		VII	XX
					Atheniensium XXI
					Aeschylus XXIII
	XIIII	XLVIII		VIII	I
DCCXL	XV	XLVIIII		VIIII	II

OLYMPIAS PRIMA

A captivitate Troiae usque ad olympiadem primam ann. CCCCV

Secundum annum Aeschyli Atheniensis iudicis prima olympias acta in qua Coroebus Eleus extitit victor.

Eliaci enim quinquennale certamen tamen quattuor annis in medio expletis in quibus principes annui constituuntur quattuor quam olympiadem Iphitus filius Praxonidis sive Haemonis primus constituit posuit. Ex tempore Graeca de temporibus posuit historia vere credita. Nam ante hoc cum quisque visum est diversas sententias protulerunt.

latinorum	lacedem	maced	corinthi	aegyptior
VIIII	XXVII	XVI	IIII	IIII
X	XXVIII	XVII	V	V
XI	XXVIIII	XVIII	VI	VI
	MACED II			
	COENUS XII			
XII	XXVIIII	I	VII	VII
XIII	XXX	II	VIII	VIII
XIIII	XXXI	III	VIIII	VIIII
XV	XXXII	IIII	X	X

aegyptiporum phoenices mare optinuerunt

XI DYNASTIA XXIIII

XII BOCCHORIS XLIIII XLVI

POSTQUAM I

AUTOMENES I II

XVI XXXIII II POST HOS IN CORINTHO CON

XVII XXXIIII III STITUTI SUNT ANNUI

XVIII XXXV IIII PRYTANIS

LYDORUM PRIMUS REX

ARDYSUS FILIUS ALYATTIS XXXVI

XVIIII XXXVI IIII III

XXXVII IIIII IIII

LACEDEMONIORUM REGES DEFECERUNT

OLYMPIAS PRIMA

PRIMAM OLIMPIADEM AFRICANUS TEMPORIBUS IOATHAM REGIS HEBRAEORUM FUISSE SCRIBIT

BOCCHORIS AEGYPTIIS IURA CONSTITUIT SUB QUO AGNUS LOCUTUS EST

NOSTRA QUOQUE SUPPUTATIO HIS EA TEMPORIBUS EAM EXHIBUISSE SCRIBIT AUTEM AFRICANUS ETUS VERBA EIUS PONAM AD HUNC MODUM EX CHRYLUS AGAMESTORIS FILIUS APUD ATHENIENSES OPTINUIT PRINCIPATUM ANN XXIII QUA AETATE IOATHAM REGNAVIT IN HIERUSALEM. PORRO ET NOS IN PRIMA OLYMPIADE IOATHAM POSUIMUS

[illegible] incipit olympiade

[illegible]

[illegible] olympiad [illegible]

[illegible] incipit [illegible]

MEDORUM	HEBRAEORUM IUDA		HEBRAEORUM ISL	ATHENIENSIUM
I OLYMP				
XVI	I		X	III
			ISRAHEL FA	
			CCC XX	
XVII	LI	SUB QUO THEGLAD FALSAR REX ASSYRIIS MAGNAM PAR TEM POPULI IUDAEORUM IN ASSYRIOS TRANSTULIT	I	IIII
XVIII	LII		II	V
	HEBRAEORUM IUDA			
	IOATHAN XVI			
XVIIII	I		III	VI
II OLYMP				
XX	II		IIII	VII
XXI	III		V	VIII
XXII	IIII	PROFETABANT	VI	VIIII
XXIII	V	QUIET SUPRA	VII	X
III OLYMP				
XXIIII	VI		VIII	XI
XXV	VII		VIIII	XII
XXVI	VIII		X	XIII
XXVII	VIIII	PROFETABANT	XI	XIIII
IIII OLYMP		OSEE		
XXVIII	X	IOHEL	XII	XV
XXVIIII	XI	ESAIAS	XIII	XVI
XXX	XII	ODED	XIIII	XVII
MEDORUM MADYDUS XL				
I	XIII		XV	XVIII
V OLYMP				
II	XIIII	EUMELUS POETA QUI	XVI	XVIIII
III	XV	BUGONIAM ET EURO PIAM ET ARCTINUS QUI	XVII	XX
IIII	XVI	ET ETHIOPIAM COMPO SUIT ET ILII PERSIN AGNOS CITUR	XVIII	XXI

Olympiadem primam ifitus filius praxoni dis primus con stituit sub ier cyleo ateniensium iudice

[illegible]

CCCL

[illegible]

latinorum	maced		lydorum	aegyptiorum
XX	X		III	V
XXI	XI	arctinusmilesiusversi ficatorflorentissimus habetur	VIII	VI
XXII	XII		V	VII

MACEDON III
TYRIMMAS XXXVIII

latinorum	maced		lydorum	aegyptiorum
XXIII	I	reusetromulusgene ranturemarteetilia	VI	VIII
XXIIII	II		VII	VIIII
XXV	III	atheniensesprimum trierisnavigaveruntamino cleocursusdirigente	VIII	X
XXVI	IIII		VIIII	XI
XXVII	V		X	XII
XXVIII	VI	hesiodussecundumquos damclarushabetur	XI	XIII
XXVIIII	VII		XII	XIIII
XXX	VIII		XIII	XV
XXXI	VIIII	cinaethonlacedaemonius poetaquitelegoniamscri bsitagnoscitur	XIIII	XVI
XXXII	X		XV	XVII
XXXIII	XI		XVI	XVIII
XXXIIII	XII	theraeicyrenencondide runtoraculosiciubente conditururbisbattus cuiusproprium nomen aristoteles	XVII	XVIIII
XXXV	XIII		XVIII	XX
XXXVI	XIIII		XVIIII	XXI
XXXVII	XV	aradusinsulacondita	XX	XXII
XXXVIII	XVI		XXI	XXIII

medorum	hebraeorum iuda		hebraeorum isl	atheniensis
	hebraeor. iuda XIIII achaz XUI			
∞cclxu ·	I		XUIIII	XXII
UI olymp.				
UI	II		XX	XXIII
			israhel osee UIIII	**atheniens. alcmeon II**
UII	III	Roma a parilibus quinum [illegible] dies festus est condita	I	I
UIII	IIII	[illegible]	II	II
		Remus rutro pastorali a fabio romuli duce occisus		**Charops**
UIIII	U		III	I
UII olymp.		Ob asylum impunitatem magna romulo multitudo coniungitur		
		Consualibus ludis sabinae raptae anno ab urbe condita tertio et unius uirginum pulcherrimae		
X	UI	raptae anno ab urbe con	IIII	II
XI	UII	ditate xiiii et tunc uirginum pulcherrimae	U	III
XII	UIII	ctorum adclamatione rapientium thalasso	UI	IIII
XIII	UIIII	duci romuli decerni	UII	U
UIII olymp.		tur. unde in nuptiarum sollemnitatibus thalasso uulgo clamitant quod scilicet talis nuptias sit quae thalassium habere mereatur		
[illegible]	X		UIII	UI
∞cclxx[illegible]u	XI		UIIII	UII

Roma a parilibus condita est sub achaz rege iudae et osee rege isl. atheniensium eo tempore ex graecorum [illegible] subquo agnus lo cutus ad se est

Thalasio in nubti is a thalaso duce romuli dicitur quirundam abire [illegible] in nube [illegible] inuenta est

PRIMA CAPTIUITAS ISRAHEL

Decem tribus gentis iudaeae quae uocabantur Israhel et erat in partes Samariae uictae a Salmanassar rege Chaldaeorum translatae sunt in montes Medorum regnatumque est in Samaria ann. CCL[illegible]

ΕΦΟΡΟC quod magistratus nomen est constituitur autem sub regib. lacedem

XXXVIIII	XVII	num an CCCL	XXII	XXIII
XL	XVIII	Cyzicus condita	XXIII	XXV
XLI	XVIIII	Nonnulli romanorum scriptores	XXIIII	XXVI
XLII	XX	Romam conditam ferunt	XXV	XXVII
XLIII	XXI	Athenis principes	XXVI	XXVIII
Romanor. XVII regnat Romulus an XXXVIII		quibus post mortem regi praeerant desierunt et in decem annorum magistratum consuetudo versa est regna		
I	XXII		XXVII	XXVIIII
II	XXIII	unus primus Charops filius aeschyli	XXVIII	XXX
III	XXIIII	mare optinuerunt	XXVIIII	XXXI
IIII	XXV	Milesii an XVII construxerunt urbem in aegypto naucratin	XXX	XXXII
LI	XXVI	[illegible]	XXXI	XXXIII
LII	XXVIII	Thales milesius physicus philosofus agnoscitur	XXXII	XXXIIII

post reges lacedemonii primus ephoros quod magistratus nomen est constitutum

Salmanasar

Sennacheribus rex chaldaeorum ad custodiendam regionem iudaeam accolas mittit assyrios qui aemulatores legis iudaeae facti samaritae nuncupati sunt quod in latinam linguam exprimitur custodes

	MEDORUM	HEBRAEOR		ATHENIENS	ROMANORUM
	xuii	xii	CAECINENSES AN	uiii	uii
	xuiii	xiii	TEMNATES CRUS	uiiii	uiii
uiiii olymp			TUMINI FIDENA		
			TES UEIENTES QUI		
	xuiii	xiiii	PROPTER SABINARUM	x	uiiii
			RAPTUM BELLUM	ATHENIENSIU	
			MOUERANT UINCI		
			TUR A ROMULO	AESIMIDES X	
	xuiiii	xu		i	x
	xx	xui		ii	xi
		hebraeor			
		iuda xu			
[illegible]		ezecias xxuiiii			
	xxi	i		iii	xii
x olymp					
	xxii	ii		iiii	xiii
	xxiii	iii		u	xiiii
	[illegible]	iiii		ui	xu
cccclxxx	xxu	u		uii	xui
ESAIAS ET OSEE xi olymp					
PROPHETAE TEMPORE ROMULI FUERUNT	xxui	ui		uiii	xuii
	xxuii	uii		uiiii	xuiii
	xxuiii	uiii		x	xuiiii
			POSTQUEM ELIDICUS X		
[illegible]	xxuiiii	uiiii	TARPEIA CLIPEIS SA	i	xx
xii olymp			BINARUM OPPRESSA		
	xxx	x	UNDE MONS TARPE IUS IN QUO NUNC CAPITOLIUM	ii	xxi

MACEDON	LYDORUM		AEGYPTIORUM	
XXVIII	XXXIIII	LACEDEMONII CO[N]	XXXIIII	
XXVIIII	XXXV	TRA MESSENIOS	XXXV	
		VICENNALE BELLUM		
		HABEBANT		
XXX	XXXVI		XXXVI	SIBYLLA ERYT[HR]A AGNOSCITUR
		EUMELUS CORINTHI		
		US UERSIFICATOR AG		
		NOSCITUR ET SIBYLLA		
		ERYTHREA [illegible]		
XXXI	XXXVII	[illegible]	XXXVII	
	LYDORUM II ALYATTES XIIII	[illegible]		
XXXII	I	MIDA REGNAUIT IN	XXXVIII	
		FRYGIA		
XXXIII	II		XXXVIIII	
		NAXUS CONDITA IN		
		SICILIA		
XXXIIII	III		XL	
XXXV	IIII		XLI	
XXXVI	V		XLII	
XXXVII	VI		XLIII	
XXXVIII	VII		XLIIII	SYRACUSAE ET CATINA IN SICILIA CONDITA
MACEDON IIII		SYRACUSAE IN SICI	AEGYPTI XXV	
PERDICCA LI		LIA CONDITAE CATINA	DYNASTIA SABACO	
		IN SICILIA CONDITA	AETHIOPS XII	[illegible]
I	VIIII		I	
II	VIIIII	MESSENA A LACEDE	II	
		MONIIS CAPITUR [illegible]		
III	X		III	
IIII	XI		IIII	

Medorum	Hebraeor.		Atheniens.	Romanor.
XXXI	XI		III	XXII
XXXII	XII		IIII	XXIII
XXXIII	XIII		V	XXIIII
XIII olymp.		Romani a Tatio Sabinorum rege regnante cum Romulo a curib. Quirites appellati		
XXXIIII	XIIII		VI	XXV
XXXV	XV		VII	XXVI
XXXVI	XVI		VIII	XXVII
XXXVII	XVII		VIIII	XXVIII
XIIII olymp.				
XXXVIII	XVIII		X	XXVIIII
			postquem hippomenes X	
XXXVIIII	XVIIII		I	XXX
XL	XX		II	XXXI
Medorum Cardyceas XIII				
I	XXI		I	XXXII
XV olymp.				
II	XXII		IIII	XXXIII
III	XXIII		V	XXXIIII
IIII	XXIIII		VI	XXXV
V	XXV		VII	XXXVI
XVI olymp.		[illegible]		
VI	XXVI	Romulus ap. d. palu dem Caprae nusq.	IIII	XXXVII
VII	XXVII	conparuit et sua dente lucio proculo quirini nomine consecratus est	IIIII	XXXVIII
			Romanorum Numa Pompilius [illegible]	
			I	
VIII	XXVIII	Mortuo Romulo per quinos dies senatores rem p. gesserunt atq. ita annus expletus quod tempus interregnum appellatum est		

Left margin: Romani a curib. Quirites appellati ∞cccxc

Left margin: ∞ccc

Left margin: Mortuo Romulo per quinos dies senatores rem p. gesserunt atq. ita annus expletus quod tempus interregnum app... [illegible]

Right margin: [illegible]

MACED'	LYDORUM		AEGYPTI
V	XII		V
VI	XIII		VI
VII	XIIII		VII
	MELES XII		
VIII	I	Romulus primus milites sumpsit ex populo et nobilissimos centum senes ob aetatem senatores ob similitudinem curae patres appellavit templaq; et muros romanae urbis extruxit	VIII
VIIII	II		VIIII
X	III		X
XI	IIII		XI
XII	V		XII
			AEGYPTI SEBICHOS XII
XIII	VI	Sabacon Bocchorim captum vivum exussit	I
XIIII	VII		II
XV	VIIII	mare optinuerunt cares	III
XVI	VIIII	Bellum quod in thyrea inter lacedaemonios et argivos gestum est	IIII
XVII	X		V
XVIII	XI		VI
XVIIII	XII	In sicilia chersonesus condita	VII
	LYDORUM IIII CANDAULES XVII		
XX	I	Numa pompilius duos menses anno addidit ianuarium et februarium cum ante hoc tantum decem menses apud romanos fuissent capitoliumq; a fundamentis aedificavit congiarium dedit asses ligneos et scorteos	VIII
XXI	II		VIIII
XXII	III		X

cum decem menses apud romanos essent numa pompilius ianuarium et februarium addidit

medorum	hebraeor'	atheniens'	romanor'
		Atheniensium XVIIII	
		Leocrates X	
VIIII	XXVIIII	I	II
XVII olymp'	Hebraeor'		
	Iuda XVII		
	Manasses LV		
X	I	II	III
	Numa Pompilius nullum in finitimis bellum gessit		
XI	II	III	IIII
XII	III	IIII	V
XIII	IIII	V	VI
XVIII olymp'			
Medorum XVIIII			
Deioces	LIIII	Deioces Ecbatanam condidit	
	VI	VII	VIII
II	VII	VIII	VIIII
III	VIII	VIIII	VIIIII
IIII	VIIII	VIIIII	X
XIX olympiad'			
V	VIIIII	X	XI
		Postquem Absander	
VII	X	I	XII
VIII	XI	II	XIII
VIIII	XII	III	XIIII
XX olympiad'			
VIIIII	XIII	IIII	XV

Maced.	Lydorum		Aegyptior.	
XXIII	IIII		XI	
XXIIII	U	sybilla quae et erofila in samo insignis habetur	XII	hierofila sybilla in samo
			Aegypti Tarachus aethiops XX	
XXU	UI	nicomedia condita quae prius astacus uocabatur	I	nicomedia condita quae prius astacus uocabatur
XXUI	UII		II	
XXUII	UIII		III	
		Croton et parion et sybaris conditae		
XXUIII	UIIII		IIII	
XXUIIII	X		U	
XXX	XI	hi qui partheniae uocabantur tarentum condiderunt et corinthi corcyram	UI	
XXXI	XII		UII	
XXXII	XIII		UIII	
XXXIII	XIIII		UIIII	
XXXIIII	XU		X	
XXXU	XUI		XI	
XXXUI	XUII		XII	

postquem

x	xiiii	vi	xiii
xi	xv	vii	xiiii
xii	xvi	viii	xv
xxi olymp			
xiii	xvii	viiii	xvi
xiiii	xviii	viiiii	x[illegible]
xv	xviiii	x	[illegible]
		Athenie[illegible]	
		Eryxias	
xvi	xx	i	xxii
xxii olymp			
xvii	xxi	ii iiii	xxiii
xviii	xxii	iii	xx[illegible]
xviiii	xxiii	iiii	xxv
xx	xxiiii	v	xxvi
xxiii olymp			
xxi	xxv	vi	xxvii
xxii	xxvi	vii	xxviii
xxiii	xxvii	viii	xxviiii
xxiiii	xxviii	viiii	xxx
xxiiii olymp			
xxv	xxviiii	x	xxxi
xxvi	xxx	a the	xxxii
vii	xxxi	nisan	xxxiii
	xxxii	nui princi	xxxiiii

macedon	lydorum		aegyptior[um]	
	CYCESXXXU			
xxxuii	i	[illegible]	xiii	
xxxuiii	ii		xiiii	
xxxuiiii	iii		xu	
xl	iiii	midacumapudfrygas	xui	midasanguine
xli	u	regnaretsanguinetau-	xuii	tauripotato
xlii	ui	ripotatoextinctusest	xuiii	extinctusest
xliii	uii	i Glaucuschiusprimus primusferriinterseglu tinumexcogitauit	xuiiii	glaucusferri glutinumin uenit
xliiii	uiii	ii	xx	
			Aegyptixxui dynastianer resaethiopsxii	
xlu	uiiii	insiciliagelainpamfy-	i	
xlui	x	liafaseliscondita	ii	
xluii	xi		iii	
xluiii	xii	hipponaxnotissimushabe- tur	iiii	
xluiiii	xiii		u	
l	xiiii		ui	
li	xu	chalchedoncondita	uii	calchedon condita
macedonum archaeus xxxuiii				
i	xui		uiii	
ii	xuii		uiiii	
iii	xuiii		x	
iiii	xuiiii		xi	

	medorum	hebraeor'	atheniens'	romanor'
	XXV olymp'			
	xxiiii	xxxiii	pesconstitutisuntcessantib·regibus	xxxv
	xxx	xxxiiii	principesexnobilib·urbiselecti	xxxvi
	xxxi	xxxv	atheniensib·praefuerunt	xxxvii
dcccxl	xxxii	xxxvi		xxxviii
	XXVI olymp'			
	xxxiii	xxxvii		xxxviiii
	xxxiiii	xxxviii		xl
	xxxv	xxxviiii		xli
Tullushostilius primumregum romanorumpurpuraetfascib' usus est			tullushostiliumprimum regumromanorumpurpuraetfascibususestacdeincepscumsua domofulmineconflagravit	romanorum iii tullushostilius xxxii
	xxxvi	xl		i
	XXVII olymp'			
	xxxvii	xli		ii
	xxxviii	xlii		iii
	xxxviiii	xliii		iiii
	xl	xliiii		v
	XXVIII olymp'			
	xli	xlv		vi
dcccl	xlii	xlvi		vii
	xliii	xlvii	tullushostiliuspostlongam pacembellareparavit albanosveientesfidenates vicitetadiectomontecaelio urbemamplivit	viii
caeliummontemtulliushostiliusurbiaddidit	xliiii	xlviii		viiii
	XXIX olymp'			
	xlv	xlviiii		x

macedon	lydor(um)		aegyptior(um)	
u	XX		XII	
			STEFINATIS UII	
UI	XXI	cyzicusonitaestet[illegible]	I	cyzicus condita
UII	XXII	crinitalia	I	
UIII	XXIII		III	
UIIII	XXIIII		IIII	
X	XXU		U	
XI	XXUI		UI	
XII	XXUII		UII	
			AEGYPTI NECHERES UI	
	XXUIII		I	
XIII	XXUIIII		II	
XIIII	XXX	postcaras mare obti	III	
XU	XXXI	nuerunt lesbiani lxuiii	IIII	
XUI				
	XXXII	nudipedalia primum acta	U	
XUII	XXXIII	in lacedaemone	UI	
XUIII			postquem NECHAO UIII	
	XXXIIII	Sibylla quae et herofila	I	
XUIIII	X[illegible]XU	in samo nobilis habetur	II	
XX				
XXI	XXXUI	archilochus et simonides et aristoxenus musicus inlydis	III	
	LYDORUM UI	tres habentur		

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q viiii 1

medorum	hebraeor		romanor
xlvii	l		xi
xlviii	li		xii
xlviiii	lii		xiii
xxx olip	l		
xlviiiii	liii		xiiii
l	liiii		xv
li	lv		xvi

HEBRAEORUM
IUDA XVIII
AMON XII

∞ccclx lii	i	amon secundum lxx septuaginta interpretationem xii an. regnavit secundum hebr[illegible] os ii	xvii
xxxi olymp			
liii	ii	[illegible]	xviii
liiii	iii		xviiii

MEDORUM [illegible]
FRAORTES XXIIII

i	iiii	xx
ii	v	xxi
xxxii		
iii	vi	xxii
iiii	vii	xxiii
v	viii	xxiiii
vi	viiii	xxv
xxxiii olymp		
vii	x	xxvi
∞cccclxx viii	xi	xxvii

macedon	lydor		aegyptior	
	ARDYS XXXVIII			
XXII	I	zaleucus legum lator apud locros crebro sermone celebratur [illegible]	IIII	
XXIII	II		V	
XXIIII	III	[illegible]	VI	
		cypselus corinthi tyrannidem ex ecu...		
XXV	IIII		VII	
XXVI	V		VIII	bizantium conditum.
		bizantium conditum [illegible]	PSAMMETICUS XLIIII	
XXVII	VI	alcmaeon clarus habetur et lesches lesbius qui parvam fecit iliadem	I	
XXVIII	VII	histrus civitas in ponto condita		
XXVIIII	VIII		III	
XXX	VIIII	acanthus condita et stagira	IIII	
XXXI	X	lampsacus condita et abdera	V	lampsacus condita
XXXII	XI		VI	
XXXIII	XII	falaris apud agrigentum tyrannidem exercet [illegible]	VII	
XXXIIII	XIII		VIII	
XXXV	XIIII	in sicilia selinus condita	VIIII	
XXXVI	XV		X	
XXXVII	XVI		XI	
XXXVIII	XVII	in ponto borysthenes condita	XII	borysthenes in ponto condita

MACEDONUM VIIII

MEDORUM HEBRAEOR ROMANORU

UIIII XII XXUIIII

POSTQUEM
IUDA XUIIII
IOSIAS XXXII

II

XXXIIII OLYMP

X II

III

XIII IIII HEBRAEORUM PONTIFEX XXXII
MAXIMUS HELCIAS IN
SIGNIS HABETUR

ROMANORUM IIII
ANCUS MARCIUS XXIIII

XIIII U I

XXXU OLYMP

XU UI THALES MILESIUS EXAMYIS FILIUS II
XUI UII PRIMUS PHYSICUS PILOSOPHUS AG III
XUII UIII NOSCITUR QUEM UIXISSE AIUNT IIII
CCCLXXX XUIII UIIII USQUE AD LUIII OLYMPIADEM U

XXXUI OLYMP

XUIIII X UI
XX XI UII
XXI XII UIII
XXII XIII HIEREMIAS PROPHETAREOR UIIII
SUS

ROMANO XXXUII OLYMP
XXIII XIIII X
XXIIII XU XI

MEDORUM
CYAXARES XXXII

I XUI XII
II XUII OLDA MULIER APUD HEBRAEO XIII
S PROFETABAT

macedon	lydorum		aegyptiorum	
Filippus xxxuiiii				
I	xuiii		xiii	
II	xuiiii		xiiii	
III	xx		xu	
IIII	xxi		xui	
UI	xxii		xu[illegible]	
UII	xxiii	terpandermusicusinsignis habetur	xuiii	
UII				
UIII	xxiiii		xuii	
UIIII	xxu	oraculododanaeoprimum	[illegible]	
X	xxui	graeciaadusaest	xxi	
	xxuiii	messenaalacedemoniorum	xxii	
XI		societatediscedit		
XII	xxuiiii		xxiii	scythaepaites
XIII	xxuiiii	scythaeusq. adpalesti	xxiiii	tinaeusqpene
XIIII	xxx	nampenetrauerunt	xxu	traierun
	xxxi	myrtheusatheniensespoe	xxuii	
XU		tacognoscitur		
XUI	xxxii	battuscondiditcyrenen	xxu[illegible]i	
	xxxiii		xxuiiii	
		sinopecondita		
[illegible]				
XUIIII	xxxiiii	lyparacondita	xx[illegible]	
	xxxu		xxx	

MEDORUM IUDAEORUM ROMAN[illegible]

XXXVIII OLYMP'

	MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
	III	XVIII		XIIII
DCCCXC	IIII	XVIIII		XV
	V	XX		XVI
hieremias	VI	XXI	PROFETABANT	XVII

sofonias prophetant XXXVIIII OLYMP' SOFONIAS HIEREMIAS

	MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
	VII	XXII		XVIII
	VIII	XXIII		XVIIII
Ancus Marcius Ianiculum montem	VIIII	XXIIII	ANCUSMARCIUSNUMAEEXFILIA NEPOSAUENTINUMMONTEM	XX
et Ianiculum montem urbi addidit	X	XXV	ETIANICULUMURBIADDIDIT	XXI

XL OLYMP'

	MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
			ETSUPRAMAREXUIABURBE MILIARIOHOSTIAMCONDI	
	XI	XXVI	DITADEXTREMUMMORBO	XXII
	XII	XXVII	PERIT	XXIII

ROMANORUM TARQUINIUS PRISCUS XXXVII

	MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
	XIII	XXVIII		I
	XIIII	XXVIIII		II

XLI OLYMP'

	MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
	XVI	XXX	IOSIASREXIUDAEORUMCUM	III
	XVII	XXXI	NECHAONEAEGYPTIORUMRE	IIII
			[illegible]CONGRESSUSOCCIDITUR ACMIHIMIRACULUMSUBIT QUOMODOINPRAESENSTEM PUS[illegible]CONUENERITMA XIME CUMSCRIBTURADIUI [illegible]EMFARAONE NECHAONEMAPPELLA	[illegible]
		XXXII		VI

HEBRAEORUM IUDA

macedon'	lydorum		aegyptior	
		apud corinthios tyranni		
XVIIII	XXXVI	demes regnauit periander	XXXI	
XX	XXXVII	prusias condita	XXXII	
	lydorum septimus [illegible]	epidamnus condita quae		epidamnus qua
	[illegible]	postea est uocata dyr		postea dyrrachium uocatur
XXI	[illegible] XV	racium	XXXIII	condita
XXII		falaris tyrannidem exercuit [illegible]	XXXIIII	
XXIII		draco legum lator ut quibusdam	XXXV	
XXIIII		uidetur cognoscitur [illegible]	XXXVI	
XXV		quiaxares aduersum assyrios	XXXVII	
XXVI	II	dimicans ninum capit	XXXVIII	
XXVII	III	tarquinius priscus capito	XXXVIIII	tarquinius
XXVIII	IIII	lium extruxit	XL	priscus capitolium extruxit
		arion methymneus clarus		
XXVIIII	VIIII	habetur qui a delphino in te	XLI	
		narum dicitur asportatus		
XXX	X		XLII	
XXXI	XI		XLIII	
XXXII	XII		XLIIII	
		panetius primus in	aegyptiorum	
		sicilia arripuit ty	secundus qui	
		rannidem [illegible]	nechepsos	
XIII	XIII	[illegible]		

MEDORUM IUDAEORUM ROMANORUM

IOACHAZ MENS III
POSTQUEM ELIACIM
QUI ET IOACIM
AN XI — VI

XLII OLYMP

I — VII

II — VIII

ANNO TERTIO IOACIM NA
III — BUCHODONOSOR REX BABYLONI — VIIII
IIII — [illegible] CAPITE ET IN DICIONEM SUAM — X
XLIII OLYMP — REDACTIS PLURIMIS IUDAEORUM
CUM ETIAM UASORUM TEMPLI
UASIS SET ET TRIBUTARIUM FECIS
SET IOACIM UICTOR AD PATRIAM
REUERTITUR

V — XI

VI — XII

XXV — VII — XIII

XXVI — VIII — IN BABYLONE — XIIII

DANIHEL
ANANIAS
AZARIAS
MISAHEL CLARI HABENTUR

XLIIII OLYMP

XXVII — VIIII — XV

XXVIII — X — XVI

XXVIIII — XI — XVII

HEBRAEORUM
IUDA IOACIM QUI ET
IECHONIAS M III
POSTQUEM
SEDECIAS ANN XI

XXX — I — XVIII

XLV OLYMP

hunc rex babylonius
captum secum per
traxit secundo ue
niens ad iudaeam

[illegible]

macedon lydorum aegyptiorum

XXXIIII XIIII II

XXXV XV III

lydorum IIII [illegible]

Alyattes XLVIIII [illegible]

XXXVI I Stesichorus poeta clarus habetur IIII

XXXVII II VI

XXXVIIII III Alcmanut quibusdam uidetur agnoscitur VII

Macedonum IIII

Aeropus XXVI

Post quem Psammuthes alius qui et Psammetieus XII

Cyaxares Medus subuertit Ninum

I IIIII I

II [illegible] Pittachus Mitylenaeus qui de II

III VI VII sapientibus fuit cum Phrynone III

IIII VIII Atheniense Olympionice congressus eum interficit IIII

[illegible]

V VIIII [illegible]

VI VIIII VI

VII X VIII

[illegible]

VIIII XI Camerina Syracosis condita VIIII

[illegible]

MEDORUM	IUDAEORUM		ROMANORUM
XXXII	II	PROFETABANT	XUIIII
XXXII	III	HIEREMIAS	XX
		BARUC	

MEDORUM IIII

ASTYAGES XXXUIIII

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS ROMAE CIRCUM AEDIFICAUIT [illegible] ET MUROS ROMAE ET ETIAM LUDOS INSTITUIT	IIII	TARQUINIUS PRISCUS CIRCUM ROMAE AEDIFICAUIT NUMERUM SENATORUM AUXIT ROMANOS LUDOS INSTITUIT MUROS ET CLOACAS AEDIFICAUIT AD EXTREMUM AB ANCI FILIIS OCCISUS EST REGIS EIUS CUI IPSE SUCCESSERAT	XXI
XL UI OLYMP. II	LI		XXII
III	UI		XXIII
IIII	UII		XXIIII
U	UIII		XXU
XLUII OLIMPIAS	UIIII	[illegible]	XXUI
UIII	X		XXUII
UIIII	XI	[illegible]	XXUIII

PRIMUS ANNUS CAPTIUITATIS HIERUSALEM

IUDAEA GENS CAPITUR

NABUCHODONOSOR REX CHALDAEORUM HIEROSOLYMIS CAPTIS TEMPLUM INCENDIT QUOD AB INITIO AEDIFICATIONIS SUAE PERMANSERANT AN. CCCCXLII

SENTENTIAE AUTEM NOSTRAE ETIAM CLEMENS CONGRUIT IN PRIMO STROMATAE XLUIIII OLYMPIADE CAPTIUITATEM IUDAEORUM FACTAM ESSE CONTESTANS REGNANTE APUD AEGYPTIOS UAFRE APUD ATHENAS AEN PPO ET SUPPUTARI LXX ANNOS DESOLATIONIS TEMPLI USQUE IN SECUNDUM ANNUM DARII HEBRAEORUM CAPTIUITATIS ET EXTERMINII TEMPLI QUOD FUIT IN HIERUSALEM

[illegible]

macedonum	lydorum		aegyptiorum
VIIIII	XII	sappho et alchaeus poeta	VIIIII
X	XIII	clari habentur	X
XI	XIIII	massilia condita	XI
XII	XV		XII
			AEGYPTI
		epimenides athenas emundauit	UAFRES · XXX
XXIII	XVI		I
XXIIII	XVII		II
XXVI	XVIIII	Solon draconis legib; antiquatis extra eas quae ad sanguinem pertinebant sua iura constituit	III
XXVII	XVIIII		IIII
XXVIII	XX		V
XXVIIII	XXI		VI

Capta hierosolyma ab assy
riis ad uafrem regem aegy
pti iudaeorum reliquiae trans
fugerunt huius uaxris hiere
mias quoq; propheta meminit

His temporib; certantib; in
agone tragos id est hircus in
premio dabatur unde eaunt
tragoedos nuncupatos

MEDORUM IUDAEOR' ROMANOR'

ANN LXX

VIIII I [illegible] XXVIIII

X II [illegible] XXX

XLVIII OLYMP'

XI III XXXI

MCCCCXXX XII IIII [illegible] XXXII

XIII V [illegible] XXXIII

XIIII VI IN BABYLONE PROPHE XXXIIII

XLVIIII OLYMP' TABANT HIEZECIEL

XV VII DANIHEL XXXV

XVI VIII XXXVI

iubileus XVII VIIII [illegible] XXXVII

ROMANORUM VI

SERVIUS XXXIIII

Servius tres mon tes addidit quir [illegible]

XVIII X SERVIUS ANCILLAE SED NOBILIS

CAPTIVAE FILIUS TRES MONTES

L OLYMP' URBI ADDIDIT QUIRINALEM VIMINA

LEM AESQVILINUM FOSSAS CIRCUM

XVIIII XI MUROS DUXIT CENSUS ROMANORUM II

CIVIUM PRIMUS INSTITUIT ET AD EX

XX XII TREMUM TARQUINI SUPERBI GENE III

XXI XIII RIS SUI SUPERIORIS REGIS FILII SCELE IIII

MCCCCXL XXII XIIII RE OCCISUS EST V

LI OLYMP'

XXIII XV [illegible] VI

XXIIII XVI VII

XXV XVII VIII

XXVI XVIII VIIII

LII OLYMP'

XXVII XVIIII MORTUO NABUCODONOSOR BABYLO X

XXVIII XX NIORUM RECTOR SUSCEPIT IMPERIUM XI

EVILMARODACH CUI SUCCESSIT FRA

TER EIUS BALTHASAR SUB QUO DA

macedon	lydor		aeg...
XVIIII	XXII		
XX	XXIII		
XXI	XXIIII	corinthiorum monarchia destructa est	
XXII	XXV		
XXIII	XXVI	solis facta defectio cum futurum eam thales ante dixisset	
XXIIII	XXVII		
	XXVIII		
XXV	XXVIIII		
XXVI			
Macedonum VIIII			
Alcetas	XXVIIII		XL
I	XXX	Alvattes et Astyages dimicaverunt	
			XLII
II	XXXI	Isthmia post Melicerten et pythia primum acta	XLIII
III	XXXII		XL[illegible]
IIII	XXXIII	septem sapientes appellati	XLIIII
V	XXXIIII		XX
VI	XXXV	Astyages contra Lydos pugnat	
			XXI
VII	XXXVI	Anaximander Milesius physicus agnoscitur	XXII
VIII	XXXVII		XXIII
VIIII	XXXVIII		XXIIII
X	XXXVIIII	Agon nemeacus primum ab	
XI	XL	argiuis actus post eum qui sub archemoro fuerat	XXV
XII	XLI	Phalaris tyrannidem exercuit	XXVI

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[illegible]

medorum	iudaeorum		romanorum
XXVIIII	XXI	ubi et eam scripturam quae in	XII
XXX	XXII	pariete apparuerat interpre	XIII
LIIII olymp'		tatus est significantem	
		regnum chaldaeorum in medos	
		et persas transferendum	
XXXI	XXIII		XIIII
XXXII	XXIIII		XV
XXXIII	XXV	[illegible]	XVI
XXXIIII	XXVI	[illegible]	XVII
LV olymp'			
XXXV	XXVII		XVIII
XXXVI	XXVIII		XVIIII
XXXVII	XXVIIII		XX
XXXVIII	XXX		XXI
LVI olymp'			

CYRUS MEDORUM
DESTRUXIT IMPERIUM
CYRUS REGNAVIT PERSIS
SUBVERSO ASTYAGE
REGE MEDORUM
PERSARUM PRIMUS
CYRUS AN XXX

I	XXXI	Cyrus hebraeorum ca	XXII
II	XXXII	ptivitatem laxata quin	XXIII
III	XXXIII	quaginta fere milibus homi	XXIIII
IIII	XXXIIII	num milia regredi fecit in iu	XXV
		deam qui constructo altari	
LVII olymp'		templi fundamenta iecerunt	
		sed cum a vicinis gentibus fabri	
V	XXXV	catio impediretur in perfe	XXVI

ctum opus usque ad Darium permansit solo tantum
altari consistente [illegible]

medorum [illegible] ab arbace [illegible] cyrum qui primus persis regnavit tenuit [illegible]

[illegible]

macedonum	lydorum		aegyptiorum
xiii	xlii		xvii
xiiii	xliii	habaris de scythia venit in graeciam	xxviii
xv	xliiii		xxviiii
xvi	xlv	Eugammon cyrenaeus qui telegoniam facit agnoscitur	xxx
			Aegypti
			Amasis xlii
xvii	xlvi	Agenor ... qui ... [illegible]	I
xviii	xlvii	... [illegible] athenis ... vocatus	II
		Xenophanes ... [illegible] ... ad delphis	
xviiii	xlviii		III
xx	xlviiii		IIII
	Lydorum		
	Croesus xv		
xxi	I	Pisistratus atheniensium	V
xxii	II	tyrannus in italiam transiens creditur	VI
		Anaximenes physicus agnoscitur	
xxiii	III	Stesichorus moritur	VII
xxiiii	IIII	Simonides clarus habetur	VIII
xxv	V		VIIII
xxvi	VI		X
		Chilo qui de vii sapientibus fuit ephoros in lacedaemone constituitur	
xxvii	VII		XI

[illegible]

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q viiii 8

[illegible]

PERSARUM	IUDAEOR CAPTIUITAS		ROMANORUM
LII	XXXUI		XXIII
LIII	XXXUII	PROFETAUERUNT AGGEUS ET ZACHARIAS	XXIIII
	XXXUIII	QUO TEMPORE IESUS FILIUS IOSEDEC ET ZOROBABEL FILIUS	XXUIIII
LXIII olymp		GENERIS FILIUS SALATHIEL CLARI HABEBANTUR QUI ET PRINCIPES	
[illegible]	XXXUIIII	FUERUNT EORUM QUI RECESSERUNT IN IUDAEAM	XXX
[illegible]	XL		XXXI
[illegible]	XLI		XXXII
[illegible]	XLII		XXXIII
LXIIII olymp			
[illegible]	XLIII	COLLIGUNTUR OMNES ANNI CAPTIUITATIS IUDAEORUM ANNI LXX QUI SECUNDUM QUOSDAM A TERTIO ANNO IOACIM USQUE	XXXIIII
		AD UICESIMUM ANNUM CYRI REGIS PERSARUM COMPUTANTUR PORRO SECUNDUM ALIOS A NONO SEDECIAE IUDAE REGIS [illegible] TERTIO DECIMO SUB IOSIA HIEREMIAS PROFETIA RECOEPIT USQUE AD SECUNDUM ANNUM SUPRADICTI CYRI REGIS DESOLATIO [illegible] TEMPLI SUB DARIO RECONPLENTUR ANNI LXX	ROMANORUM IIII / TARQUINIUS XXXU
[illegible]	XLIIII		TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS EXCOGITAUIT UINCLA TAUREAS [illegible] LATUMIAS CARCERES COMPEDES CATENAS EXILIA METALLA
[illegible]	XLU		II
[illegible]	XLUI		III
LXU olymp			
XLIII	XLUII		IIII
XLIIII	XLUIII		U
XLUIIII	XLUIIII		III
XX	L		IIII
LX olymp			
XXI	LI		[illegible]
XXII	LII		[illegible]
[illegible]	LIII	TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS SOCERO SERUIO OCCISO ARRIPUIT IMPERIUM UULSCOS	[illegible]
[illegible]	LIIII	GABIOS SUESSAM POMETIAM SUBEGIT	XL
LXI olymp		ET CUM OB PUDICITIAM [illegible] PROPTER EAM CAUSAM	
XXU	LU	TARQUINII IUNIORIS FILIUS LUCRETIAM CORRUPERAT REGNO EXCLUSUS	XLII
XXUI	LUI	EST	XLIII

[illegible marginal notes]

macedonum	lydorum regnum deficit		aegyptiorum	
XXVIIII	VIII		XII	
XXVIIII	VIIII		XIII	
Macedon	VIIII	xenofanes colofonius clarus habetur		
Amyntas	I			
I	X	Ea quae de croeso memorantur quomodo etemptaritopaculum	XIIII	
II	XI		XV	
III	XII		XVI	
IIII	XIII	croesus aduersum cyrum bellum init	XVII	
V	XIIII	templum apollinis delficis secundauice incensum	XVIII	
VI	XV	tales moritur	XVIIII	
	CROESUS A CYRO CAPTUS EST ET LYDORUM REGNUM DESTRUCTUM QUOD STETIT ANNIS CC XXX	cyrus sardis capit arpagus quia pud cyrum primi loci habebatur aduersum iomam dimicat		croesus a cyro captus est et lydorum regnum destructum est quod stetit an CCXXX
VII			XX	
VIII			XXI	
VIIII			XXII	
X		theognius poeta clarus habetur	XXIII	
XI		pisistratus secunda uice athenis regnat	XXIIII	
XII			XXV	
XIII		ferecydes historicus clarus habetur	XXVI	
XIIII		hybicus carminum scriptor agnoscitur	XXVII	
XV		simonides lyricus et phocylides	XXVIII	
XVI		clari habentur et xenophanes phiui cus scriptor tragoediarum	XXVIIII	
XVII			XXX	
				anacreon lyricus poeta
XVIII		anacreon lyricus poeta cognoscitur	XXXI	
XX			XXXII	

II

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supradicti captivitat | romanorum

	lui		xiiii
	luii		xu
lxiii olymp			
	luiii		xui [illegible]
	lx	TOMYRIS REGINA MASSAGE TARUM CYRUM INTERFICIT	xuii
PERSARUM II CAMBYSES ANN VIII		[illegible]	
	lxi	CAMBYSEN AIUNT HEBRAEIS SECUNDUM NABUCHODONOSOR UOCARI SUB QUO IUDITH HISTORIA CONSCRIBITUR	xuiii
	lxii		xuiiii
lxiiii olymp		[illegible]	
	lxiii		xx
	lxiiii	APUD HEBRAEOS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS IESUS FILIUS IOSEDEC PRINCEPS REGIS GENTIS [illegible]	xxi
	lxu		xxii
	lxui		xxiii
lxu olymp		[illegible]	
	luii	PROPHETABANT APUD HEBRAEOS	xxiiii
	luiii	NOUISSIMUS AGGAEUS ZACHARIAS MALACHIAS	xxu

PERSARUM III

FRATRES MAGI MENS UII

POST QUOS DARIUS ANN XXXUI

[illegible]

Macedonum		Aegyptiorum	
XX		XXXIII	
XXI	Apud Samum tyrannidem exer-	XXXIIII	
	cent tres fratres Polycrates Sylusus	[illegible]	
	et Pantagnostus		
XXII		XXXV	
XXIII	[illegible]	XXXVI	
	Samii Dicaearchiam condiderunt		
	quam nunc Puteolos uocant		
XXIIII	Pythagoras physicus philosophus	XXXVII	Pythagoras philoso[illegible]
XXV	clarus habetur	XXXVIII	rus habe[illegible]
			[illegible]
XXVI	Hipparchus et Hippias Atheniensium ty-	XXXVIIII	[illegible]
XXVII	rannidem exercent	XL	fuit
XXVIII		XLI	
XXVIIII		XLII	
		Aegyptiorum [illegible] XLIII	
XXX		Dynastia Persarum obtinuit quippe Aegyptum Cambyses in anno V regni sui usque ad Darium filium Xerxis an. CXI	[illegible]
XXXI		[illegible]	

PERSARUM	IUDAEORUM CAPTIVITAS		ROMANORUM
XXVII	LVII		XIIII
XXVIII	LVIII		XV
LXII OLYMP.			
XXVIIII	LVIIII		XVI
XXX	LX	TOMYRIS REGINA MASSAGETARUM CYRUM INTERFICIT	XVII
PERSARUM II			
CAMBYSES ANN. VIII		[illegible]	
I	LXI	CAMBYSEN AIUNT HEBRAEI SECUNDUM NABUCHODONOSOR	XVIII
II	LXII	VOCARI SUB QUO IUDITH HISTORIA	XVIIII
LXIII OLYMP.		CONSCRIBITUR	
III	LXIII		XX
DCCCCXC IIII	LXIIII	APUD HEBRAEOS PONTIFEX	XXI
V	LXV	MAXIMUS IESUS FILIUS IOSEDEC	XXII
VI	LXVI	[illegible]	XXIII
LXIIII OLYMP.		[illegible]	
VII	LXVII	PROFETABANT [illegible]	XXIIII
VIII	LXVIII	NOVISSIMUS	XXV
		AGGAEUS	
PERSARUM III		ZACHARIAS	
		MALACHIAS	

FRATRES
MAGI
MENS. VII
POST QUOS
DARIUS
ANN. XXXVI

[illegible]

macedonum		aegyptiorum
XX		XXXIII
XXI	apud Samum tyrannidem exercenttres fratres polycrates syloet pantagnostus	XXXIIII
XXII		XXXV
XXIII	Samii dicaearchiam condiderunt quam nunc puteolos uocant	XXXVI
XXIIII	pythagoras physicus filosophus clarus habetur	XXXVII
XXV		XXXVIII
XXVI	hipparchus et hippias athenis tyrannidem exercent	XXXVIIII
XXVII		XL
XXVIII		XLI
XXVIIII		XLII
XXX		aegyptiorum XXXVIII
XXXI		

pythagoras philoso[illegible] rus habet[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fuit

DYNASTIA PERSARUM OBTINUIT QUIPPE AEGYPTUM CAMBYSES IN ANNO V REGNI SUI USQUE AD DARIUM FILIUM XERXIS ANN CXI

[illegible]

PERSARUM	IUDAEORUM CAPTIUITATIS	ROMANORUM
	LXUIIII	XXUI
	LXX	XXUII

[illegible]

SECUNDO ANNO DARII REGIS TEMPLUM IN HIEROSOLYMIS EXTRUITUR AB ZOROBABEL CONSUMMATURQ(UE) OPUS ANN(IS) IIII REMISSIO QUIDEM CAPTIUITATIS IUDAEORUM ET UENIA TEMPLI AEDIFICANDI SUB CYRO EXORDIUM HABUIT CONSUMMATUR UERO TEMPLUM SUB DARIO QUIA UICINAE GENTES ADSIDUIS INCURSIONIB(US) AEDIFICATIONEM IMPEDIERANT

LXUI OLYMP(IAS)
IN QUA
PERSARUM
REGIS DARII
FILII HYSTAS
PIS FUIT ANNUS
SECUNDUS

[illegible]

macedon

XXXII
XXXIII

Clemensquoquehisconcruit
inprimostromateitascribens
clementis

Etperseuerauitcaptiuitasann lxxv usque
adsecundumannumdarii[illegible]hystaspis
quipersisassyriisetaegyptoregnauit·sub
quoaggaeusetzachariasetunusexduo
decimquiuocaturangelusprophetaue
runt·sacerdotioq·functusestiesusio
sedec· haecsupradictusuir

Quodautem lxx annusdesolationistem
plialteroannodarii[illegible]expletusdo
mesticustestisestzachariaspropheta
secundoannodariiitadicens dneo
mnipotensquousquenonmisereberis
hierusalemetciuitatib·iudaquasdes
pexisti iste lxx·annus·

	Persarum		Romanor'	Macedonum
	II	ARMODIUS ET ARISTOGITON	XXVIII	XXXIIII
	III	HIPPARCUM TYRANNUM INTER	XXVIIII	XXX
		FECERUNT ET LAENA MERETRIX		
		AMICA EORUM CUM TORMEN		
	IIII	TIS COGERETUR UT SOCIOS	XXX	XXXI
∞	V	PRODERET LINGUAM SUAM MOR	XXXI	XXXII
LXVI OLYMP		DICUS AMPUTAUIT		
	VI	TEMPLUM IN HIEROSOLYMIS	XXXII	XXXIII
	VII	CONSUMMATUR PROPHETAN	XXXIII	XXXIIII
	VIII	TIB APUD IUDAEOS AGGAEO B	XXXIIII	XL
	VIIII	ZACHARIA	XXXV	XLI
LXVII OLYMP				
	X	PULSIS URBE REGIBUS UIX USQ AD		XLII
		XU LAPIDEM ROMA TENEBAT IMPE		
		RIUM ROMANORUM REGES UII A RO		
		MULO USQ AD TARQUINIUM SUPER		
	XI	BUM IMPERAUERUNT ANN CCXL SIUE		XLIII
		UT QUIBUSDAM PLACET CCXLIII ROMAE		
		POST EXACTOS REGES PRIMUM CON		
		SULES A BRUTO ESSE COEPERUNT DE		
	XII	INDE TRIBUNI PLEBIS AC DICTATO		XLIIII
		RES ET RURSUM CONSULES REMP		
		OBTINUERUNT PER ANNOS FERME		
		CCCCLXIIII USQ AD IULIUM CAESA		
		REM QUI PRIMUS SINGULARE ARRI		
		PUIT IMPERIUM OLYMPIADE CLXXXIII		
	XIII	XUIII MARE OBTINUERUNT AEGINETAE		XLV
		XX USQ AD TRANSITUM XERXIS		
LXVIII OLYMP		UALERIUS BRUTI COLLEGA ADEO PAU		
	XIIII	PER MORTUUS UT SUMPTU PUBLICO		XLVI
∞ X	XV	SEPELIRETUR		XLVII

Ualerius bruti con... publico sumptu sepelitur

persarum consules macedon

XVI xliiii
XVII xlviiii
lxviii olymp.
XVIII censuromae agitato inuenta l
sunt hominum cxx milia macedonum 10
non o anno post exactos reges Alexander liii
noua dignitas est creata dicta-
tura scilicet et et magister equi-
tum qui dictatori obsequeretur
XVIIII tur dictator primus Larcius i
XX magister equitum Spurius ii
XXI Cassius fuit iii
lxx olymp.
XXII Hellanicus historiografus iiii
et Democritus philosophus et
XXIII Heraclitus cognomento tene- u
brosus et Anaxagoras physici
XXIIII clari habentur ui
ooDxxxxu Pythagoras philosophus mori-
tur Uulsci Coriolos perdiderunt uii
lxxi olymp.
XXUI Aeschylus tragoediarum scri- uiii
ptor agnoscitur
XXUII Latini contra Romanos rebel- uiiii
lauerunt
XXUIII Romae populus a patrib. facta x
seditione discedit
XXUIIII Marcius qui Coriolos ceperat xi
interuentu matris uicturi
uxoris Uolumniae ab oppugna-

non o anno post reges dictator primus Largius fuit et magister equitum primus Spurius Cassius qui dictatori obsequeretur factus est

democritus heraclitus tenebrosus anaxagoras philosophi

pythagoras philosophus moritur

PERSARUM CONSULES MACEDON

[illegible] ONE URBIS REMOUIT EXERCITU

LXXII OLYMP

XXX BELLUM QUOD IN MARATONE GES XII
TUM EST ET EA QUAE DE MILTIADE
XXXI SCRIBUNTUR ET ARISTIDE QUI COG XIII
NOMINABATUR IUSTUS
XXXII PANYASIS POETA HABETUR INLUSTRIS XIIII
XXXIII TRECENTI NOBILES FABIAE FAMILIAE XU
ALIENIGENTIBUS CAESI
CUM IN ALGIDO MONTE ROMANI OB
SITES OBSIDERENTUR A DICTATORE
CINCINNATO
QUINTIO LIBERATI SUNT

LXXIII OLYMP

XXXIIII AEGYPTUS RECESSIT A DARIO XUI
XXXU GELO OBTINUIT SYRACUSAS XUII
XXXUI PINDARUS ET SIMONIDES LYRICI XUIII
POETAE INSIGNES HABENTUR
ROMAE UIRGO POMPILIA DEPREHEN
SA IN STUPRO UIUA DEFOSSA EST

PERSARUM U
XERXES FILIUS DARI XX
I XUIIII

LXXIIII OLYMP

II XERXES AEGYPTUM CAPIT XX
ARISTIDES [illegible]
III CHOERILUS ET FRYNICUS INLUS XXI
TRIS HABENTUR
IIII ANAXAGORAS AGNOSCITUR ET [illegible] XXII
RES EIUS FYSICI PHILOSOPHI
U XERXES CUM ATHENAS UENISSET XXIII

		incenditurbemsubprincipecallia	
lxxv olymp'			
	ui	bellumquodinthermopyliscges	XXIIII
		tumestapudsalaminamnauale	
	uii	certamen Athenienses pirae	XXU
	uiii	um muro uallant hyerosika	XXUII
ccdxl	uiiii	cusis regnat	XXUIII
		Aescylustragoediarumscriptor	
		agnoscitur	
lxxui olymp'			
	x	bellum in plateis et in mycale	XXUIIII.
	xi	Hiero post gelonem syracusis	XXUIIII
	xii	tyrannidem exercet	XXX
	xiii	pindarus clarus habetur	XXXI
lxxuii olymp'			
	xiiii	themistocles in persas fugit	XXXII
	xu	Sofocles tragoediarum scriptor	XXXIII
		primum ingenii sui operam publi	
	xui	cauit romae uirgo sunia de	XXXIIII
		prehensa in stupro uiua defossa	
	xuii	Sofocles et euripides clari est	XXXU
lxxuiii olymp		habentur	
		herodotus historiarum scriptor agnoscitur	
	xuiii	Bacchylides et diagoras atheus	XXXUI
		sermone plurimo celebratur	
ccdl	xuiiii	Zeuxis pictor agnoscitur ex cuius	XXXUII
		imaginibus quas plurimas in urbe ui	
		tus fecerat lauacrum bizanthi	
		orum appellantium arbitrantur	
		Themistocles hausto tauri sanguine moritur	

principi um lxxi lobelei secundum ebreos

herodotus historiarum scriptor agnoscitur

Zeuxippus ... tor agnoscitur ... xippi ...

Fol. 84 q·A·3

PERSARUM | CONSULES | MACEDON

SOCRATES NAS
CITUR POST UR
BEM CONDITA
ANN CCCLXXXVII

XX SOCRATES NASCITUR XXXIIII
LAPIS IN AEGIS FLUUIOS DE CAELO RUIT
PERSARUM UII
ARTABANUS
I MEN UII XXXUIIII
POSTQUEM UIII
ARTARXERXES
QUI LONGIMA
NUS COGNO
MINABATUR XL
LXXUIIII OLYMP
EA QUAE DE HESTER ET MARDOCAEO
I SCRIBTA SUNT QUIDAM AD FIRMANT XL
SUB HOC REGE GESTA QUOD EGO NON
PUTO. NUMQUAM ENIM EZRAS DE
HESTER SILUISSET QUI SCRIBIT HOC
II TEMPORE EZRAM ET NEEMIAM RE XLI
UERSOS EX BABYLONE ET EA DEINCEPS CONSE
III CUTA QUAE AB HIS GESTA REFERUNTUR XLII
SICILIA A POPULO REGEBATUR
CYMONI IUXTA EURYMEDONTEM
IIII PERSAS NAUALI PEDESTRIQUE CER XLIII
TAMINE SUPERAT ET MEDICUM MACEDON XI
BELLUM CONQUIESCIT PERDICCA XXUIIII
SOLIS FACTA DEFECTIO
LXXX OLYMP
ANAXAGORAS MORITUR
U HERACLITUS CLARUS HABETUR I
EZRAS SACERDOS APUD HEBRAEOS
INSIGNIS AGNOSCITUR CUIUS ACTA

EZRAS SACERDOS
CLARUS HABETUR
ET MAGISTER EO
RUM QUI DE CAP
TIUITATE IN IUDAEA
REGRESSI SUNT

VI tepontifexmaximushabitus II
estheliasubfiliusioacimfilii
iesufiliiosedeccessfuitautem
VIII ezraseruditissimuslegisdi III
uinaeetclarusomniumiudaeo
rummagisterquidecaptiuita
ccclxiiii terecressifuerantiniudaeam IIII

lxxxi olymp

empedoclesetparmenidesphy
VIIII sicifilosofinotissimihabentur V
zenoetheraclitustenebrosus
agnoscitur

Filosofi em/pedocles par/menides zeno/et heraclitus/tenebrosus

X ferecydessecundushistoria VI
rumscribtoragnoscitur
XI cratinusetplatocomoediarum VII
scribtoresclarihabentur
aristarcustragoediografusagnoscitur
romaeclarioaconcentenari
usprimusmactus
XII cccii annoaburbecondita de VIII
cemuiricreatipostannumei
ectisuntpropterappiumclau
diumquiuerginiicuiusdamfi
liamcontralatinosinalgido
militantisuolutabducere

post quintum/cincinnatum/ccc ii anno [illegible]/bis condita/decemuiri/creati sunt/et post annum/eiecti

lxxxii olymp

XIII romaniperlegatosabathenie VIIII
sibiiurapetieruntexquibduo
decimtabulaeconscriptae
XIIII cratescomicusettelesillaac X

romani/ab athe/niensib/iura peti/erunt

BACCHYLIDESLYRICUSCLARIHABENTUR
PRAXILLAQUOQ·ETCLEOBULINASUNTCELEBRES
TEMPLUMIUNONISQUODINARCIS
XVI FUERATINCENSUM XI
HABARISHYPERBORANUSHARIOLUS
X[illegible] AGNOSCITUR XII

LXXXIII OLYMP

TRIBUNIPLEBISETAEDILESROMAE
FACTICONSULIBUSELECTIS
XVII NEEMIAS[illegible]ISMINISTER XIII
UINARIUSARTAXERXISREGISCON
CEDENTISIBIDOMINOSUOUICESI
MOEIUSANNODEBABYLONEUENIT
INIUDAEAMETXXXIIANNISURBEM
BEMQ·RESTITUITSCRIBITEZRAS
CCDLXX XVIII SUBPONTIFICATEIODAEFILIOIOASIB XIIII
CUISUCCESSITIOHANNESFILIUS
SUUSQUITEMPORIBUSALEXANDRI
MACEDONISFUITOPUSFUISSECOMPLETUM
XVIII UETERISQ·HEBRAEORUMDIUINAESCRI XV
BTURAEANNALESTEMPORUMCON
TINENTRELIQUAEROQUAEPOSTHAEC
APUDEOSGESTASUNTEXHIBEBI
MUSDELIBROMACCABEORUM
ETIOSEPHIETAFRICANISCRIBTIS
QU[illegible]DEINCEPSUNIUERSAMHISTO
RIAMUSQ·ADROMANATEMPORA
PERSECUTISUNT
ATHENIENSESETLACEDEMONIIFOE XVI
DUS[illegible]XXXANNORUMINEUNT

postdecemui
ros tribun. pleb
et aediles
consulib. elect
factisunt

[illegible]

persarum consules macedon

herodotuscumathenislibros
suosinconcilioleg.issethonoratusest
lxxxiiii olymp
melissusphysicusagnoscitur
xxi euripidestragoediarumscriptor xii — euripidestra goediarumscrip torclarusha betur
xxii clarushabeturetprotagoras
xxiii sofistacuiuslibrosdecretopu xiiii
xxiiii blicoatheniensescombusserunt xv..
lxxxv olymp
[illegible] xxv romaerursumconsulescrea xx — romaerur consulesop
[illegible] xxvi fidiaseburneamminervamfacit xxi
fidenatescontraromanosrebellant
xxvii theaetetusmathematicusagnos xx..
aristofaneselarushabetur&...
codlxxx xxviii sofoclespoetatragoedus xxiii
lxxxvi olymp
gensCampanoruminitalia
constituta
xxviiii democritusabderitesetempe xxiiii — democritusem pedocles menides philosophi
doclesethippocratesmedici
xxx gorgiashippiasqetprodicus xxv — hippocratesm
xxxi etzenoetparmenidesphiloso xxvi — cluspost
xxxii phisicineshabentur xxvii — aburbecondita fuit
socratesplurimosermonecelebratur — socratesphiloso fusclarushabe tur
[illegible] neemiamquimuroshierusa
lemconstruxitconsummans macedon
seopusxxxiiannoartaxer archelaus
xisregispersarumexpasmemo xxiiii
ratsiquisautemabhoctempo
relxxebdomadasadanihelo scri

PERSARUM CONSULES MACEDON

l x ebdomadas a danielo scriptas temporibus neronis et uespasiani captiuitatem hierosolymae consummatas dicit

TASNUMERETQUAEFACIUNTANNOSCCCCXC
REPPERIETOASINREGNONERONISEXPLETAS
SUBQUOOBSIDERIHIERUSALEMCOEPTASE
CUNDOPOSTEAUESPASIANIANNOCAPITUR

LXXXVII OLYMP'

XXXIII INITIUMBELLIPELOPONNENSIACI I
BACCHYLIDESCARMINUMSCRI…
XXXIIII …TORAGNOSCITUR II
XXXV ATHENIENSESPESTILENTIALABORANT III
Thucydides agnoscitur — TUCYDIDESAGNOSCITUR
XXXVI PERICLESMORITUR IIII

LXXXVIII OLYMP'

XXXVII EUPOLISETARISTOFANESSCRIPTO… VI
RESCOMOEDIARUMAGNOSCUNTUR
oo DXC et aethnamonte igniserupit post an CCCXVIII roma econdita
XXXVIII EXAETHNAMONTEIGNISERUPIT VII
XXXVIIII TERRAEMOTUAPUDLOCROSSCIS VIII
…SAATHALANTIFACTAESTINSULA
platonascitur — XL PLATONASCITUR VIIII

LXXXVIIII OLYMP'

PERSARUM VIIII
SECUNDUS
XERXES MEN II
POSTQUEM VIIII
SOGDIANUS MEN VIII
CUISUCCEDIT X
DARIUS COGNOMEN
TONOTHUS ANN XVIIII
I LACEDEMONIIETATHENIENSES VIIII
II FOEDUSFERIUNT X
EUDOXIUSCNIDIUSCLARUSHABETUR

III lacedaemonii uer sacrum he XI heraclea a lacedemoniis condita
IIII racliam destinantes urbem condunt XII
XC olymp'
V clades quae atheniensibus acci XIII
VI dit in sicilia XIIII
VII XV
CCCCVIII XVI
XCI olymp' aegyptus a per
VIIII alchibiades profugus abit ad XVII sis recessit
X tisafernem XVIII et regnauit
XI XVIIII amarteus
XII XX saites ann. VI
XCII olymp'
XIII euboea ab atheniensium so XXI
XIIII cietate discedit XXII
XV XXIII
XVI XXIIII
XCIII olymp'

XVII XXVIIII aegypti dynastia I VI
euripides apud archelaum XXVIIII dynastia
et sofocles athenis moritur aegypti
dionysius in sicilia tyran nefe rites ui
nidem exercet
CCCCXVIII II I
XVIIII III II

persarum XI macedonum
artaxerxes qui cognomina archelaus IIII
tus est mnemon darii et pary
satidis filius xl

PERSARUM . . . CONSULES MACEDON. AEGYPTUS

I I III

XCIIII OLYMP

SUB HOC REGE MIHI VIDETUR HIS-
II TORIA QUAE IN HESTER LIBRO CON- II IIII
III TINETUR EXPLETA QUIPPE ESSE ... III V
IIII AB HEBRAEIS ASUERUS ET LXX IN- IIII VI
TERPRETIBUS ARTAXERXES VOCATUR POSTQUE(M)
DIONYSIUS SYRACUSIS TYRANNI- ACHORIS XII
DEM EXERCET MACEDON.
ATHENIENSES SUSTINENT TYRAN- AMYNTAS
V NIDEM I I

Isocrates agnoscitur
ISOCRATES RHETOR AGNOSCITUR POSTQUEM
XXVIIII DYNASTIA AEGYPTI PAUSANI
MENDESIORUM AS I
DEMOCRITUS MORITUR
ALCHIBIADEN FARNABAZUS INTERFE(CIT)
CYRI REGIS ASCENSUS DE QUO SCRI-
BIT XENOFON

XCV OLYMP

Athenienses XXIIII litteris uti coeperunt cum ante XVII tantum haberent
VI TYRANNI ATHENIS OPPRESSI ATHE- I I
NIENSES XXIIII LITTERIS UTI COE- POSTQUEM
PERUNT CUM ANTE XVII TANTUM AMYNTAS VI
LITTERAS HABERENT I II

Filosophi post annos CCCXXX ... Socrates venenum bibit
XENOFON FILIUS GRYLI ET CTESIAS II III
CLARI HABENTUR III IIII
VIII SOCRATES VENENUM BIBIT IIII V
VIIII TEMPLUM RURSUS EFESI INCENSU(M)
MDCCXX VIIII SOCRATICI CLARI HABENTUR

XCVI OLYMP

Diogenes Cynicus
X DIOGENES CYNICUS AGNOSCITUR IIII VI

[illegible]

PERSAR'		CONSULES	MACEDON	AEGYPTIOR'
XI	SPEUSIPPUS INSIGNIS HABETUR		V	VII
XII	DIONYSIUS IN TYRANNIDEM		VI	VIII
	PERSEUERAT		POSTQUEM	
	CHARTAGINIENSIUM BELLUM		ARGAEUS	II
XIII	FAMOSUM		I	
XCVII OLYMP'				
XIIII	EUDOXUS ASTROLOGUS		II	X
	AGNOSCITUR		POST QUEM RURSUS	
XV	GALLI SENONES ROMAM INI[...]		AMYNTAS	
XVI	UASERUNT EXCEPTO CAPITOLIO		I	XI
XVII			II	XII
XCVIII OLYMP'			AEGYPTI SACE[...]	
	PLATO PHILOSOPHUS AGNOSCITUR		MUTHES	
XVIII	TRIBUNI MILITARES PROCON		III	I
	SULIBUS ESSE COEPERUNT		NEFERITES	
∞DCXXX XVIIII	EUAGORAS IN FURORE MUERSUS		IIII	I
XX	CUM REGNARET CYPRI		POSQUEM [...]	
XXI			V	I
XCVIIII OLYMP'				II
XXII	XXX DYNASTIA AEGYPTI		VI	
XXIII	SEBENNYTARUM		VII	
XXIIII			VIII	V
XXV			VIIII	VI
C OLYMP'			X	VII
XXVI	MAGNO TERRAE MOTU FACTO		XI	VIII
XXVII	ELICA ET BURA PELOPONNESI		XII	
XXVIII	URBES ABSORTAE SUNT		XIII	X
∞DCXL XXVIIII	PRAENESTINI A ROMANIS		XIIII	XI
	UICTI APUD FLUMEN ALLIA		XV	
	PER QUINTIUM CINCINNA			

galli roma[...] excepto capi[...]

praenestini a romanis apud alliam ui[cti] per quint[ium] cincinnat[um]

[illegible]

Fol. 88

q·A·7

athenienses principes
graeciae facti

CI olymp'

XXX	isocrates rhetor agno	XVI	XII
XXXI	scitur	XVII	XIII
XXXII	plato et xenofon nec non	XVIII	XIIII
	et alii socratici clari ha	macedonum	
	bentur'	alexander	
XXXIII		I	XVI

CII olymp'

postquem
ptolomaeus
alorites IIII

XXXIIII		I	XVI
XXXV		II	XVII
XXXVI		III	XVIII
	teos rex aegypti fugit	aegypti teon	
XXXVII	in arabiam	IIII	I

CIII olymp'

postquem
perdiccas III

XXXVIII	dionysius rex siciliae	I	II
	XLIIII anno moritur	XXX dynas	
	postquem iunior dionysius	tia aegyptior'	
	regnum invadit	nectanebus VIII	
XXXVIIII	aristoteles XVIII aetatis	II	I
XL	anno ceterens platonis au	III	II

persarum XII ditor est
artaxerxes
qui et ochus XXVI

persarum | consules | macedon | aegyptiorum regnum destructum

I [illegible] III

CIIII olymp [illegible]

II alexander rex epirotarum VI IIII

III noscitur camillus gallos uicit VI camillus gallos superat

quibellum romanis postquem

intulerat superat macedonum

philippus XXUII

IIII I UI

U II UII

CU olymp

UI demosthenes orator agnoscitur III UIII demosthenes orator agnoscitur

UII ochus apodasmo iudaeorum IIII UIIII

UIII captain hyrcaniam accolas U X

CCDCLXUIIII translatos iuxta mare caspium UI XI

CUI olymp pium collocauit

X dionysius sicilia pellitur UII XII

XI alexander philippi et olympiadis filius nascitur UIII XIII [illegible]

XII dion syracusis interimitur UIIII XIIII

XIII hipparinus dionysii filius X XU

CUII olymp syracusis tyrannidem exercet

XIIII herinna poetria agnoscitur XI [illegible]

XU ochus aegyptum tenuit nectanebo in aethiopiam pulso in quo XII XUII

XUI aegyptiorum regnum destructum est XIII XUIII

XUII XIIII

CUIII olymp hucusq manethos

XUIII ochus sidonem subuertit et aegyptum suo iunxit imperio

PERSARUM CONSULES MACEDON AEGYPTIOR

CCCLXXX IIII		DEMOSTHENES ORATOR OMNIUM	XVI
II		RUMORE CELEBRATUR	
XX		ROMANI GALLOS SUPERANT	XVII
XXI		DIONYSIUS CORINTHUM SUB ROG	XVIII
		DE RENAVIGAVIT	
		PLATO MORITUR POST QUEM ACADE	
CVIIII OLYMP		MIAM SPEUSIPPUS TENUIT	
XXII		ROMANI CUM SAMNITAS DUOBUS	XVIIII
XXIII		PROELIIS CECIDISSENT UNIVERSOS	XX
XXIIII		CONFINES QUI A SUA SOCIETATE DIS	XXI
XXV		CESSERANT IN DICIONEM PROPRIA	XXII
		REDIGUNT DIONYSIUS CORINTHO	
		EXPULSUS	

CX OLYMP

XXVI			XXIII
PERSARUM XIII		DESCRIPTIONE ROMAE FACTA	
ARSES OCHI		[illegible]ENTA SUNT CIVIUM MILIA CLX	
FILIUS IIII			
I		IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX MAXIMUS	XXIIII
		IADDUS CLARUS HABETUR	
II		SPEUSIPPUS MORITUR CUI SUCCE	XXV
CCCLXXX III		DIT XENOCRATES	XXVI

CXI OLYMP

MACEDONUM
ALEXANDER FILIP
PI FILIUS ANN XII
MENS VI

Alexander Filippi consule [illegible] regnavit

IIII

POST QUEM XIIII		MANASSES FRATER IADDU PONTI
DARIUS ARSAMI		FICIS IUDAEORUM TEMPLUM IN
FILIUS VI		MONTE GARIZI CONSTRUIT

PERSARUM | CONSULES | MACEDON

I ALEXANDER ADUERSUM ILLYRIOS II
II ET TRACHIAS FELICITER DIMICANS III — *alexander sardis capit*
III SUBUERSIS THEBIS IN PERSAS AR IIII
MA CORRIPUIT ET APUD GRANICUM
FLUMEN REGIS DUCIBUS OPPRESSIS
URBEM SARDIS CAPIT
ROMANORUM CONSUL MALLIUS TOR
QUATUS FILIUM SUUM QUOD CON [illegible]
TRA IMPERIUM IN HO[illegible] ES PUGNA (*latinos* above the line)
UERAT UIRGIS CAESUM SECURI PER
CUSSIT

CXII OLYMP.

III ALEXANDER CAPTA TYRO IUDAEAM U — *alexander* [illegible] *capit* [illegible] *iudaeam* [illegible] *immolat*
INUADIT A QUIBUS FAUORABILITER EX
CEPTUS DEO UICTIMAS IMMOLAT
ET PONTIFICEM TEMPLI HONORIBUS
PLURIMIS PROSEQUITUR ANDROMA
CHO LOCORUM CUSTODE DIMISSO QUEM
U POSTEA SAMARITANI INTERFICIUNT UI
OB QUAE AB AEGYPTO REUERSUS ALE
XANDER MAGNIS EOS SUPPLICIIS AD
FICIT ET URBEM CAPTAM MACEDONIB (*eorum* above the line)
AD INHABITANDUM TRADIT — [illegible]
ALEXANDRIA IN AEGYPTO CONDITA — *alexandria condita post romam* [illegible]
IIII ANNO REGNI ALEXANDRI QUO TEM
PORE ETIAM LATINI A ROMANIS DOMI
UII TISUNT UIII
ALEXANDER OPTINUIT BABYLONEM INTER
FECTO DARIO IN QUO REGNUM PERSARUM
DESTRUCTUM EST.

PERSARUM RE | CONSULES | MACEDONUM

PERSARUM REGNUM DESTRUCTUM EST

ALEXANDER REGNAT ASIAE ANNO REGNI SUI VII ET TENET OMNIA ANN XII

ALEXANDRI

IIII ANAXIMENES ET EPICURUS CLARI HABENTUR

ALEXANDER HYRCANOS ET MARDOS CAPIT REUERTENSQ IN AMMONE CONDIDIT PARAETONIUM

CXIII OLYMP

VIIII ALEXANDER AORNIM PETRAM CAPIT ET INDUM AMNEM TRANSCREDITUR

X BELLUM ALEXANDRI IN INDIA ADUERSUM PORUM ET TAXILEM

XI ARPALUS FUGIT IN ASIAM

XII ROMANI SAMNITAS SUBIGUNT ET COLONIAS DEDUCUNT

CXIIII OLYMP

ALEXANDER XXXII AETATIS SUAE ANNO MORITUR IN BABYLONE POST QUEM TRANSLATO IN MULTOS IMPERIO

AEGYPTO I REGNAUIT PTOLOMAEUS LAGI FILIUS ANN XL

MACEDONIBUS REGNAUIT FILIPPUS QUI ET ARIDAEUS FRATER ALEXANDRI ANN VIII

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS ROMAE CLARUS HABETUR QUI AQUAM CLAUDIAM INDUXIT ET UIAM APPIAM STRAUIT

LYSIAM ET TRACHIAM ET HELLESPONTUM LYSI

machus tenuit
Macedonum duces in seditionem uersi
Agathocles Syracusis tyrannidem II
exercet [illegible]
Lamiacum bellum motum
Perdicca aduersum Aegyptios dimicat
III Ptolomaeus Lagi filius Hierosolymis IIII
et Iudaeam in dicionem suam dolo redactis
plurimos captiuorum in Aegyptum trans
tulit
Iudaeorum pontifex ordinatur
Onias Iaddi filius clarus habetur
VII Menander primam fabulam co IIII Menander comoediarum scribit
gnomento ΟΡΓΗΝ docens superat
Theofrastus philosophus agnoscitur qui
diuinitate loquendi uitae Ciceronomen
accepit [illegible]

CXVI olymp.
II Demetrius Falereus habetur II
inlustris Asiae reg
Romani Samnitas diutissime natan(t)
contra se proeliantes ad extre gonus XVIII
VI mam seruitutem subiciunt VI
VII [illegible] VII
Maced. Cas
sander XVIIII
I II

CXVII olymp.
VIIII Menedemus et Speusippus philo II
X sophi insignes habentur III
XI [illegible] IIII

	ALEXANDRIN	CONSULES	PRIMUS SYRIAE	MACEDON	ASIAE
	XII			U	UI
	CXIIII olymp'				
		G..eca ab hebraeorum hebraea	Syriae et babylo		
		historia hinc graecorum	nis et superioru		
		supputat regnum uerum	locorum regna		
		q huius libri inter diuinas scri	uit seleucus nica		
		pturas non recipiuntur	nor ann XXXII		
	XIII	Romani marsos et um	I	UI	UII
		bros et pelignos superant			
	XIIII	Romani colonias deducunt	II	UII	UIII
		Lysimachia in thracia condita			
	XV	Cyprum ptolomaeus inuasit	III	UIII	UIIII
ab hoc loco adessoni usque tempora computa...	XVI	Theodorus atheus agnoscitur	IIII	UIIII	X
	CXUIIII olymp'				
	XUII	demetrius falereacus ad pto	U	X	XI
∞DCCX	XUIII	lomaeum ueniens imperia	UI	XI	XII
	XUIIII	ut ut athensib democratia	UII	XII	XIII
	XX	redderetur	UIII	XIII	XIIII
	CXUIIII olymp'				
seleucus antiochiam et alias plures ciuitates condidit	XXI	Seleucus antiochiam lao	UIIII	XIIII	XU
		diciam seleuciam apamia			
	XXII	edessam beroeam et pella	X	XU	XUI
		urbes condidit quarum			
	XXIII	antiochiam XII anno re	XI	XUI	XUII
		gni sui extruxit			
	XXIIII	Seleucus babylonem optinuit	XII	XUII	XUIII
					Asiae deme
					trius qui et
					polyorcetes
					ANN IXUIII
	CXX olymp'				

ALEXANDRIA CONSULES SYRIAE MACED ASIAE

XXU IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX XIII XIIII I
XXUI MAXIMUS SIMON ONIAE FILIUS XIIII XUIIII II
CLARUS HABETUR CUI COGNO MACED FILII CAS
[illegible] MENTO IUSTO FUIT PROPTER SANDRI IIII ANTIGONUS ET
XXUII SOLLICITAM IN DM RELIGIONE XU I III ALEXANDER
MDCCXX XXUIII ET IN CIUES SUOS PRONAM XUI II IIII
CLEMENTIAM
CXXI OLYMP
XXUIIII DEMETRIUS REX ASIAE COGNO X[illegible] III UI
MENTO POLIORCETES SAMARI
XXX TARUM URBEM UASTAT QUAM XUIII IIII UI
PERDICCA ANTEA CONSTRUXERAT DEMETRIUS VI
CENSU ROMAE AGITATO INUEN
XXXI TA SUNT CIUIUM ROMANORUM XUIIII I UII
CCLXX MILIA
XXXII LEGATI ALEXANDRINI A PTOLO XX II UIIII
MAEO PRIMUM ROMAM MISSI
CXXII OLYMP AMICITIAS IMPETRAUERUNT
XXXIII MENANDER COMICUS MORITUR XXI III UIIII
ROMANI GALLOS TYRRENOSQ
SUPERANT ET SABINORUM TER
XXXIIII RA SORTE DIUIDITUR XXII IIII X
SELEU[illegible]NEA URBES QUAS [illegible]
EX[illegible] IUDAEOS TRANS
XXXU FERT [illegible] CIUIUM ET MUNI XXIII U XI
CIPALEM O[illegible] CUM GRAE
XXXUI CIS AEQUALI HONORE CONCEDENS XXIIII UI XII
CXXIII OLYMP MACEDONUM PYR
IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX RUS [illegible]
XXXUII ELEAZARUS FRATER SIMONIS XXUI I XIII

suscipit templi ministerium postquem
filio simonis onia paruo admo · lysimachus
dum derelicto seleucus in si · ANN · LI
elia capto demetrio syriae et
ɷdcccxxx XXXIIII · asiae pariter imperauit · XXVII · XIIII
sarapis alexandriam ingressus · XXXVIIII · Sarapis ingressus est ale · XXVIII · XVI
xandriam
... minuum et beneuentum condita a romanis · XL · Condita a romanis arimi · XXVIIII · XVI
nuum et beneuentum

CXXIIII olymp

AEGYPTI II
ptolomaeus
philadelfus XXXVIII

[illegible] sostratus cnidius pharum · sostratus cnidius farum in · XXVIIIIII · XVII
alexandria construxit · demetrius
Anticonus cognomento · semetipsum
gonathas lacaedemonem · seleuco tra
obtinuit romani crotonem · didit
nem capiunt

II · ptolomeus filadelfus lxx interpretatibus adhibitis scripturas diuinas ex hebraeo in linguam graecam transtulit · ptolemaeus piladelfus · XXX · LI
iudaeos qui in aegypto e · macedonum
rant liberos esse permisit · ptolemaeus
et uasa eleazaro pontifici · cognomento
hierosolymarum uotiua · ceraunos
transmittens diuinas scri
III · bturas in graecam uocem · XXXI · I
ex hebraea lingua per lxx · meleagrus
interpretes transferri cu · mens · II
rauit quas in alexandriam · antipater
bibliotheca habuit quam · dies XLV

sibi ex omni genere litte | postquam
raturae comparauerat | sostenes ann II

IIII | XXXII | I

SYRIAE ET ASIAE
POST SELEUCUM
REGNAUIT ANTIO
CXXU olymp' | CHUS SOTER ANN XUIIII

U | I | II

ANTIGONUS GONA
TAS ANN XXUII

UI | II | I
UII | III | II
[illegible] UIII | IIII | III

CXXUI olymp'

UIIII | [illegible]ANXUIRGINUM ROMANARUM | U | IIII
IN CORRUPTIONE DEPREHENSA
PERCUTITUR

X | MILO ROMANIS TARENTUM TRADIDIT | UI | U
XI | ROMANI SCALABRIAM MESSENAMQUE | UII | UI
XII | TENUERUNT | UIII | UII

CXXUII olymp'

XIII | ARATUS AGNOSCITUR | UIIII | UIII
XIIII | ARGENTEUS NUMMUS PRIMUM | X | UIIII — primum romanae argenteus nummus figuratur
ROMAE FIGURATUS
XU | POLEMO PHILOSOFUS MORITUR | XI | X
XUI | POSTQUEM ARCHESILAS ET CRATES | XII | XI
CXXUIII olymp' | CLARI HABENTUR
XUII | ROMANI COLONIAS DEDUXERUNT | XIII | XII
XUIII | MULTAEQUE URBES IN SICILIA EIS | XIIII | XIII
XUIIII | IUNCTAE

alexandr' consules — Syriae et Asia — macedon'

XUIIII	ROMAE UIRGO UESTALIS IN STU[PRO]	XII	XIIII
XX	PRODE PRECTA LAQUE OCCISA (?)	XIII	XU

CXXUIIII olymp' explet

[illegible] Stoici

XXI	ZENO STOICUS MORITUR POST	XIIII	XUI
	QUEM CLEANTES		
XXII	ROMANI SYRACUSAS CAPIUNT	XU	XUII
	NICOMEDES REX BITHYNIAE UR		
XXIII	BEM AMPLIANS NICOMEDIAM	XUI	XUIII
	NUNCUPAUIT	SYRIAE ANTIOCHUS QUI UOCABATUR THEOS ANN XU	
XXIIII		[illegible] filia ptolomei philadelfi [illegible]	XUIIII

CXXX olymp'

XXU	ROMANI CHARTAGINIENSES NAUALI		XX
XXUI	CERTAMINE SUPERANT ET	III	XXI
XXUII	CERTUM LIBYAE URBES CAPIUNT	IIII	XXII
XXUIII	ERASISTRATUS MEDICUS AGNOSCITUR		XXIII

CXXXI olymp' [illegible]

XXUIIII	ANTIGONUS ATHENIENSIBUS REDDIDIT LIBERTATEM		XXIIII
XXX	IUDAEORUM PONTIFICATUM POST	UII	XXU
XXXI	ELEAZARUM AUUNCULUS EIUS	UIII	XXUI
XXXII	[illegible] ACCIPIT	UIIII	XXUII

CXXXII olymp'

XXXIII	CHARTAGINIENSES [illegible]	X	
XXXIIII	[illegible]	XI	
XXXU	CONSULEM [illegible]	XII	
XXXUI			

CXXXIII olymp'

parthi a macedonum regno persae regnante recedunt [illegible]

XXXUII	PARTHI A MACE[illegible]	XIIII
	CEDENTES PRIMUM REGNAT ARSACES	

undeetarsacidedicti

ꝏdcclxx xxxuiii | | xu | xxxiii
aegypti iii | | syriae seleu
ptolomaeus | | cus callinicus
euergetes xxui | | an xx

i iudaeorum pontifex onias simo i | xxxiiii
nis iusti filius clarus habetur
qui consuetapto lemaeo regi tri
butanon reddens ad iram eum in
pulit ueruminosephus uir inter
suos nobilis legatus a iudaeis
ad ptolomeum missus cum fa
miliaritatem regis ob plurima
in eum meruisset obsequia dux
iudaeae et regionum finitima
ii rum constituitur | iii | xxxu

cxxxiiii olymp.

iii censu romae agitato inuenta | iii | xxxuii
sunt hominum cc lx milia | macedoni
demetrius x

iiii romae templum uestae incensum | iiii
u quintus ennius poeta tarenti | u | ii
ui nascitur qui a catone quaesto | ui | iii
cxxxu olymp. re romam translatus habitabit
uii in monte auentino parco ad mo | uii | [illegible]
dum sumptu contentus et unius
uiii ancillae ministerio | uiii | u
uiiii | uiiii | ui
x | x | uiii

cxxxui olymp.

ALEXANDRI		CONSULES	SYRIAE	MACEDONI
XI		UIRGO UESTALIS ROMAE A SERUO	XI	IIII
XII		CORRUPTA PROPRIA SE MANU INTE(R)EMIT	XII	IIII
XIII			XIII	X
			MACEDONUM	
			ANTIGONUS	
			ANN XU	
XIIII			XIIII	

CXXXUII OLYMP

XU		IUDAEORUM PONTIF EX SIMONE	XU	II
		ONIAE FILIUS CLARUS HABETUR		
XUI	Liber sapientiae a Jesu filio Sirac compositus	QUO TESU FILIUS SIRAC SAPIENTIAE	XUI	III
XUII		AE LIBRUM CONPONENS QUEM UO	XUII	IIII
XUIII		CANTPANARETON ETIAM SIMONIS FE	XUIII	U
		OLYMP CIT MENTIONEM		
XUIIII		XL PER MEMBRA GALLORUM A RO	XUIIII	UI
XX		MANIS CAESA	XX	UII
			SYRIAE SELEUCUS	
			CERAUNOS III	
XXI			I	IIII
XXII			II	IIII

CXXXUIII OLYMP

XXIII			III	X
			ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS	
			XXXUI	
XXIIII		CARIA ET RHODUS ITA TERRAE	II	XI
XXU		MOTU CONCUSSAE SUNT UT	II	XII
XXUI		COLOSSUS MAGNUS RUERET	III	XIII

CXL OLYMP

AEGYPTI PTOLEMAEUS
PHILOPATOR XUII

Alexandriae	Consules	Syriae	Macedonum
I	sex quae in tertio macchabaeo	IIII	XIIII
II	rum libro scripta sunt sub	V	XV
	hoc principe gesta referuntur Macedonum		
			Filippus XLII
III		VI	I
ⅭⅮⅭⅭⅭIIII		VII	II
CXLI olymp'			
V	uicti iudaei et LX milia armatorum ex numero eorum caesa	VIII	III
	Romae uirgines uestae ob stu		
VI	prum uiuae in terra obrutae sunt	VIIII	IIII
VII	Heratosthenes agnoscitur	X	V
VIII	Romani marcello consule syracusas capiunt	XI	VI
CXLII olymp'			
VIIII	Romani subiungunt capuam et	XII	VII
X	siciliam. Antiochus rex syriae	XIII	VIII
XI	uicto filopatore ptolemaeo iudaeam sibi sociat	XIIII	VIIII
XII	Leuinus cum rege asiae attalo	XV	X
CXLIII olymp'	amicitiam facit		
XIII	Iudaeorum pontifex maximus	XVI	XI
ⅭⅮⅭⅭⅭXIIII	Onias filius simonis insignis ha	XVII	XII
XV	betur ad quem lacedaemonio	XVIII	XIII
XVI	rum rex arius legatos mittit	XVIIII	XIIII
CXLIIII olymp'			
XVII	Scipio hispaniam multasque urbes recepit	XX	XV
Aegypti			
Ptolemaeus epifanes XXIIII			
	Ptolemaeus epifanes scopa pugnat	XXI	XVI

Marginal notes: Alio exemplare … & philippum … macedonum … Leuinus cum attalo amicitiam facit

Hic ptholomeus … [illegible] … [illegible] … 333

q·B·6

Alexandri	Consules	Syriae	Macedonia
II	cipe militiae destinato iudaea	XXII	XVII
	capite et plurimas assyriae ci		
III	uitates	XXIII	XVIII
	Neuius comicus uticae moritur		
	pulsus roma factione nobilium		
	ac praecipue metelli		
cxlvi olymp'			
IIII	plautus ex umbria sarsinas romae	XXIIII	XVIIII
	moritur qui propter annonae dif		
	ficultatem ad molas manuarias		
	pistori se locauerat ibi quotiens		
	ab opere uacaret scribere fabu		
	las solitus ac uendere		
II	iuxta thebam apparuit insula	XXV	XX
III	quae uocatur hiera	XXVI	XXI
∞dcccxxvii	antiochus scopa superato syriae	XXVII	XXII
	urbes recipit et iudaea eius uo		
	luntate coniungitur		
cxlvii olymp'			
III	romani graecos liberos esse ius	XXVIII	XXIII
	serunt et uniuersa hiberia in		
	pacata fecit		
VIIII	antiochus iudaeorum erga se	XXVIIII	XXIIII
	cognita uoluntate magnis eos		
X	muneribus donat et per epistulas	XXX	XXV
XI	crebris laudibus prosequitur	XXXI	XXVI
cxlviii olymp'			
XII	post proelium quo in thermopy	XXXII	XXVII
	lis est uictus antiochus a		
	ter romanos et cum conuenta		

plautus comi cus moritur

romani

Alexandri | Consules Romanorum | Syriae et Asiae | Macedonum

ut mille talenta per annos
singulos uectigalis eis nomi
XIII ne solueret XXXIII XXVIIII
Romani colonias multas deduxerunt
Antiochus in amicitiam ptolo
XIIII maei regressus pacem cum eo f... XXXIIII XXVIIII
cit et cleopatram filiam suam uxore
et tradita dotis nomine syriam
foenicem samariam iudaeam
XV concedit XXXII

CXLVIIII olymp'

Eumenes frater regis attali
eumeniam in frygiam condidit
clarus habetur
XVI Secundus liber maccabaeorum
apud iudaeos huius temporis Syriae et Asiae
gesta continet Seleucus qui et
Titus liuius tragoediarum scri Philopator XII
btor clarus habetur qui ob in
XXX XIII genium meritum a liuio salinato XXXI
cuius liberos erudiebat liberta
te donatus est
Cum ab antiocho per legatos han
nibal reposceretur cui se post
one uictus sociauerat ad prusiam
XIIII regem bithyniae transfugit II XXXIII
cum rursus per flaminium a ... numeda
ab eo senatus repeteret et tradi
dus esset ueneno bibito et apud
XIIII libyssam bithyniae sepultus est III XXXIIII

Fol. 96

Alexandr' consules [illegible] macedon

CXLVIIII olymp

XX Simon praepositus templi hiero IIII xxv
solymarum ad appollonium phoe
nicis ducem confugiens multas
et muneribus repromissis sacerdo
tium sibi uindicare coepit Iose
XXI leucus audito heliodorum mit V xxvi
tit ad negotium peruidendum qui
cum in iudaeam uenisset et inique
iudicans et multa per pecuniae
XXII rens diuinis aduersum se signis VI xxvii
deterretur et ad seleucum reuer
titur Onias autem sacerdos cu
rauerat ut Simon profugus fieret
XXIII Hyrcanus iosephi ducis iudaeae filius VII xxviii
cum ad ptolemaeum perrexisset
honorifice ab eo susceptus est fra
tres eius seditionem aduersus
commotam acerrimam calamita
tum iudaeae genti causa extiterunt

CL olymp

XXIIII VIII xxviiii
Aegyptiorum
Ptolemaeus philometor xxxv
I Statius caecilius comoediarum VIIII xl
scriptor clarus habetur natione
II insuber gallus et enni primum X xli
contubernalis quidam mediola
III nenses fuerunt mortuus est XI xlii
anno post mortem ennii et iuxta Macedonum

ALEXANDR' CONSULES SYRIAE ET ASIA MACEDON

CLI olymp' IANICULUM SEPULTUS PERSES XL

IIII ARISTOBOLUS NATIONE IUDAEUS PERI XII
PATHETICUS FILOSOPHUS AGNOS SYRIAE ET ASIAE
CITUR QUI AD FILOMETOREM PTOL. ANTIOCHUS
MEUM EXPLANATIONUM IN MOYSE EPIFANES XI
COMMENTARIOS SCRIBIT

U I II
UI II III
UII III IIII

CLII olymp'

UIII ANTIOCHUS EPIFANES CUM DE REGIO ... U
NE PTOLAEMAEORUM QUAM SUB NOINUA
SERAT SENATUS PRAECEPTO RECESSISSET
UIIII IUDAEAM UENIT IBIQUE IESU CUI ET UI UI
IASONI FRATRI ONIAE PONTIFICATUM
TRADIDIT QUO DEINDE EXPULSO ONIAE
X COGNOMENTO MENELAUM SUCCES UII UII
SOREM DEDIT ITAQ. OB SACERDOTII
DIGNITATEM OB RAS EDITIONE INTER
XI PRINCIPES INGENTIUM MISERIARUM UII IIII
SEMINA PULLULAUERUNT

CLIII olymp'

ANTIOCHUS IUDAEORUM LEGEM
PUGNAT AC PRIMUM QUIDEM OMNEM
EORUM PROUINCIAM AD IDOLOLATRIAM
COMPELLENS QUI PARERE NOLUERANT
NECAT POSTEA UERO HIEROSOLYMAM
ASCENDENS TEMPLUM ETIAM ADIT QUAE
MINISTERIO FUERANT CONSECRATA UASTAT.
IN TEMPLO IOUIS OLYMPII SIMULACRUM PONIT

Alexandri · consules · Syriae et Asiae · Macedon

IN SAMARIA SUPER UERTICEM MONTIS GA
RIZIN IOUIS PEREGRINI DELUBRUM AEDIFICAT
IPSIS SAMARITANIS UT ID FACERET PRECANTIB.
UERUM HOC IN TEMPORE MATTHATIAS QUIDAM
EX SACERDOTIB. FILIUS ASAMONAEI UICO MODEIM
ADUERSUM ANTIOCHI DUCES ARMA CORRIPIENS
FULTUS ETIAM AUXILIO FILIORUM LEGES PATRIAS
UINDICAUIT OLYMPIADE CLIII

Matthatias contra antiochi regis duces quos ad euertendam iudaeorum patrem miserat pugnat

Ennius poeta moritur

XII ENNIUS POETA SEPTUAGENARIO MA IIII IIIII
IORARTICULARI MORBO PERIIT SEPULTUSQ.
DCCCCL XIII IN SCIPIONIS MONUMENTO UIA APPIA IIII X
INTRA PRIMUM AB URBE MILIARIUM QUIDAM
XIIII OSSA EIUS RUDIAM EX IANICULO TRANS X XI
LATA ADFIRMANT MACEDONUM
XLI ROMANI INTERFECTO PERSE XL REGNUM DE RE
MACEDONAS ILLYRIOS ET GALATAS LIB
BEROS ESSE IUSSERUNT

SYRIAE ET ASIAE AN
TIOCHUS EUPATOR II

CLIIII OLYMP

XUI IUDAEORUM DUX IUDA QUI ET MAC I
XUII CABEUS FILIUS MATTHATHIAE ANTIO II
CHI DUCES DE IUDAEA EXPELLENS ET DEMETRIUS
TEMPLUM AB IDOLORUM IMAGINIB. SOTER XII
XUIII EMUNDANS PATRIAS LEGES POST I
TRIENNIUM SUIS CIUIB. REDDIDIT II
XUIIII OLYMPIADE CLIIII IUDAEORUM DUX

CLUI OLYMP IUDAS III

MENELAO PONTIFICE IUDAEORUM
XX A IUNIORE ANTIOCHO OCCISO QUI III

ALEXANDRI	CONSULES	SYRIAE ET ASIAE	IUDEI

prius iudaeam epifane antiocho prodi
derat alchimus alienus a genere
sacerdotali ambitione inuadit ob quod (pontificatum)
onias filius pontificis oniae ad aegyptu
transmigrans in heliopolitano pago
ciuitatem nominis sui condidit tem
plo ad similitudinem templi patriae
constructo / alchimus uero aduersum
XXI iudam maccabeum inimicitias IIII
gerens post non multum temporis
di(uin)a repercussus interiit. ac sic cum o
mnium iudaeorum fauore iudae ma
cabaeo sacerdotium decernitur qui
dignitate suscepta legatos romam diri
git. decreuit senatus iudaeos amicos
et auxiliatores romanorum habendos.
XXII publius terentius cartaginien II III
sis comoediarum scriptor ob ingenium
et formam libertate donatus in arcadia m
obitur qui primam andriam antequam
XXIII edilibus uenderet caecilio multum ad I
miranti legit
iudas aduersum [illegible] in
proelio occiditur [illegible] pontifica
tu [illegible]

CLIIII Olymp.

XXIIII aristarcus grammaticus agnoscitur IIII
XXV dux iudaeorum ionathas frater IIIII
iudae bacchide duce demetri iudaea
expulso pontificatum suscipit

Alexandri | consules | Syriae et Asiae | Iudaei

Pacuvius Enni nepos tragoediarum scriptor

XXII Pacubius Brundisinus tragoe- IIIII IIII
diarum scriptor clarus habetur
Enni poetae ex filia nepos uixit
Romae quo ad picturam exercuit
XXIII ac fabulas uendit. Deinde Ta- X II
rentum transgressus prope nona-
genarius diem obiit

CLVIII olymp.

XXIIII Pseudophilippus regnat in Mace- XI III
donia anno uno
Filius Antiochi
XXVIIII Alexander Antiochi qui Epifanes XII IIII
cognominatus est filius Syriae Syriae et
uilis temerario
et Asiae imperans Ionathan co Asiae Alexan
dro ac multis insignibus donis de[illegible] ann IIIII
prosequitur [illegible] X
XXX Romani interfecto pseudofilippo I IIII
XXXI Macedonas tributarios faciunt II IIIII

CLVIIII olymp.

XXXII Samaritani et Iudaei Alexandriae III X
rei
Ptolemaeo iudicante contendunt de
honoribus ex utraque parte tem
plo suo deferendis et superant Iudaei
Lucilius poeta nascitur
DCCC XXXIII Descriptione Romae facta in IIII XI
uenta sunt hominum CCCXXII milia

Carthago in dicionem Romanorum uenit post annos conditionis suae [illegible] antiquior est Roma [illegible] quadringentis [illegible] XVI

XXXIIII Oppius Callos capit et Cartago II XII
in dicionem romanam per Scipionem
redigitur habens a conditione sua
XXXV annos DC LXVIII ut uero alii ad- VI XIII
firmant DCCXLVIII

CLVIII OLYMP'

AEGYPTI IIII

PTOLEMAEUS EUERGETES XXVIIII

I IONATHAS DUX IUDAEORUM ... IIII XIIII
ET PONTIFEX CUM ROMANIS ET SPAR
TIATIS AMICITIAS FACIT

II ALEXANDRO FILIO BALAE REGI SYRIAE IIII
PTOLOMAEUS FILIAM SUAM TRADIT IN UXOREM

III SCIPIO NUMANTINUS SUB ... IIII XIII
BRUTTIUS HIBERIAM USQUE AD OCEANUM
SUBICIT

TRYFO IONATHAM PONTIFICEM IUDAEO(RUM) X XIIII
ET IN SACERDOTIO FRATER IONATHAE
SIMON ADSUMITUR SYRIAE ET ASIAE

CLVIIII OLYMP' DEMETRIUS II

II TRYFO ANTIOCHUM OCCIDIT ALEXAN I XIIII
DRI FILIUM
PTOLEMAEUS FILIAM SUAM DEMETRIO
TRADIT UXOREM CUM REGNO QUOD ABSTU
LERAT ALEXANDRO

III ACCIUS TRAGOEDIARUM SCRIPTOR I XIIII
CLARUS HABETUR NATUS MANCINO IUDAEORUM
ET SERANO CONSULIB PARENTIBUS DUX SIMON
PARENTIB LIBERTINIS ET SENIOR IAM IIII
PACUUIO TARENTI SUA SCRIPTA RECI
TAUIT A QUO ET FUNDUS ACCIANUS IUXTA
PISAURUM DICITUR QUIA ILLUC INTER
COLONOS FUERAT EX URBE DEDUCTUS

IIII TRYFO SYRIAE REGNUM CONATUS IN I
UADERE ANTIOCHO FILIO ALEXANDRI

ASSYRIORUM CONSULES SYRIAE ASIAE IUDAEORUM

INTERFECTO AD EXTREMUM ET POSTQUEM
IPSE (super) MORITUR [illegible] ANTIOCHUS SIDETES IIIII
ooDCCCLXXXIIII POST DEMETRIUM REGNAUIT UNI I II
UERSAE SYRIAE FRATER EIUS ANTIO
CHUS QUI COGNOMINATUS EST SIDETES

CLXI OLYMP

IIII SIMONI IUDAEORUM PONTIFICI PA III
RITER ET PRINCIPI ROMANI ET SPARTI
X ATAE LEGATIONE EIUS LIBENTER EX IIII IIII
CEPTA AMICITIA (misere) RESCRIPTA
XI BELLUM SERUILE ORTUM IN SICILIA IIII
SIMONI IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX INTER
FICITUR CUI SUCCEDIT FILIUS SUUS IOHANNES
XII PRIMUS LIBER MACCABAEORUM HUIUS III
TEMPORIS HISTORIAM CONTINET

CLXII OLIMP

XIII ANTIOCHUS SIDETES REX SYRIAE ADUERSUM IIII III
XIIII SUM IUDAEAM ARMA CORRIPIENS ET IIII IIII
HIEROSOLYMAM UALLO CIRCUMDANS IUDAEORUM
CUM AD CONDICIONES PONTIFICEM SI REX HYRCA
MONEM COMPULISSET RECEDIT CLXII NUS QUI ET
OLYMPIADAE ATTALUS MORIENS REGNI IOHANNES XXUI
XU SUI POPULUM ROMANUM INSTITUIT IIIII I
XUI HEREDEM IIIII II
PTOLOMAEUS EX AEGYPTO PULSUS

CLXIII OLYMP

POSTQUEM DEMETRIUS
ARSACES PARTHUS ANTIOCHUM INTERFICIT ITERUM IIII
XIII SERUI QUI IN SICILIA REBELLANT OBSIDIONES I III
NECESSITATE COMPULSI AD SUA INUICEM
ooDCCCXCIIII CADAUERA DEUORANDA CONUERSI SUNT II IIII

Margin: bellum servile in Sicilia ortum
Margin: Arsaces Parthus Antiochum regem Syriae interficit
Margin: [illegible]

Alexandr' consules Syriae Iudaeorum

Aruerni nobilissima Galliae urbs
XVIIII capta et rex Uituitus iuxta Aeoli III V
insulas igne exflatu suscitato
XX apparuit insula quae nunc hiera uocatu IIII VI
clxiiii olymp' Syriae et Asiae
XX Iohannes dux Iudaeorum et pon Antiochus Grypus
XXI tifex aduersum Hyrcanos bellum I VII XII
XXII gerens Hyrcani nomen accepit et II VIII
XXIII a Romanis ius amicitiae postulans III VIIII
decreto senatus inter amicos relatus est
XXIIII Narbona in colonia deducta e IIII X
cl[illegible] olymp'
XXV Hyrcanus pontifex Iudaeorum Sa V XI samaria nunc seba[illegible] uocatur
mariam quae nostro tempore Sebas
XXVI te uocabatur obsidione captam so VI XII
XXVII lo adaequauit quam postea Hero VII XIII
des instaurans Sebasten in hono
MDCCCCXXVIII rem Augusti appellare uoluit VIII XIIII
clxvi olymp'
XXVIIII M. Terentius Varro philosophus VIIII XV uarro filosofus nascitur
Aegypti VIIII et poeta nascitur
Ptolomaeus
Fiscon qui
et Soter XVII [illegible] amatre [illegible]
I [illegible] X XVI
II [illegible] XI XVII
[illegible] XII XVIII
III XII XVIII
clxvii olymp' postquam Antiochus
Antiochus Cyzicenus cripofei Cyzicenus XVIII
IIII ecto Syriam optinuit a[illegible]sum I XVIIII

II GRYPUS SUPERATO CYZICENO EAN III XX
III [illegible] DEM PRECIPITITAE SUCCESSIONE IIII XXI
IIII REGNABANT ADUERSUM SE INUICE IIII XXII
CLXVIII OLYMP DIMICANTES
IUGURTA CAPITUR UIIII IUGURTA CONTRA ROMANOS DIMICANS [illegible] XXIII
CAPITUR
∞DCCCCX UIIII RODO TERRAE MOTU CONCUSSA COLOS UI XXIIII
SUS RUIT
IONATHAS GLORIOSE APUD IUDAEOS PRIN
CIPATUM GERIT
CICERO NASCI[illegible] X CICERO ARPINI NASCITUR MATRE HEL IIII XXU
UIA PATRE EQUESTRIS ORDINIS EX REGIO
UULSCORUM GENERE
XI GN POMPEIUS MAGNUS ORITUR IIII XXUI
CLXVIIII OLYMP IUDAEORUM
ARISTOBOLUS IONATHAE ARISTOBOLUS
XII REX PARITER ET PONTIFEX PRIMUS IIIII I
APUD IUDAEOS DIADEMATIS SUMPSIT POST
INSIGNE POST CCCCLXXXIIII ANNOS QUEM A
BABYLONIAE CAPTIUITATIS POST NAEUS QUI
QUEM REGNAUIT ANNAEUS COGNO ET ALEXA-
MENTO ALEXANDER QUI PONTIFICA DER XXUII
TUM QUOQ ADMINISTRAUIN SERU
DELISSIME CIUIB PRAEFUIT
TURPILIUS COMICUS SENEX ADMO
DUM SINUESSAE MORITUR
CAIUS MARIUS QUINQUIES CONSUL XIII CAIUS LUCILIUS SATYRARUM SCRI [illegible]
BTOR NEAPOLI MORITUR AC PUBLICO
FUNERE EFFERTUR ANNO AETATIS XLUI
M FURIUS POETA COGNOMENTO BIBACULUS.

ALEXANDR. CONSULES SYRIAE ET ASIAE IUDAEORUM

CREMONAE NASCITUR

XIIII CC MILIA CIMBRORUM CAESA ET XI IIII

LXXX MILIA CAPTA PER MARIUM CUM

DUCE TEUTOMODO

XV GAIUS MARIUS QUINQUIES CONSUL XII III

IUXTA HERIDANUM CIMBROS SUPERAT

CLXX olymp. ET DE HIS CUM CATULO TRIUMPHAT

XVI TRACES ROMANIS SUBIECTI XIII IIII

RURSUM IN SICILIA BELLUM SERVILE

XVII CONSURGIT XIIII V

bellum servile in sicilia secundo

AEGYPTI IIIII

ptolaemeus qui

et alexander

I EXPULSO DE REGNO PTOLEMAEO FILIUS XV VI

dcccxxII CONCEPERAT MATREM CLEOPATRAM ET XVI VII

CLXXI olymp. CYPRUM SECEDENTE

III AQUILIUS IN SICILIA BELLUM SERVILE XVII VIII

LE COMPESCUIT

PTOLOMAEUS REX CYRENAE MORIENS

ROMANOS TESTAMENTO RELIQUIT

IIII HEREDES [illegible] XVIII VIIII

SELEUCO [illegible] ANTIOCHO FILIO GRY[illegible]

CENIUM [illegible]

V [illegible]TUS LUCRETIUS POETA NASCITUR XVIIII X

QUI POSTEA AMATORIO POCULO [illegible]

FUROREM VERSUS [illegible]

LIBROS [illegible] XX XI

CONSCRIPSISSET QUOS POSTEA [illegible]

CICERO EMENDAVIT PROPRIA SE

MANU INTERFECIT ANNO AETATIS XLIIII

CLXXII olymp. Antiochus in Parthos fugiens
IIII Pompeio se deinceps tradidit XII
postquem Filippus captus est
a Gabinio
IIII hucusque Syria possessa a regibus in Romanam dicionem cessit XIII
IIII Bellum adversum Romanos XIIII
X Picentes Marsi Pelegnique moverunt. L. Pomponius Bononiensis atellanarum scribtor clarus habetur XV

CLXXIII olymp.
Aegypti X Ptolomaeus qui a matre fuerat eiectus IIII
I regressus de Cypro regnum obtinuit qui Alexandrum qui ante eum fuerat ob interfectionem matris cives pepulerant XVI
Plotius Gallus primus Romae latinam retoricam docuit de quo Cicero sic refert [illegible] nec pueris [illegible] latina docere coepisse [illegible]
II Caius Valerius Catullus scribtor lyricus Verona nascitur XVII
III Sallustius Crispus scribtor historicus in Sabinis Amiterninas citur. Sylla Athenienses vastat XVIII
[illegible] discribtione Romae facta inventa XVIIII

Plotius Gallus primus Romae latinam retoricam docuit

Sallustius scribtor historiar in Sabinis Amiterninas citur Sylla tempore [illegible]

sunthominumcccclxiimilia

clxxiiii olymp'

u Templumtertioapuddelfosa XX
tracib'incensumetromaecapitolium

ui Iannaeusplurimasciuitatescapit XXI
xxuiannoaetatissuaeciceroquin

uii tiumdefendit XXII

cicero xxui aetatis suae anno quinctium defendit

M. terentiusuarrouicoatacin
prouincianarbonensinasciturqui
posteaxxxuannumagensgraecas
litterascumsummostudiodidicit

uiii Uultaciliusplotuslatinusrhetor XXIIII
cn.pompeiilibertusetdoctorscho
lamromaeaperuit

clxxu olymp'

aegypti xi

ptolomaeus
dionysus xxx

i Sullaromamoptinuitetpostbien XXIII
niummoritur

Sylla moritur

ii Rosciocontrachrysogonumde XXII
fensoceceroathenassecceditet
indepostrienniumromamregreditur

roscio defenso cicero athenis triennio moratus romam redit

iii Pompeiusgloriosissimetriumph
auit XXUI
Lepiduspublicushostisiudicatus

cdcccxl iiii Titusquintiusattascribtortoga
tarumromaemoritursepul
tusq.uiapraenestinaadmiliarium

iudaeorum
regnauitale
xandra a iiii

clxxui olymp'

u Alexandraquaeetsalinauxor i

[illegible] hierosolymis regnauit III Alexandri hierosolymis regnauit

excidius aetate iudaeos rerum con II

fusio et uariae clades oppresserunt

bellum gladiatorium in campania

l. lucullus primus imperator appellatus IIII l. lucullus primus imperator appel III

latus est uictam armeniam et mesopota

miae nisibi cum fratre regis capta IIII

III olymp [illegible]

IIII pompeius [illegible] hiberiam [illegible] V

ticabit

[illegible] lucullus de [illegible] haud III

capta et [illegible]

licinius urbibus

crassus triumphauit

[illegible] uergilius maro in pago qui andes IIII

dicitur haud procul a mantua nas

[illegible] pompeio et crasso consulib

[illegible] porcius cato stoicus philoso IIII

[illegible]

XII Antiochia syriae capta a romanis

creticum bellum [illegible]

tellus creticus [illegible]

[illegible] lucius daphnensium iuxta antio

chiam a pompeio apollini conse

cratur

[illegible] Aristobolus et hyrcanus fili ale

xandri contra se de imperio di

micantes occasionem praebe

re romanis ut iudaeam inuade

REDIT ITAQUE POMPEIUS HIEROSO
LYMAM UENIENS CAPTA URBE ET TEM
XII PLO RESERATOUSQ· AD SANCTA SANCTO II
RUM ACCEDIT ARISTOBOLUM IUNCTUM
SECUM DUCIT· PONTIFICATUM CONFIR
MAT HYRCANO DEINDE ANTIPATRUM
HERODIS ASCALONITAE FILIUM PROCU
RATOREM PALESTINAE FACIT
XIII LIBYA PER TESTAMENTUM APPIONIS III
REGIS RELICTA
HORATIUS FLACCUS SATYRICUS ET LYRICUS
POETA LIBERTINO PATRE UENUSII NASCITUR
CLXXVIIII OLYMP·
XIIII APOLLODORUS PERGAMENUS GRAECUS IIII
ORATOR PRAECEPTOR CALIDI ET AU
GUSTI CLARUS HABETUR
XVIIII POMPEIUS CAPTIS HIEROSOLYMIS TRI II
BUTARIOS IUDAEOS FACIT
XVIIII EAQUAE DE CATILINAE ET HEGO LEN III
TULO ET CONSULE CICERONE SALLUS
TIUS SCRIBIT ET LIUIUS HOC GESTA
SUNT TEMPORE CICERO IN EXILIO ANNUM
XX FACIT HONORIBUS RECEPTUS A IIII
PLANCIO
POMPEIUS IMPERATOR APPELLATUS
CLXXX OLYMP·
XXI CAESAR LUSITANIAM ET QUASDAM IIII
INSULAS IN OCEANO CAPIT
XXII MESSALA CORUINUS NASCITUR ORATOR IIII
ET TITUS LIUIUS PATAUINUS SCRIPTOR HISTORICUS

uergilius cremonae erudit[ur] XXIII Uergilius cremonae studiis eruditur

Catullus xxx aetatis anno romae moritur [X]

cccclx XXIIII Mcalidius orator clarus habetur qui bello postea ciuili caesarianas partes secutus cum togatam galliam regeret placentiae obiit [XI]

clxxxi olymp'

caesar germanos uastat XXII Caesar rhenum transiens germanos uastat [XII]

crassus cum filio apud carras capitur Crassus consul apud [illegible] cum filio apud carras captus

XXUI Uentidius primus romanorum parthos superat [XIII]

XXUIII Curio promptus et popularis orator romae habetur in [illegible] quid deinceps in africa apud [illegible] mori maluit quam [illegible] [XIIII]

Uergilius sumpta toga mediolanium pergit et post tempus romam XXUIIII Uergilius sumpta toga mediolanium transgreditur et post breue tempus romam pergit [illegible]

clxxxii olymp'

XXUIIII Simulacrum olympiaci iouis tactum fulmine XUI

XX Caesar germanos et gallos capit XUII

aegypti XII

cleopatrae XXII [illegible]

principium belli ciuilis caesaris et pompei Principium belli ciuilis caesaris et pompei [XUIII]

Diodorus siculus [illegible] scriptor [illegible] XUIIII

ROMANORUM hucusque consules — ALEXANDRI IUDAEORUM

[...]tore historiae clarus habetur

CLXXXI olymp. Gaius Iulius Caesar
Primus apud Romanos singularem obti-
nuit imperium a quo Caesares Romanorum
principes appellati.

Romanorum primus C. Iulius Caes. an. IIII
mensib. VII

Pompeius proelio victus et fugiens III XX
a spadonib. Alexandri regis occiditur
M. Caelius praetor et T. Annius Milo exulo
pressi res novas in Thurian[o] Brutio[que]
agro simul molientes

CCCLXX II Ptolomaei cadaver cum lorica aurea IIII XXI
in Nilo inventum
Caesar in Aegypto regnum Cleopa-
trae confirmat ob stupri gratiam.

III Romae basilica Iulia dedicata V XXII
Decretum senatus et Atheniensium
ad Iudaeos mittitur qui per legationem
amicitiam postularant
Cleopatra regio comitatu urbem ingressa
Prohibita lecticis margaritisque uti quae
nec viros (nec liberos) haberent et minores essent an. XLV.

IIII Nigidius Figulus Pythagoricus et VI XXIII
magus in exilio moritur

CLXXXIII olymp.
Antonius decernit Quintilem mensem Iu-
lium dici quia in eo fuisset Iulius natus
Cassius Iudaea capta templum spoliat IIII
Idib. Martiis Gaius Caesar in curia occiditur

Antiocheni annorum suorum numerum a Caesares computant

G. Iulius Caesar singulariter optinuit imperium

Pompeius a spadonibus in Aegypto occiditur ab hoc loco Antiocheni sua tempora computant

Caesar in Aegypto regnum Cleopatrae confirmat

Cleopatra regio comitatu urbem ingressa est

ROMANOR · ALEXANDR · IUDAEORUM

ETPASCESSTATIMSUSCIPIT·P·DOLABELLA
·C· CAESARISCORPUSINROSTRISOBHONOREM
CONCREMATUM

SERGIUSSULPICIUSIURISCONSULTUSET
P·SERUILIUSISAURICUSPUBLICOFUNEREELATI S

ROMAETRESSIMULEXORTISOLESPAULATIM
INEUNDEMORBEMCOIERUNT

INTERCETERAPORTENTAQUAETOTOORBEFA
CTASUNT BOSINSUBURBANOROMAEADA
RANTEMLOCUTUSESTFRUSTRASEURGERI
NONENIMFRUMENTASEDHOMINESBREUI
DEFUTUROS

ROMANORUM II REGNAUIT OCTAUIANUS CAESAR
AUGUSTUS ANN LUI MEN UI
AQUOAUGUSTIAPPELLATIREGESROMANORUM

I ANTONIUSADUERSUMCAESAREM XXV
AUGUSTUMBELLUMMOUET

FABERIUSMIMORUMSCRIPTORDECIMO
MENSEPOST·C·CAESARISINTERITUMPUTEOLIS
MORITUR

PUBLILIUSMIMOGRAFUSNATIONESYRUS
ROMAESCENAMTENET

CICEROINFORMIANOSUOABHERENNIOET
POPILIOOCCIDITUR·LXIIII·AETATISSUAE
ANNO

CICERONISCAPUTCUMMANUDEXTRAPRO
ROSTRISPOSITUMIUXTAQ·CORONATA
IMAGOPOPULIMILITISQUICUMOCCIDE
RAT OUIDIUSNASONASCITURINPAELIGNIS

II FACILISTRIBUNUSPLEBISLEGEMTULIT

DIA

nequis plus testamento legaret quam
ut quarta pars heredib. superesset
Curtius Salassus in insula Arado cum
quattuor cohortib. uiuus combustus est
quod tributa grauius exigeret
III Liuium maximum designatum X XXIIII
quaestorem magno uir dominus suus
abduxit
E taberna meritoria trans Tiberim
oleum terrae erupit fluxitq. toto die si
ne intermissione significans Xpi gra
tiam ex gentibus
Antonius superatur Augustus et inter
uenientes natum amicitiam cum eo
regreditur [illegible]
Cornificius poeta a militib. desertus
interiit quos saepe fugientes galeatos
lepores appellarat huius soror Corni
ficia cuius insignia extant epigrammata
Templa Rhodiorum depopulatus est Cassius
Secunda secessio Augusti et Antonii
CLXXXV olymp'
Cornelius Nepos scriptor historicus
IIII clarus habetur X XXVIII
Antigonus contra Iudaeos dimicans
tandem occiditur a quo usq. in prae
VI sentem tempus Hierosolymarum regnum XIIII
destructum est siquidem Herodes
post eum a Romanis constitutus est
princeps alienigena et nihil omnino

[illegible]

Right margin notes: et eo quod | dam placet in | terficitur | in aedetis ... uirum ma | ximum desig | natum quaes | torem dominus | suus cognouit | et abduxit ... et taberna | meritoria trans | Tiberim oleum | et terra erupit | et toto die si | ne intermissio | ne fluxit ... Herodes [illegible] | [illegible] | Iudaeorum | [illegible]

[illegible] ROMANOR · ALEXANDR · IUDAEORUM

VI PERTINENS AD IUDAEAM XIII XXX

CORNIPATER ET FILIUS CLARI ORATORES HA

MDCCCCLXXX IIII BENTUR QUORUM FILIUS CONSULARIS XIIII XXXI

ANTE PATREM MORITUR

CLXXXVI OLYMP.

Sallustius crispus moritur an. L ... IIII SALLUSTIUS DIEM OBIIT QUADRIENNIO XV XXXII

ANTE ACTIACUM BELLUM

IIII CUMANIUS POETA QUEM UERGILIUS IN XVI XXXIII

BUCOLICIS NOTAT IN CAPPADOCIA MORITUR

V HERODES ANTIPATRI ASCALONITAE XVIII IUDAEIS

ET MATRIS CYPRIDIS ARABICAE FILIUS REGNAVIT

A ROMANIS IUDAEORUM SUSCIPIT RE HERODES

GNUM PRINCIPATUM CUIUS TEM ALIENIGENA

PORE XPI NATIUITATE UICINA REG DEFICIENTE

GNUM ET SACERDOTIUM IUDAEOR PONTIFICUM

QUOD PRIUS PER SUCCESSIONES PRINCIPATU

MINORUM TENEBATUR DESTRUCTUM AN XXXVIII

EST COMPLETA PROPHETIA QUAE

ITA PER MOSEN LOQUITUR

NON DEFICIET PRINCEPS EX IUDA NEQ. DUX DE FEMO

RIB. EIUS DONEC UENIAT CUI REPOSITUM EST ET IPSE

ERIT EXPECTATIO GENTIUM

IN HOC LOCO ETIAM XPS QUEM DANIHELIS

SCRIPTURA PRAEFATUR ACCIPIT FINEM

UNAMUSQ. AD HERODEM XPI ID EST SACERDO

TES ERANT REGES IUDAEORUM QUI IMPERA

RE COEPERUNT A LXVI OLYMPIADE ET A RE IN

STAURATIONE TEMPLI SUB DARIO USQ. AD

HYRCANUM ET CLXXXVI OLYMPIADEM AN

NI CCCCLXXXIII IN MEDIO TRANSACTI

·r·

quos danihel quoq· significat dicens·
et scies et intellege ab initio sermonis res
pondendi aedificandi hierusalem usque ad
xpi principatum ebdomadae uii et ebdomadae
lxii· quae lxuiiii ebdomadae faciunt
annos cccclxxxiii in quib· xpi id est
sacerdotes per unctionem consecrati
regnauerunt usq· ad hyrcanum in quo
extremo omnium a parthis capto he
rodes antipatris filius nihil ad se
pertinentem iudaeam ab augusto
et senatu accepit filiiq· eius post eum
regnauerunt usq· ad nouissimam hie
rosolymarum captiuitatem nequaquam
ex successione sacerdotalis generis
pontificib· constitutis neq· perpetui
tatem uitae secundum legem moysi
seruientib· dō ignobiles uero quidam
et alio tempore nati et nonnulli finius
annis siue modico amplius a romanis
imperatorib· sacerdotium emebant
quae omnia etiam danihel propheta
uaticinatur ita dicens

Et post ebdomadas uii et lxii interibit chris
ma et iudicium non erit in eo et templum et sa
ctum corrumpet populus duce ueniente et
caedentur in cataclysmo belli et in consequentib·
et super templum abominatio desolatio
num et usq· ad consummationem temporis con
summatio dabitur super desolationem

ROMANOR ALEXANDR IUDAEORUM

Herodes ananelum quendam de babylone accitum pontificem iudaeorum constituit et post exiguum temporis aristobulum fratrem uxoris suae nepotem hyrcani successorem ei dedit quo post annum interfecto rursum ananelo reddidit sacerdotium

Lunae secundum romanos cursus inventus

Antonii et augusti foedus XIIII

Colonias deduxere romani

Augustus triumphauit pedestris certaminis triumphos

Antonius cleopatrae arabiam tradidit

Augusti et antonii tertiae dissensionis exordium quod repudiata sorore caesaris cleopatram duxisset uxorem

Nicetes et hybraeas et theodorus et plution nobilissimi artis rethoricae graeci praeceptores habentur

CLXXXVIII olymp

Cleopatra et antonius semet interficiunt et aegyptus fit romana provincia quam prius tenuit c. cornelius gallus de quo vergilius scribit in bucolicis

XII

Usq. ad cleopatram qui vocabantur XIIII lagidae in aegypto regnauerunt ann. CCXCV

Artorius medicus augusti post actiacam victoriam naufragio periit

XIII

Quidam ab hoc loco primum annum XX III

augusti monarchiae supputant
Caesar augustus appellatus a quo
sextilis mensis augusti nomen accepit — Sextilis mensis ex augusti nomine augustus dictus est
XIIII cum ingenti triumpho rum pompa XXIIII
augustus romam ingressus et cleo
patrae liberis solet luna ante currum — liberi cleopatrae qui sol et luna nominabantur
eius deducti
XV nicopolis iuxta actium condita XXII [II] — ante currum augusti ducti
et acon actius constitutus
augustus romanis plurimas leges
CLXXXVIIII olymp' statuit
XVI censu romae agitato inuenta sunt [VI]
ciuium romanorum XLI centena et LXIII milia
coloniae deductae
anaxilaus larisaeus pythagoricus
et magus ab augusto urbe italiaque pellitur
M. terentius uarro filosofus prope no — M. terentius uarro filosofus prope nonagenarius moritur
nagenarius moritur
∞DCCCCXCXVIII thebae aegyptius quod ad solum erutae [VIII]
cornelius gallus foroiuliensis poeta
a quo primum aegyptum rectam supra
diximus XLIII aetatis suae anno propria
se manu interficit tralli is terrae motu
conseduerunt
XVIIII india ab augusto per legatos amicitiam postularunt [VIIII]
messala coruinius primus prae — messala coruinus primus praefectus urbi factus magistratu se abdicauit
fectus urbis factus sexto die ma
gistratu se abdicauit inciuilem
potestatem esse contestans

XVIIII AUGUSTUS CALABRIAM ET GALLOS UECTIGALES FACIT VIIII

Munatius Plancus Lugdunum condidit

MUNATIUS PLANCUS CICERONIS DISCIPULUS ORATOR HABETUR INSIGNIS QUI CUM GALLIAM COMATAM REGERET LUGDUNUM CONDIDIT

CLXXXVIIII OLYMP.

XX M. LOLIUS GALATIAM ROMANAM PROUINCIAM FACIT UIII

Augustus cum ei monarchia deferretur rennuit

AUGUSTUS CUM EI MONARCHIA DEFERRETUR RENNUIT

XXI QUINTILIUS CREMONENSIS UERGILII ET HORATII FAMILIARIS MORITUR XI

XXII AUGUSTUS CYZICENOS LIBERTATE PRIUAUIT XII

Pylades pantomimus primus et ceteris ... ipsi et psaltacent

PYLADES CILEX PANTOMIMUS CUM UETERES IPSI CANERENT ATQ. SALTARENT PRIMUS ROMAE CHORUM ET FISTULAM SIBI PRAECINERE FECIT

XXIII TIBERIUS AB AUGUSTO MISSUS OCCUPAUIT ARMENIAM XIII

Atratinus qui XVII annorum Caelium accusaverat clarus orator habetur qui voluntate in balneo moritur

ATRATINUS QUI SEPTEMDECIM NATUS ANNOS CAELIUM ACCUSAUERAT CLARUS INTER ORATORES HABETUR ET AD EXTREMUM MORBORUM TAEDIO IN BALNEO UOLUNTATE EXAMINATUS HEREDEM RELIQUID AUGUSTUM

CXC OLYMP.

XXIIII CANTABRI RES NOUAS MOLIENTES OPPRIMUNTUR XIIII

ROMANOR IUDAEORUM

XXV HERODES APUD HIEROSOLYMAM XV
MULTAS ET MAGNAS AEDES CONSTRUIT
XXVI UERGILIUS BRUNDISII MORITUR XVI
SENTIO SATURNINO ET LUCRETIO CIN
NA CONSS OSSA EIUS NEAPOLIM TRANS
LATA IN SECUNDO AB URBE MILIARIO
SEPELIUNTUR TITULUS ISTIUS MODI
SUPRASCRIPTO QUEM MORIENS IPSE
DICTAUERAT MANTUA ME GENUIT CALA
BRI RAPUERE TENET NUNC PARTHENO
PE CECINI PASCUA RURA DUCES
HERODES SAMMARIAM OLIM IAM IN
CINERIB SEDENTEM A FUNDAMENTIS
SUSCITANS IN HONOREM AUGUSTI AUGUS
TAM IDEST SEBASTIAM APPELLAUIT
ET IN PANEADE ID QUOD PANION
UOCATUR EXTRUXIT
XXVII AUGUSTUS SAMIIS LIBERTATEM DEDIT XVII
[illegible] PRO PLURIMAE CIUITATUM PARTES
TERRAEMOTU CONCIDERUNT
GERMANOS IN ARMA UERSOS M. LOLLIUS
SUPERAT
UARIUS ET TUCCA UERGILII ET HORATII
CONTUBERNALES POETAE HABENTUR INLUS
TRES QUI AENEADUM POSTEA LIBROS EMENDA
RUNT SUB LEGE UT NIHIL ADDERENT

CXC olympias

XXVIII AUGUSTUS GAIUM AGRIPPAM ADOPTAUIT XVIII
IN FILIUM
AEMILIUS MACER UERONENSIS POETA IN

INASIAMORITUR

XXVIIII TIBERIUSUINDELICOSETRETOSQUI XVIIII
THRACIAE[illegible]CONFINESERANTROMANIS
PROUINCIASFACIT

XXX COLONIAEBERITUMETPATRASDEDU XX
CTAE BOSFORUMAGRIPPAUICIT

XXXI CESTIUSSMYRNEUSRHETORGRAE XXI
CEROMAEDOCUIT

CXCII OLYMP

AUGUSTUSASENATUPONTIFEXMAXIMUS
APPELLATUR

XXXII HERODESCAESARIAMINNOMINECAE XXII
SARISCONDIDITQUAEPRIUSTURRISSTRA
TONISUOCABATUR

HERODESANTIDONAMCONDIDITETANTI
XXXIII PATRIDAMATQ·HERODION [illegible] XXIII
INHONOREMPATRISANTIPATRISETFILIUM
EXTRUXITINNUMERABILIAQUOQ·OPERA
INSINGULISSYRIAEURBIBUSQUASPECE
BATSOLLERTISSIMEAEDIFICAUIT

XXXIIII TIBERIUSCAESARDECAPTISPANNO XXIIII
NIISTRIUMPHAUIT

XXXV HORATIUSLUIIAETATISSUAEANNORO XXV
MAEMORITUR
PASSIENUSPATERDECLAMATORINSIGNIS
DIEMOBIIT
C·IULIUSHYGINUSCOGNOMENTOPOLYHIS
TORGRAMMATICUSHABETURINLIBRIS

CXCIII OLYMP

TIBE[illegible]GERMANIAM[illegible]IMPERATOR

Augustus a senatu pontifex maximus appellatur [illegible]

Horatius poeta moritur [illegible]

Appellatur.

XXXIII herodes hyrcanum qui olim sa XXUI
cerdos iudaeorum pr fuerat de captiui
tate parthica regressum et filium eius
qui sacerdotio patris successerat inter
ficit sororem quoq. eius uxorem suam

XXXIIII cum duob. propriis filiis iam adu XXUII
lescentib. et matrem uxoris occisae
socrum suam crudelissime necat

XXXUIII tiberius de raetis uindelicis arme XXUIII
nis et pannoniis triumfauit
albucius silo nouariensis clarus retor
agnoscitur
in insula coo terremotu plurima conciderunt

XXXUIIII augustus iuliam filiam suam
adulterio deprehensam damnat exilio XXUIIII

CXCIIII olymp'

M. Tullius tiro ciceronis libertus qui
primus notas commentus est in puteo
lano praedio usq. ad centesimum annum
consenescit

XL Augustus gladiatorum ludum et XXX
naualem certamen exhibuit
Melissus spoletinus grammaticus
agnoscitur
M. Porcius latro latinus declamator
taedio duplicis quartanae semet interficit

XLI herodes ad aquas supra crudeli XXX
ter gesserat etiam hoc addit ut eum so
roris suae salome interficiet et cum ex

M. Tullius tiro ciceronis libertus primus notas commentus est

Augustus gladiatorum ludum exhibuit

Tertullianus ... passum

[illegible] ROMANOR [illegible] IUDAEORUM [illegible]

Alii tradidisse et uxorem etiam hunc
necat. Scribas quoq. et interpretes
diuinae legis similis celere occidit

xlii Ihs Xps filius Di in Bethleem XXXII
Iudaeae nascitur

xliii Quirinus ex consilio senatus iu XXXIII
daeam missus census hominum pos
sessionumq. describit

Colliguntur omnes ab Abra
ham usq. ad natiuitatem
Xpi ann. II XU

CXCU olymp. C. Caesar amicitiam cum Parthis
facit
Sextus Pythagoricus filosofus agno
scitur

xliiii Augustus Tiberium et Agrippam XXXIIII
in filios adoptauit
Iudas Galilaeus ad rebellandum Iudaeos
cohortatur

xlu Herodes cum Xpi natiuitatem magorum XXXU
indicio cognouisset uniuersos Bethlee
paruulos iussit interfici

herodes sca-
tentibus toto
corpore uermib.
expirauit

xlui Herodes morbo intercutis aquae XXXUI
et scatentib. toto corpore uermib. mi
serabiliter et digne termoritur

xluii Asinius Pollio orator et consula XXXUII
ris qui de Dalmatis triumpharat Iudaeo
lxx aetatis suae in uilla Tusculana rum dux
moritur Archelaus

CXCUI olymp. uiiii

ROMANOR' IUDAEOR'

INHERODISLOCUMARCHELAUSABAUGUSTO
SUBSTITUITUR·ETTETRARCHESFIUNT I
xluiii QUATTUORFRATRESEIUSHERODESAN I
TIPATERLYSIASETFILIPPUS
FAMESROMAEITAINGENSFACTAUTQUINQ·
MODIIUENDERENTURDENARIISXXUIIIS·EMIS
xluiiii PHILISTIOMIMOGRAFUSNATIONE II
MAGNESASINIANUSROMAECLARUSHABETUR
l TIBERIUSCAESARDALMATASSARMATASQUE III
INROMANAMREDIGITPOTESTATEM
li ATHENODORUSTARSENSISSTOICUS IIII
PHILOSOFUS·ETM·UERRIUSFLACCUSGRAM
MATICUSINSIGNESHABENTUR·
CXUIIOLYMP'
lii ATHENIENSESRESNOUASCONTRAROMA U
liii NOSMO[illegible]LIENTESOPPRIMUN UI
liiii TURSE[illegible]RDITIONISAUCTO UII
lu RIB·SEDIT[illegible]ONISOCCISIS UIII
MESSALACORUINUSORATORANTEBIEN
NIUMQUAMMORERETURITAMEMORIAM
ACSENSUMAMISITUTUIXPAUCAUERBA
CONIUNGERETETADEXTREMUMULCERE
SIBICIRCASACRAMSPINAMNATOINAEDIA
SECONFICIT ANN AETATISLXXXII
CXCUIII
AUGUSTUSCUMTIBERIOFILIOSUOCENSUM
ROMAEAGITETINUENTAHOMINUMNONA
GIESTERCENAETLXXMILIA
SOTIOFILOSOFUSALEXANDRINUSPRAECEPTOR

herodeste trarchesh et usque ad tribus fratribus sub archelao successore herodis tetrarches nominatus est philistion mimografus

LUI SENECAE CLARUS HABETUR UIIII

Augustus Octabianus Atellae in Campania mortuus Romae in campo Martio sepultus est

ARCHELAUS UIIII ANNO REGNI SUI
IN UIENNAM URBEM GALLIAE RELEGATUR
DEFECTIO SOLIS FACTA ET AUGUSTUS IUDAEOR
LXXUI AETATIS SUAE ANNO ATELLAE PRINCIPA
IN CAMPANIA MORITUR SEPELITURQ· TUM TENET
ROMAE IN CAMPO MARTIO HERODES TETRAR
ROMANORUM III· REGNAUIT CHA AN XXIIII
TIBERIUS ANN XXIII

IIXXX I GAIUS ASINIUS GALLUS ORATOR ASI I
II NII POLLIONIS FILIUS CUIUS ETIAM II
III UIRGILIUS MEMINIT DIRIS A TIBERIO III
SUPPLICIIS ENECATUR
CXCUIIII OLYMP
IIII LIUIUS HISTORIOGRAFUS PATAUII IIII
MORITUR
OUIDIUS POETA IN EXILIO DIEM OBIIT
ET IN XTA OPPI DUM TOMOS SE
PELITUR

Livius historiografus moritur. Ovidius in exilio moritur et in Tomis sepelitur

GERMANICUS CAESAR DE PARTHIS TRIUMFAUIT

U XIII URBES TERRAE MOTU CORRUERUNT U
EFESUS MAGNESIA SARDIS MOSTENES
EGAE HIEROCAESARIA FILADELFIA TMOLUS
UI TEMNUS CYME MYRINA APOLLINI ADIA UI
HYRCANIA
UII FENESTELLA HISTORIOGRAFUS SCRIPTOR UII
ET CARMINUM SEPTUAGENARIUS MORITUR
SEPELITURQ· CUMIS
TIBERIUS MULTOS REGES AD SE PER BLAN-

…ditias euocatos numquam remisit
in quib. etiam Archelaum Cappadocem cuius
regno in prouinciam uerso Mazacam
nobilissimam ciuitatem Caesaream
appellari iussit.

Caesarea Cappadociae prius Mazaca dicebatur

CC olymp.

VIII Pompei theatrum incensum VIII

VIIII Tiberius Drusum consortem regni facit VIIII

X Drusus Caesar ueneno perit X

III xl XI Quaterius promptus et popularis orator XI usq. ad octogesimo aetatis annum in summo honore consenescit.

Seuius Plautus corrupti filii reus semet in iudicio interfecit.

CCI olymp.

XII Philippus tetrarcha Paneadem XII in qua plurimas aedes construxerat Caesaream Philippi uocauit et Iuliadem aliam ciuitatem.

XIII Pilatus procurator Iudaeae a Tiberio XIII mittitur. [illegible]

Pilatus a Tiberio ad procurandam Iudaeam mittitur

XIIII Uotienus Montanus Narbonensis XIIII orator in Balearib. insulis moritur illuc a Tiberio relegatus

XV Herodes Tiberiadem condidit XV et Liuiadem

Iohannes filius Zachariae in deserto iuxta Iordanem fluuium praedicans Xpm filium dei in medio eorum adesse testatur

Iohannes baptista in deserto Xpm praedicat

[illegible]

[illegible]

ROMANORUM [illegible] IUDAEORUM [illegible]

Ipse quoq. dom. n. Ihs Xps hinc in populos salutarem viam adnuntians signis atq. virtutib. vera comprobans esse quae diceret.

Computantur in praesentem annum id est XV Tiberii Caesaris secundo anno instaurationis templi quae facta est sub altero anno Darii regis Persarum ann. DXLVIII [illegible]

a Solomone autem et prima aedificatione templi an. MLX

a Moyse et egressu Israhelis ex Aegypto ann. MDXXXVIIII

ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semiramidis an. IIXLIIII

a diluvio usq. ad Abraham an. DCCCCXLII [illegible]

ab Adam usq. ad diluvium an. II CCXLII [illegible]

CCII olymp.

XVI Ihs Xps filius Di salutarem cunctis praedicans viam miracula quae in evangeliis scripta sunt facit XVI [illegible]

XVII Ihs Xps filius Di discipulos suos divinis inbuens sacramentis ut universis gentib. conversionem ad Dom. nuntient imperat XVII

XVIII Ihs Xps secundum prophetias quae de eo praeloquuti fuerant ad passionem venit anno Tiberii XVIII quo tempore etiam in aliis ethnicorum commentariis haec ad verbum scripta repperimus XVIII

Solis facta defectio Bithyniae terrae motu con...

[illegible]

CUSSAETINURBENICAEAAEDESPLURIMAE
CONRUERUNT QUAEOMNIAHISCONGRUUNT
QUAEINPASSIONESALUATORISACCIDERANT
SCRIBITUEROSUPERHISETFLEGOQUIOLYM
PIADEMARUMEGREGIUSSUPPUTATOREST
INXIIII LIBROITADICENS QUARTOAUTEM
ANNO CCII OLYMPIADISMAGNAETEXCEL
LENSINTEROMNESQUAEANTEEAMACCIDE
RANTDEFECTIOSOLISFACTADIESHORASEXTA
ITAINTENEBROSAMNOCTEMUERSAEUERSAUT
SUS UTSTELLAEINCAELOUISAESINTTE
RAEQ·MOTUSINBITHYNIAENICAENAEUR
BISMULTASAEDESSUBUERTERIT HAEC
SUPRADICTUSUIR
ARGUMENTUMAUTEMHUI[illegible]USREI [illegible]
SALUATORISTOANNOPASSUSSITEUANGE
LIUMPRAEBETIOHANNISINQUOSCRIBIT
POSTXU ANTIBERIICAESARISTRIBUSAN
NISDNMPRAEDICASSE IOSEPHUSETIAM
UERNACULUSIUDAEORUMSCRIPTOR[illegible]
HAECTEMPORADIEPENTECOSTESSACERDO
TESPRIMUMCOMMOTIONEMLOCORUM
ETQUOSDAMSONITUSSENSISSETESTATUR
DEINDEEXADYTOTEMPLIREPENTINAMSU
BITOERUPISSEUOCEMDICENTIUMTRANS
MI[illegible]GREMUSEXHISSEDIBUS SCRIBIT
AUTEMSUPRADICTUSUIRQUOD
EODEM ~~TEMPORE~~ ANNOPILATUSPRAESES
SECRETONOCTISIMAGINESCAESARISINTEM
PLOSTATUERIT ETHAECPRIMASEDITIONIS

ET TURBARUM IUDAEIS CAUSA EXTITERIT
ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMARUM PRIMUS
EPISCOPUS AB APOSTOLIS ORDINATUR
IACOBUS FRATER DNI
EX HOC LOCO CONSIDERANDUM QUAE
TAE DEINCEPS CALAMITATES IUDAEORUM
GENTEM OBPRESSERINT
CASSIUS SEUERUS ORATOR EGREGIUS QUI
QUINTIANUM ILLUD PROUERBIUM LUSERAT
XXU EXILII SUI ANNO IN SUMMA INOPIA MO
RITUR UIX PANNO UERENDA CONTECTUS
CCIII OLYMP
PILATUS POST SUPRADICTAM SEDITIONEM
QUAE OB CAESARIS IMAGINES FUERAT CON
XX CITATA SACRUM THESAURUM QUEM CORBA XX
NAN IUDAEI UOCANT IN AQUAEDUCTU HIE
ROSOLYMARUM EXPENDENS SECUNDAE
SEDITIONIS PRAEBUIT SEMINA
II L XXI SEIANUS PRAEFECTUS TIBERII QUI APUD XXI
EUM PLURIMUM POTERAT INSTANTISSIME
COHORTATUR UT GENTEM IUDAEORUM DELEAT
FILO MEMINIT IN LIBRO LEGATIONIS SECUNDO
XXII PERSIUS FLACCUS SATYRICUS POETA UOLATER XXII
RIS NASCITUR
AGRIPPA FILIUS HERODIS REGIS ACCUSATOR
HERODIS TETRARCHAE ROMAM PROFECTUS
A TIBERIO IN UINCLA CONI[illegible]CITUR
PLATO DE XPIANORUM DOGMATE AD TIBE
RIUM REFERENTE TIBERIUS RETTULIT AD
XXIII SENATUM UT INTER CETERA SACRA RECI XXIII

Iacob frater dni primus hierosolimis episcopus ordinatur ab apostolis

Persius poeta satyricus uolaterris nascitur

perentur. uerum cum ex consulto pa
trum xpianos eliminari urbe placuisset
Tiberius per edictum accusatoribus xpia
norum comminatus est mortem. scri
bit Tertullianus in apologetico
Multi senatorum et equitum romano
rum interfecti
Tiberius in campania moritur.

CCIIII olymp.
Romanorum IIII   Caius regnauit [illegible] annis [illegible]

I Caius caesar cognomento caligu   XXIIII
la agrippa uinculis liberatum iudaeorum
regem iudaeae facit.   Princeps agrip
Caius semetipsum in deos refert   pa an VII
Flaccus auilius praefectus ae
gypti multis iudaeos calamita
tibus premit consentiente alexan
driae populo et crebris aduersu
eos clamoribus personantes synagogas
quoque eorum imaginibus statuis aris et cul
II tibus polluit refert filo in eo libro   I
qui flaccus inscribitur haec omnia
se praesente gesta ob quae etiam legatio
nem ad caium caesarem ipse suscepit
Passienus filius fraude heredis suae
necatur
III Caius memmii reguli uxorem du   II
xit impellens eum ut uxoris suae
patrem esse se scriberet
Pontius pilatus in multas incidens cala

[illegible]

Pontius Pilatus propriis e manu interficit

mitates proprias e manu interficit
scribunt Romanorum historici
Gaius Petronio praefecto Syriae prae
cepit ut in Hierosolymis statuam sua
sub nomine Iovis Optimi Maximi poneret
toto orbe Romano sicut Filo scribit
et Iosephus in synagogis Iudaeorum
statuae et imagines et arae Gaii Cae
saris consecratae

toto orbe Romano in synagogis Iudaeorum statuae et imagines Caesaris et arae consecratae sunt

IIII plurimi nobilium a Gaio interfecti IIII
Gaius sorores suas quibus stuprum in
tulerat insularum exilio condemnat
Gaius omnes exules iussit interfici
Gaius a protectoribus suis occiditur
in palatio anno aetatis XXVIIII

Romanorum V Claudius regnavit
ann XIII mens VIII dieb XXVIIII

CCV olymp

I iste est Claudius patruus Drusi qui IIII
apud Mogontiacum monumentum
habet

II Petrus apostolus cum primus Antio V
chenam ecclesiam fundasset Romam
mittitur ubi evangelium praedicans
XXV annis eiusdem urbis episcopus
perseverat

postquam Antiochenam ecclesiam fundavit Romam profectus XXV annis episcopatum tenuit

III Mc evangelista interpres Petri VI
Aegypto et Alexandriae Xpm adn...

IIII Primus Antiochiae episcopus or VII
dinatur Euodius

[illegible]

AGRIPPAREXIUDAEORUMANNUIIIMPERANS
MORITURPOSTQUEMFILIUSSUUS IUDAEOR
AGRIPPAACLAUDIOSUBSTITUITUR REXAGRIPPA
INREGNUM XXVI
PROFETIAAGABIQUAINACTISAPOSTOLORUM
FAMEMINTOTOORBEFUTURAMDIXERAT
SUBCLAUDIOEXPLETUR
CLAUDIUSDEBRITTANISTRIUMPHAUIT
ETORCHADASINSULASROMANOADIECIT
IMPERIO
DOMETIUSAFERNEMAUSENSISCLARUS
ORATORHABETURQUIPOSTEANERONE
REGNANTEEXCIBIREDUNDANTIAIN
CENAMORITUR
CLODIUSQUI(RI)NALISRHETORARELATENSIS
ROMAECLARUISHABETURINSIGNISSIMEDOC-

CCUIOLYMP

II INTERTHERAMETTHERASIAMEXORTA I
ESTINSULAHABENSSTADIATRIGINTA
DESCRIPTIONEROMAEFACTASUBCLAUDIO
INUENTASUNTCIUIUMROMANORUM
UI LXUIIIICENTENAETXLIIIIMILIA II
THRACIAHUCUSQ·REGNATAINPROUINCIA
REDIGITUR
UII SUBPROCURATOREIUDEAECUMANO III
INDIEBAZYMORUMTANTAESTHIEROSO
LYMISORTA(S)EDITIOUTINPORTARUM
EXITUPOPULOCONRUENTEXXXMILIA
IUDAEORUMPERIERINT
UIII PALAEMONUICETINUSINSIGNISGRAM IIII

[illegible marginal note]

MATICUS ROMAE HABETUR QUI QUONDAM
INTERROGATUS QUID INTER STILLAM ET GUT
TAM INTERESSET. GUTTA INQUIT STAT STIL
LA CADIT

M ANTONIUS LIBERALIS LATINUS RHETOR
GRAUISSIMAS INIMICITIAS CUM PALAEMO
NE EXERCET

CCUII OLYMP'

IIII FAMES FACTA IN GRAECIA MODIUS SEX U
DRACMIS UENUNDATUM EST

(Felix a claudio in iudaeam missus apud quem paulus apostolus perorat)

X MAGNA FAMES ROMAE UI
CLAUDIUS FELICEM PROCURATOREM IU
XI DEAE MITTIT APUD QUEM PAULUS APOS UII
TOLUS ACCUSATUS IN DEFENSIONEM
XII SUI PERORAT UIII

CCUIII OLYMP'

(Sub felice aegyptius quidam pseudopro[illegible] cum multos sibi [illegible] scisset per exercitum [illegible] oppressus est cuius in actibus apostolorum mentio facta est)

SUB FELICE PROCURATORE IUDEAE EXTI
TERUNT MULTI QUI POPULUM SUA PERSUA
XIII SIONE DECIPERENT IN QUIBUS ET AEGYPTIUS UIIII
QUIDAM PSEUDOPROFETES FUIT QUI PLU
RIMOS SIBI ADSOCIANS IN IPSO MAGNA FE
RUM CONATU PER EXERCITUM A FELICE
OPPRESSUS EST. SCRIBIT IOSEPHUS CON
SENTANEA APOSTOLORUM ACTIBUS IN
QUIB PAULO DICITUR A TRIBUNO NONNE
TU ES AEGYPTIUS QUI ANTE HOS DIES CON
CITASTI ET EDUXISTI IN DESERTUM QUAT
TUOR MILIA UIRORUM SI

IILXX XIIII CLAUDIUS MORITUR IN PALATIO AN AETATIS
LXIIII [illegible marginal note]

ROMANOR' VI REGNAUIT NERO ANN XIII
MENS VII DIEB' XXVIIII
I Huius auunculus fuit Gaius Caligula XI
Felice regente Iudaeam seditio in Cae
sarea Palestinae orta magna Iudaeo
rum multitudine perdidit
II Festus succedit Felici apud quem XII
praesente Agrippa rege Paulus aposto
lus religionis suae rationem exponens
uinctus Romam mittitur
Probus Berytius eruditissimus gra
maticus Romae agnoscitur
CCVIIII olymp'
Statius Ursulus Tolosensis celeber
rime in Gallia rhetoricam docet
III Terrae motus Romae et solis defectio XIII
IIII Nero Agrippinam matrem suam et so XIIII
rorem patris interficit
V Nero … tantae luxoriae fuit ut frigidu — Nero calidis et frigidis lauatur unguentis
dis et calidis lauaret unguentibus
VI retibusq. aureis piscaretur quae pur XVI
pureis funib' extrahebat
CCX olymp'
Nero Romae citharae contendens superat — Nero cit[illegible] superat
Festo magistratui succedit Albinus
VII Iacob frater dni quem omnes iustum XVII — Iacob frater dni a iudaeis lapidibus occidit
appellabant a Iudaeis lapide opprimi
tur cuius thronum Symeon qui et Simo
Secundus adsumitur
VIII Ante mensam Neronis fulmen cecidit XVIII

POSTMARCUM EUANGELISTAM PRIMUS ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE ORDINATUR EPISCOPUS ANNIANUS QUI PRAEFUIT ANNIS XXII

persius moritur anno aetatis xxviiii — IIIII

PERSIUS MORITUR ANNO AETATIS XXVIIII XVIIII

THERMAE A NERONE AEDIFICATAE QUAS NERONIANAS APPELLAUIT

nero in agone citharistas superat

NERO ROMAE IN CITHARISTARUM AGONE CONTENDENS CUNCTOS SUPERAT

marcus anneus lucanus poeta uenis bracchii in cisis ultro mori...

M. ANNAEUS LUCANUS CORDUBENSIS POETA IN PISONIANA CONIURATIONE DEPREHENSUS BRACCHIUM AD SECANDAS UENAS MEDICO PRAEBUIT

IIILXXX — X

nero ut similitudinem troiae ardentis uideret plurimam par... romanae in... cendit

NERO UT SIMILITUDINEM TROIAE ARDENTIS INSPICERET PLURIMAM PARTEM ROMANAE URBIS INCENDIT — XX

IN ASIA TRES URBES TERRAEMOTU CONCIDERUNT LAODICIA HIERAPOLIS COLOSSAE

ALBINO FLORUS SUCCEDIT SUB QUO IUDAEI CONTRA ROMANOS REBELLAUERUNT

IUNIUS GALLIO FRATER SENECAE EGREGIUS DECLAMATOR PROPRIA SE MANU INTERFICIT

olympias non est acta quia nero ... dilatat — XI

CCXI OLYMP' NON EST ACTA NERONE IN SUAM PRAESENTIAM DIFFERENTE

DUAE TANTUM PROUINCIAE SUB NERONE XXI FACTAE PONTUS POLEMONIACUS ET ALPES COTTIAE COTTIO REGE DEFUNCTO

MULTI NOBILIUM ROMAE A NERONE INTERFECTI

... neronis

NERO IN OLYMPIADE CORONATUR CERYCAS

CITHARISTASTRAGOEDOSAURIGASUARIO
CERTAMINESUPERANS
XII L. ANNEUSSENECACORDUBENSIS XXII
PRAECEPTORNERONISETPATRUUSLUCANI
POETAEINCISIONEUENARUMETUENENI
HAUSTUPERIIT [illegible]
RURSUMNEROISTMIAPYTHIAACTIACELE
BRANSINTERCERYCASTRAGOEDOSETCITHA
RISTASCORONATUR
XIII NERONIINEXPENSASCENTIESCENTENA XXIII
MILIADECRETOSENATUSANNUASUB
MINISTRANTUR
NEROCUMCUMCETERISUIRISINSIGNIBUS
ETOCTAUIAMUXOREMSUAMINTERFICIT
CORNUTUMQ·FILOSOPHUMPRAECEPTO
REMPERSIIINEXILIUMFUGAT
XIIII MUSONIUSETPLUTARCHUSFILOSOFIIN XXIIII musonius et plutarchus filosofi insigne habentur
SIGNESHABENTUR
L ANNAEUSMELASENECAEFRATERET
GALLIONISBONALUCANIPOETAEFILIISUI
ANERONEPROMERETUR
PRIMUSNEROSUPEROMNIASCELERASUA
ETIAMPERSECUTIONEMINXPIANOSFACIT petrus et paulus a nerone interficiuntur
[illegible] INQUAPETRUSETPAULUS GLORIOSE
ROMAEOCCUBUERUNT
CONTRAIUDAEOSQUICESTIIFLORIAUARITIA uespasianus iudeam uastat arbuc... [illegible]
NONFERENTESREBELLABANTUESPASIANUS
MAGISTERMILITIAEANERONETRANSMITTITUR
UESPASIANUSPLURIMASURBESIUDAEAE
CAPIT

iosephus sub uespasiano dux belli romanorum fuit

FLAUIUS IOSEPHUS SCRIPTOR HISTORICUS
DUX BELLI IUDAEORUM CUM A ROMANIS
INTERFICIENDUS ESSET UESPASIANO PRAE-
NUNTIAT DE MORTE NERONIS ET EIUS IMPERIO
POST PETRUM PRIMUS ROMANAM ECCLE-
SIAM TENUIT LINUS AN XI

nero cum a senatu ad poenam quaereretur in suburbano se interfecit

NERO CUM A SENATU QUAERERETUR AD
POENAM E PALATIO FUGIENS AD QUARTUM
URBIS MILIARIUM IN SUBURBANO LIBERTI
SUI INTER SALARIAM ET NOMENTANAM UIA
SEMET INTERFICIT ANNO AETATIS XXXII
ATQUE IN EO OMNIS AUGUSTI FAMILIA CON
SUMPTA EST

in nerone augusti familia finitur

POST NERONEM GALBA IN HIBERIA UITELLIUS
IN GERMANIA OTHO ROMAE IMPERIUM AR
RIPUERUNT

fabius quintilianus romam a galba perducitur

M FABIUS QUINTILIANUS ROMAM A GALBA
PERDUCITUR

CCXII OLYMP

GALBA UII MENSE IMPERII SUI IN MEDIO RO
MANAE URBIS FORO CAPITE TRUNCATUR ab othone

uespasianus apud iudaeam ab exercitu imperator factus

UESPASIANUS DUOBUS PROELIIS SUPERATOS
IUDAEOS AD MUROS COMPULIT
OTHO TERTIO REGNI SUI MENSE APUD UE-
TRIACUM PROPRIA MANU OCCUBUIT
ANTIOCHIAE SECUNDUS EPISCOPUS ORDI
NATUR IGNATIUS
UITELLIUS A UESPASIANI DUCIBUS OCCISUS IN
TIBERIM PROICITUR
ROMANOR UIII REGNAUIT UESPASIANUS

ROMANORUM

IUDAEORUM REGNUM FINITUM EST

ANN LIIII MENS XI DIEB XXII

II uespasianus apud iudaeam impera XXU
tor ab exercitu appellatus et bellum
tito filio commendans romam per ale
xandriam proficiscitur
capitolium romae incensum

III tertius iudaea capta et hierosolymis XXUI
subuersis sescenta milia uirorum inter
ficit iosephus uero scribit undecies
centena milia fame et gladio perisse

IIII et alia centum milia captiuorum publi
ce uenundata ut autem tanta multitu
do hierosolymis reperiretur causa
azymorum refert fuisse ob quae exo
mni gente iudaei ad templum conflu
entes urbe quasi carcere sunt reclusi
oportuit enim in hisdem diebus pascha
eos interfici in quibus saluatorem crucifixerant

colligitur omne tempus in secundum annum
uespasiani et nouissimam euersionem
hierosolymarum a XU anno tiberii cae
saris et ab exordio euangelicae prae
dicationis ann xlii [illegible]

a captiuitate autem quam ab antiocho
perpessi sunt ann ccxxxuiii

porro a dario secundo anno sub quo rursum
templum aedificatum est an dxc

a prima autem aedificatione templi sub so
lomone usque ad nouissimam eius
ruinam quae sub uespasiano facta est an ..cii

hierosolyma post xlii an pas sionis dni a uespasiano euersa est

Vespasianus capitolium aedificare coepit domitianus consummavit ...

CCXIII olymp'

V Vespasianus capitolium aedificare coepit
in alexandria facta seditio
VI Achaia lycia rhodus byzantium samus
thracia cilicia commagene quae libe
rae ante et sub regib: amicis erant
in provincias redactae

colossus pedum CVII

VII Colossus erectus habens altitudinis
pedes CVII
Q. Asconius pedianus scriptor histori
cus clarus habetur qui LXXIII aetatis
VIII suae anno captus luminibus duodecim
postea annis in summo omnium hono
re consenescit
Gabinianus celeberrimi nominis rhe
tor in gallia docuit

CCXIIII olymp'

VIIII Tres civitates cypri terremotu con
ruerunt
Lues ingens romae facta ita ut per mul
tos dies in ephimeridem decem milia
ferme mortuorum hominum referrentur
X Vespasianus colonias deduxit et mor
tuus est profluvio ventris in villa pro
pria circa sabinos anno aetatis LXVIIII

ROMANORUM VIIII TITUS REGNAVIT ANN II MENS II [illegible]

Titus cum nihil uno die praestitisset ... perdidi ...

Titus filius vespasiani in utraq: lingua
disertissimus fuit et tantae bonita
tis ut cum quadam die recordatus
esset in cena nihil se in illo die cuiq[illegible]
[illegible]

ROMANORUM

PRESTITISSE DIXERIT AMICE HODIE DIEM
PERDIDI
MONS BESBIUS RUPTUS IN UERTICE TANTUM
EX SE IECIT INCENDII UT REGIONES UICINAS
ET URBES CUM HOMINIB EXURERET
TITUS MUSONIUM RUFUM FILOSOFUM DE
EXILIO REUOCAT
TITUS AMPHITHEATRUM ROMAE AEDIFICAT
ET IN DEDICATIONE EIUS QUINQUE MILIA
FERARUM OCCIDIT
II ROMANAE ECCLESIAE SECUNDUS CONSTI
TUITUR EPISCOPUS CLE... ANN XII
ROMAE PLURIMAE AEDES INCENDIO CON
CREMANTUR
TITUS MORBO PERIIT IN EA UILLA QUA PATER
AN AETATIS XLII
CCXU OLYMP
ROMANORUM UIIII REGNAUIT
DOMETIANUS AN XU MENS U
DOMITIANUS TITI FRATER IUNIOR
DOMITIANI UXOR AUGUSTA APPELLATUR
II DECRETO SENATUS TITUS INTER DEOS REFERTUR
DOMITIANUS EUNUCHUS FIERI PROHIBUIT
III TRES UIRGINES UESTALES OB STUPRUM DAMNATAE
PLURIMOS SENATORUM DOMETIANUS IN
EXILIUM MITTIT
IIC IIII SECUNDUS ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE
CONSTITUITUR ABILIUS EPISCOPUS QUI PRAE
FUIT ANN XIII
CCXUI OLYMP

domitiani uxor appellatur augusta

u DOMETIANUSTEMPLUMSINELIGNORUM
ADMIXTIONECONSTRUXIT

ui PRIMUSDOMETIANUSDOMINUMETDEUM
SEAPPELLARIIUSSIT

nasamones et daci

NASAMONESETDACIDIMICANTESADUER
SUMROMANOSUICTI

September mensis a dometiano germanicus appellatus et october dometianus

uii DUOMENSESALITERAPPELLATISSEPTEM
BERGERMANICUSETOCTOBERDOMITIANUS

quintilianus de hispania romam venit docet

uiii QUINTILIANUSEXHISPANIACALAGURRITA
NUSPRIMUSROMAEPUBLICAMSCHOLAM
ETSALARIUMEFISCOACCEPITETCLARUIT

CCXUII OLYMP

DOMETIANUSPLURIMOSNOBILIUMINEXI
LIUMMITTITATQ·OCCIDIT
DOMETIANUSMATHEMATICOSETFILOSO
FOSROMANAURBEPEPULIT

dometianus multa et praecipua aedificia romae struxit

uiiii MULTAOPERAROMAEFACTAINQUIB·CAPITO
LIUMFORUMTRANSITORIUMDIUORUM
PORTICUSISIUMACSAPIUMSTADIUMHOR
x REAPIPERATARIAUESPASIANITEMPLUM
MINERUACALCHIDICAODIUMFORUMTRA
IANATHERMAETRAIANAETTITIANAE
SENATUSLUDUSMATUTINUS·MICAAUREA
ETMETASUDANSETPANTHEUM
DOMITIANUSDEDACISETGERMANISTRIUM FAUIT

xi DOMITIANUSTANTAESUPERBIAEFUIT
UTAUREASETARGENTEASSTATUASSIBIIN
CAPITOLIOPONIIUSSERIT
MAXIMAUIRGINUMUESTALIUMCORNELIA
CONUICTASTUPRIIUXTALEGEMUIUADEFOS
SAEST

XII DOMETIANUS PROHIBUIT UITES IN URBIBUS SERI

TERTIUS ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPUS

PRAEFUIT CLEMENS AN UIIII

CCXUIIII OLYMP

XIII FLAUIUS IOSEPHUS UICESIMUM LIBRUM

ANTIQUITATUM HUIUS TEMPORIS SCRIBIT

DOMITIANUS MULTOS NOBILIUM PERDIDIT

QUOSDAM UERO ET IN EXILIUM MISIT

IICX XIIII SECUNDUS POST NERONE DOMITIANUS

XPIANOS PERSEQUITUR ET SUB EO APOSTO

LUS IOHANNES IN PATMUM INSULAM RELE

GATUS APOCALYPSIN UIDIT QUAM HIRENEUS

INTERPRETATUR

XU DOMETIANUS RURSUM FILOSOFOS ET MA

THEMATICOS PER EDICTUM ROMA EXTRUDIT

XUI APOLLONIUS TYANEUS ET EUFRATES INSI

GNES FILOSOPHI HABENTUR

DOMETIANUS EOS QUI DE GENERE DAD

ERANT INTERFICI PRAECIPIT UT NULLUS

IUDAEORUM REGNI RELIQUUS FORET SCRI

BIT BRUTTIUS plurimos XPIANORUM SUB DOMETIA

NO FINISSE MARTYRIUM INTER QUOS ET

FLAUIAM DOMETILLAM FLAUI CLEMENTIS

CONSULIS EX SORORE NEPTEM IN INSULA

PONTIAM RELEGATAM QUIA SE XPIANAM

ESSE TESTATA SIT

MULTA SIGNA ATQ PORTENTA ROMAE ET

TOTO ORBE FACTA

DOMITIANUS OCCISUS IN PALATIO ET PER

UISPILLONES IGNOBILITER EXPORTATUS AN

AETATIS XXXU

iosephus domeci anius q. tempo ribus fuit post annum xpi ann lxx

apocalipsim iohannis Ireneus episcopus interpretatus est

II persecutio a dometiano

dometianus iohannem apostolum in insulam pathmum relegat qui apocalypsim uidit

apollonius tyaneus et eufrates

[illegible] ROMANOR X REGNAUIT NERUA AN I MENS IIII

CCXVIIII OLYMP ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE TERTIUS EPIS
COPUS PRAEFUIT CERDO AN XI

SENATUS DECREUIT UT OMNIA QUAE DOME
TIANUS STATUERAT IN INRITUM DEDUCE
RENTUR ITAQUE MULTI QUOS INIUSTE EIE
CERAT DE EXILIO REUERSI NON NULLI BONA
PROPRIA RECEPERUNT AIUNT ET APOSTOLUM
IOHANNEM HOC TEMPORE EXILIO FUISSE SO
LUTUM EFESUM SECESSISSE IN QUA URBE
ET HOSPITIOLUM ET AMICOS AMANTISSIMOS
SUI HABEBAT

APOSTOLUS IOHAN[NES] EX EXILIO SOLUTUS E[FESO] [illegible] HABITAUIT

IUSTUS A TIBERIADE IUDAEORUM SCRIBTOR
AGNOSCITUR

NERUA MORBO PERIIT IN HORTIS SALLUSTIA
NIS ANNO AETATIS LXXII CUM TRAIANUM TRAIA
NUM ADOPTASSET IN FILIUM

NERUA IN HORTIS SALUSTIANIS POST QUAM TRAIANUM ADOPTAT MORITUR

TRAIANUS AGRIPPINAE IN GALLIIS IMPERATOR
FACTUS NATUS ITALICAE IN HISPANIA

TRAIANUS ITALICA HISPANIE CIUITATE REGNAT

ROMANORUM XI REGNAUIT
TRAIANUS AN XUIIII MENS UI dies xv [illegible]

DECRETO SENATUS NERUA IN DEOS RELATUS
ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM QUAR
TUS SUSCIPIT EUARISTUS AN UIIII

IOHANNEM APOSTOLUM USQ AD TRAIANI
TEMPORA HIRENEUS EPISCOPUS PERMAN
SISSE SCRIBIT POST QUEM AUDITORES
EIUS INSIGNES FUERUNT PAPIAS HIERA
POLITANUS EPISCOPUS ET POLYCARPUS ZMYR
NAEUS ET IGNATIUS ANTIOCHENUS

IOHANNES APOS[TO]LUS USQ AD TRAIANI TEMPORA PERMANSISSE DICITUR ANNIS [illegible] POST PASSIONEM DOMINI [illegible]

CCXX OLYMP [illegible]

IIII TRAIANUS DE DACIS ET SCYTHIS TRIUMPHAT

V TRAIANUS UICTO REGE DECIBALO DACIAM
FECIT PROUINCIAM HIBEROS SAUROMA
TAS OSROENOS ARABAS BOSFORANOS COL
CHOS IN FIDEM ACCEPIT SELEUCIAM ET CTE
VI SIFONTEM BABYLONEM OCCUPAUIT ET
TENUIT IN MARI RUBRO CLASSEM INSTITUIT
UT PER EAM INDIAE FINES UASTARET

II·CXX· VII ROMAE AUREA DOMUS INCENDIO CONCREMATA

CCXXI olymp

VIIII TERRAEMOTU QUATTUOR URBES ASIAE SUB
UERSAE ELEA MYRINA PITANE CYMAE ET GRAE
CIAE DUAE OPUNTHIORUM ET ORITORUM

VIIII ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE QUARTUS EPIS
COPUS ORDINATUR NOMINE PRIMUS AN XII

X TRAIANO ADUERSUM XPIANOS PERSECU
III persecutio a traiano TIONEM MOUENTE SIMON FILIUS CLEOPAE
QUI IN HIEROSOLYMIS EPISCOPATUM TENE
BAT CRUCIFIGITUR CUI SUCCEDIT IUSTUS

XI IGNATIUS QUOQUE ANTIOCHENAE ECCLE
SIAE EPISCOPUS ROMAM PERDUCTUS BESTIIS
TRADITUR POST QUEM TERTIUS CONSTITUI
TUR AERON

PLINIUS SECUNDUS CUM QUANDAM PROUI
CIAM REGERET ET IN MAGISTRATU SUO PLU
RIMOS XPIANORUM INTERFECISSET MULTI
TUDINE EORUM PERTERRITUS QUAESIUIT
DE TRAIANO QUID FACTO OPUS ESSET NUN
TIANS EI PRAETER OBSTINATIONEM NON SA
CRIFICANDI ET ANTELUCANOS COETUS AD

NENDUM CUIDAM XPO UT DO NIHIL APUD
EOS REPPERIRI PRAETEREA AD CONFOEDERAN
DAM DISCIPLINAM UETARI AB HIS FURTA HOMI
CIDIA ADULTERIA LATROCINIA ET HIS SIMILIA
AD QUAE COMMOTUS TRAIANUS RESCRIBSIT
HOC GENUS QUIDEM INQUIRENDOS NON ESSE
OBLATOS UERO PUNIRI OPORTERE TERTUL
LIANUS REFERT IN APOLOGETICO

CCXXII OLYMP

QUINTUS ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM
TENET ALEXANDER ANN X
XII PLINIUS SECUNDUS NOUOCOMENSIS ORA
TOR ET HISTORICUS INSIGNIS HABETUR CU
IUS PLURIMA INGENII OPERA EXTANT
XIII TRES GALATIAE CIUITATES TERRAEMOTU
RUTAE
PANTHEUM ROMAE FULMINE CONCREMATUM
XIIII POST IUSTUM ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMITANAE
EPISCOPATUM QUARTUS SUSCIPIT ZACCHEUS
POST QUEM QUINTUS TOBIAS CUI SUCCEDIT
SEXTUS BENIAMIN AC DEINDE SEPTIMUS IO
XU HANNES VIII MATTHIAS IN CUIUS LOCUM
NONUS CONSTITUITUR PHILIPPUS

CCXXIII OLYMP

XUI TRAIANUS ARMENIAM SYRIAM MESOPOTA
MIAM FECIT PROUINCIAS
TERRAEMOTUS IN ANTIOCHIA PAENE TO
TAM SUBRUIT CIUITATEM
XUII IUDAEI QUI IN LYBIA ERANT ADUERSUM COHA
BITATORES SUOS ALIENIGENAS DIMICANT

similiter in aegypto et in alexandria
apud cyrenem quoq· et thebaidem
magna seditione contendunt uerum
gentilium pars superat in alexandria
XVIII iudaeis mesopotamia rebellantibus
praecipit imperator traianus lysiae q(uie)to
ut eos prouinciae exterminaret aduer
sum quos uetus aciem instruens
infinita milia eorum interficit et ob
hoc procurator iudaeae ab imperato
re decernitur
XVIIII salaminam urbem cypri interfectis
in ea gentilibus subuertere iudaei
traianus morbo in selenunti perit si
ue ut alibi scriptum legimus apud se
leuciam isauriae profluuio uentris
extinctus est an(no) aetatis LXIII mens(ibus) IIII
dies IIII ossa eius in urnam auream col
lata in foro sub columna ta posita
solusque omnium intra urbem sepultus
CCXXIIII olymp(ias)
romanorum XII regnauit
hadrianus an(nos) XXI
I hadrianus italicae in spania natus con
sobrinae traiani filius fuit
hadrianus alexandriam a romanis
subuersam publicis instaurauit expensis
hadrianus traiani inuidens gloriam
de assyria mesopotamia armenia quas
ille prouincias fecerat reuocauit exercitum

[illegible] iudei — hadrianus iudaeos capit secundo contra romanos rebellantes [illegible]

II Senatus traianum in deos refert

hadrianus eruditissimus in utraque lingua sed in puerorum amores parum incontinens fuit

hadrianus reliqua tributorum urbib relaxauit chartis publicae incensis plurimos etiam ipsis tributis liberos praestitit

III plutarchus cheroneus et sextus et agathobolus et oenomaus filosofi insignes habentur

romanae ecclesiae ui episcopatum tenet xystus ann x

alexandrinae ecclesiae iii constituitur episcopus iustus ann xi

IIII bellum contra sauromatas gestum

terrae motu facto nicomedia ruit et nicenae urbes plurimae uersae sunt ad quarum instaurationem hadrianus de publico est largitus expensas

CCXXV olymp

I Eufrates stoicus philosophus moritur

hadrianus quae in lybiam quae a iudaeis uastata fuerat colonias deducit

III hadrianus atheniensib leges petentib ex draconis et solonis reliquorumque libris iura composuit

Cephisus fluuius eleusinam inundauit

quemhadrianusponteconiungens
athenishiememexegit
hierosolymis·x· postphilippum
constituturepiscopussenecapostque
Π·cxl uiiii xi·iustus·cuisucceditxii·leuipostque
xiiiephres·xiiii·ioses·xv·iudashiomnes
usq·adeuersionemquamabhadriano
perpessaesthierusalemexcircumci
sioneepiscopipraefuerunt

ccxxvi olymp

uiiii hadrianussacriseleusinaeinitiatus
multaatheniensib·donalargitur
quadratusdiscipulusapostolorum
etaristidesatheniensisnosterphilo
sophuslibrosproxpianareligionehadria
x nodederecompositos/etserenusgra
niuslegatusuiradprimaenobilislit
terasadimperatoremmisitiniquum
essedicensclamorib·uulgiinnocen
tiumhominumsanguinemconcedi
etsineullocriminenoministantum
xi etsectaereosfieri/quib·commotus
hadrianusminuciofundanoprocon
suleasiaescribitsineobiectucrimi
numxpianosnoncondemnandoscu
iusepistulaeusqueadnostrammemo
riamduratexemplum
xii imperatorhadrianuspaterpatriaeap
pellaturetuxoreiusaugusta
romanaeecclesiaeepiscopatumsuscipit

TELESFORUS AN XI

ANTIOCHIAE CONSTITUITUR QUARTUS EPIS
COPUS CORNELIUS

CCXXUII OLYMP'

NICOPOLIS ET CAESAREA TERREMOTU
CONCIDERUNT

XIII ANTINOUS PUER EGREGIUS EXIMIAE PUL
CHRITUDINIS IN AEGYPTO MORITURQUE
HADRIANUS UEHEMENTER DEPERIENS NA
IN DELICIIS HABUERAT IN DEOS REFERT EX
CUIUS NOMINE URBS APPELLATA EST

Antinous urbs ex pueri pulcherrimi nomine [illegible] appellata quem hadrianus turpiter diligebat

XIIII ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE UI EPISCOPUS
PRAEFUIT HEUMENES AN XIII

XU TEMPLUM ROMAE ET UENERIS SUB HADRIA
NO IN URBE FACTUM

SALUIUS IULIANUS PERPETUUM COMPO
SUIT EDICTUM

HADRIANUS ATHENIS HIEMEM EXIGENS
ELEUSINA INUISIT

XUI HADRIANUS CUM INSIGNES ET PLURIMAS
AEDES ATHENIS FECISSET AGONEM EDIDIT
BIBLIOTHECAM·Q· MIRI OPERIS EXTRUXIT

IUDAEI IN ARMA UERSI PALESTINAM DEPO
PULATI SUNT TENENTE PROUINCIAM TINIO
RUFO CUI AD OPPRIMENDOS REBELLES MISIT HADRIANUS
EXERCITUM

FAUORINUS ET POLEMON RETOR INSIGNES
HABENTUR

CCXXUIII OLYMP'

BASILIDES HERESIARCHES IN ALEXANDRIA

commoratur a quo gnostici

XVII cho(che)b(as) dux iudaicae factionis no
lentes sibi xpianos adversum romanum
militem ferre subsidium omnimodis
cruciatib(us) necat

XVIII bellum iudaicum quod in palestina
gerebatur finem accipit reb(us) iudaeo
rum penitus oppressis ex quo tem
pore etiam introeundi eis hierosoly
XVIIII mam licentia ablata primum divino
sicut profetae vaticinati sunt dein
de romanis interdictionib(us) hierosolymis primus ex gentib(us)
constituitur episc(opus) marcus cessantib(us) his qui fuerant ex iudaeis
XX aelia ab aelio hadriano condita et in
fronte eius portae qua bethleem egre
dimur sus scalptus in marmore signi
ficans romanae potestati subiacere
iudaeos / nonnulli a tito aelio filio ves
pasiani extructam arbitrantur

CCXXVIIII olymp(ias)

XXI hadrianus morbo intercutis aquae
apud baias moritur maior sexagenario

Romanor(um) XIII regnavit titus antoninus co
gnomento pius cum liberis suis aurelio
et lucio ann(os) XXII mens(es) III

I romanae ecclesiae episcopatum VIIII
suscipit hyginus ann(os) IIII

II antoninus pater patriae appellatur

III sub hygino romanae urbis episco
po valentinus heresiarches et cerdo

VI

MAGISTERMARCIONISROMAMUENERUNT

CCXXX olymp·

IIII IUSTINUSPHILOSOPHUSLIBRUMPRONOS
TRARELIGIONECONSCRIBTUMANTONINO
TRADIDIT·

ROMAENONUSORDINATUREPISCOPUS
PIUS AN XII

ANTIOCHIAEQUINTUS·CONSTITUITUR
EPISCOPUSHEROS

III ALEXANDRIAEUIII·EPISCOPATUMSUSCE
PITMARCUS AN X

UALENTINUSHERETICUSAGNOSCITUR
ETPERMANETUSQUEADANICETUM

mesomedes poeta II·CLX·UIII MESOMEDESCRETENS·CITHARICORUM
CARMINUMMUSICUSPOETAGOGNOSCITUR

CCXXXI olymp·

UIIII TAURUSBERYTIUSPLATONICAESECTAE
UIIIII PHILOSOPHUSCLARUSHABETUR

X

XI

CCXXXII olymp·

XII ARRIANUSPHILOSOPHUSNICOMEDENSIS
AGNOSCITURETMAXIMUSTYRIUS

XIII APOLLONIUSSTOICUSNATIONECHALCHI
XIIII DICUSETBASILIDESSCYTHOPOLITANUS
PHILOSOPHIINLUSTRESHABENTURQUI
UERISSIMIQUOQ·CAESARISPRAECEPTO
XU RESFUERUNT

CCXXXIII olymp·

XUI ALEXANDRINAEECCLESIAEUIII·EPISCOPUS

PRAEFUIT CAELADION ANN XIIII

IIcLXXXIII CRESCENS CYNICUS AGNOSCITUR QUI IUS

TINO NOSTRI DOGMATIS PHILOSOFO QUIA

XIIII SECULOSUM ET PRAEUARICATOREM PHI

LOSOPHIAE COARGUEBAT PERSECUTIO

XUIIII NEM SUSCITAUIT IN QUA ILLE GLORIOSE

PRO XPO SANGUINEM FUDIT

CCXXXIIII OLYMP [illegible]

XX ROMANAE ECCLESIAE XI EPISCOPATUM

XXI TENET ANICETUS AN XI SUB QUO POLY [illegible]

XXII CARPUS ROMAM UENIENS MULTOS AB

XXIII HERETICO ERRORE CORREXIT [illegible]

CCXXXU OLYMP

HIEROSOLYMAE EPISCOPATUM POST

MARCUM XIII SUSCIPIT CASSIANUS

POST QUEM XIIII PUBLIUS SUCCEDIT

XUIII MAXIMUS XX IULIANUS XXI GAIA

NUS XXII SYMMACHUS XXIII GAIUS

XXIIII IULIUS XXU CAPITO

ANTONINUS PIUS APUD LORIUM UILLAM

SUAM XII AB URBE MILIARIO MORITUR

ANN UITAE LXXUII

ROMANOR XIIII REGNAUIT MARCUS ANTO

NINUS QUI ET UERUS ET LUCIUS AURELIUS [illegible]

COMMODUS AN XUIIII M I

HI PRIMUM AEQUO IURE I[illegible] PERIUM

ADMINISTRAUERUNT CU [illegible] US Q

AD HOC TEMPUS ~~[illegible]~~ ULI AUGUSTI

II LUCIO CAESARI ATHENIS SACRIFICANTI

IGNIS IN CAELO AB OCCIDENTE IN ORIENTEM

FERRI UISUS

[illegible]

uolocaesus rex parthorum — III — Uolocaesus rex parthorum uicinas
sibi romanas prouincias depopula
tus est

П·clxxx — IIII — Fronto orator insignis habetur
Fronto orator temporibus Antonini — qui M. Antoninum uerum latinis litteris
erudiuit
Seleucia assyriae urbs cum cccc milib
hominum a romanis capta

CCXXXVII olymp

VI — apud pisas peregrinus philosophus
rogo quod ex lignis conposuerat
incensos semet superiecit
Lucius caesar de parthis cum fra
tre triumphauit

VI — Alexandrinae ecclesiae VIIII episco
pus praefuit agrippinus an XII
persecutione orta in asia polycarpus
VIII — et pionius fecere martyrium quorum
scribtae quoque passiones feruntur
Plurimi in gallia gloriose ob nomen
interfecti quorum usque in praesen
tem diem libris certamina perseuerant
VIIII — Lues multas prouincias occupauit
Romae ex parte uexata
Romani contra germanos marcoman
nos quados sarmatas dacos dimicant

CCXXXVIII — olymp

Romanae ecclesiae episcopatum su
scipit XI soter ann VIIII
VIIII — Antiochiae VI episcopus ordinatur

theofilus cuius plurima ingenii o
pera extant
Lucius imperator anno regni uiiii lucius imp. obiit
siue ut quidam putant xi inter con
cordiam et altinum apoplexi extin
ctus est sedens cum fratre in uehiculo
X antonino imperatori melito asianus
sardensis episcopus apologeticum
pro xpianis tradidit
apollinaris asianus hierapolitanus
episcopus insignis habetur
XI dionysius episcopus corinthiorum
clarus habetur et pynytus cretensis
uir eloquentissimus
pseudoprofetia quae cataphryga no sub marco antonino uero
minatur accepit exordium auctore cataphrygae
montano et priscilla maximillaque montano et
insanis uatibus priscilla et maximilla insanis uatib. coeperunt
XII tatianus hereticus agnoscitur a quo tatianus hae
encratitae resim encrati tarum suscitat
bardesanes alterius haereseos prin
ceps efficitur notus
oppianus cilex poeta cognoscitur
qui halieutica miro splendore conscribsit
tanta per totum orbem pestilentiae
fuit ut paene usque ad internicionem
romanus exercitus deletus sit
CCXXXVIIII olymp.
XIII imperator antoninus multis aduer
sum se nascentib. bellis saepe ipse inter

ERAT SAEPE DUCES NOBILISSIMOS DESTI
NABAT IN QUIS SEMEL PERTINACI ET EXER
CITU QUI CUM EO IN QUADORUM REGIONE
ITC XC XIIII PUGNABAT SITI OPRESSIS PLUUIA DIUINI
TUS MISSA EST CUM E CONTRARIO GERMA
NOS ET SARMATAS FULMINA PERSEQUE
XII RENTUR ET PLURIMOS EORUM INTERFICE
RENT EXTANT LITTERAE MARCI AURELII GRA
UISSIMI IMPERATORIS QUIB ILLAM GERMA
NICAM SITIM XPIANORUM FORTE MILITUM
XIII PRECATIONIB IMPETRATO IMBRE DISCUS
SAM CONTESTATUR
ATTICUS PLATONICAE SECTAE PHILOSOFUS
AGNOSCITUR
CCXXXUIIII OLYMP
XIIII ROMANAE ECCLESIAE XII EPISCOPATUM
SUSCIPIT ELEUTHERUS ANN XU
ANTIOCHIAE UII EPISCOPUS CONSTITUE
MAXIMINUS
marcus ANTONINUS COMMODUM FILIUM SUUM
CONSORTEM REGNI FACIT
ANTONINUS CUM FILIO DE HOSTIB TRIUM
PHAUIT QUOS PER TRIENNIUM APUD CAR
NUNTUM HABENS STATIUA CASTRA UAS
TAUERAT
XUIII IMPERATORES MULTIS MULTA LARGITI
SUNT ET PECUNIAM QUAE FISCO DEBEBA
TUR PROUINCIIS CONCEDENTES TABULAS
DEBITORUM IN MEDIO ROMANAE URBIS

foroincendi praeceperunt·acne quid
bonitati deesset seueriores quasq·
leges nouis constitutionib· temperauerunt

xuiiii / antoninus post uictoriam ad coine
ditionem munerum magnificus fuit
ut c· simul leones exhiberit
/ commodus a senatu augustus appel
latus.
/ smyrna urbs asiae terremotu ruit ad cuius instaurationem decennalis tributorum inmunitas data est· — ad instaurationem smyrnae terraemotu prostratae decem [illegible] pro tributo remissa sunt
/ antoninus in pannonia morbo perit
/ alexandrinae ecclesiae x episcopatum
sortitur iulianus an̄ x·

romanorum xu· regnauit
commodus an̄ xiii [illegible]

i commodus de germanis triumphauit
ccxl olymp·
ii / templum sarapidis alexandriae incensum
iii / hireneus episcopus lugdunensis in
signis habetur
iiii thermae commodianae romae factae
iicc u commodus septembrem mensem
nomine suo appellauit — commodus mensem septembrem nomine suo appellauit [illegible] aedificauit
ccxli olymp·
uii hierosolymis xxuii ordinatur episco
pus maximus post quem xxiiii anto
ninus xxuiii ualens xxuiiii dulcia
uiii nus xxx narcissus·xxxi dius xxxii·

VII GERMANIO·XXXIII GORDIUS·XXXIIII
RURSUMNARCISSUSTANTISAPUDHIERO
VIII SOLYMAMEPISCOPISCONSTITUTISNO
POTUIMUSDISCERNERETEMPORASIN
GULORUMEOQUODUSQ·INPRAESENTEM
DIEMEPISCOPATUSEORUMANNIMINI
VIIII MESALUARENTUR
INCAPITOLIOFULMENRUITETMAGNA
INFLAMMATIONEFACTABIBLIOTHECA
ETUICINAEQUAEQ·AEDESCONCREMATAE

CCXLII OLYMP'
X ALEXANDRIAEXICONSTITUITUREPIS
COPUSDEMETRIUS ANN· XLIII
COMMODUSIMPERATORCOLOSSICAPI
TESUBLATOSUAEIMAGINISCAPUTIUSSIT
IMPONI
XI SERAPIOVIIIANTIOCHIAEEPISCOPUSOR
DINATUR
COMMODUSMULTOSNOBILIUMINTER
FICITETSPECTACULAPOPULOROMANO
PRAEBETINSIGNIA
XII INCENDIUMROMAEFACTOPALATIUM
ETAEDESUESTAEPLURIMAQ·URBISPARS
SOLOCOAEQUANTUR
XIII COMMODUSSTRANGULATURINDOMO
UESTILIANI

CCXLIII OLYMP'
ROMANORUMXVI REGNAUIT
HELUIUSPERTINAX MENS·VI
PERTINAXSEPTUAGENARIOMAIORCUM

PRAEFECTURAMURBISAGERETEXSENA
TUCONSULTOIMPERAREIUSSUSEST.
ROMAEEPISCOPATUMSUSCIPITXIIIIUI
CTORANX. CUIUSNONMEDIOCRIADE
RELIGIONEEXTANTUOLUMINA
PERTINAXOBSECRANTESENATUUTUXOREM
SUAMAUGUSTAMETFILIUMCAESAREM
APPELLARETCONTRADIXITSUFFICEREDEBERETES
TATUSQUODIPSEREGNARETINUITUS
PERTINAXOCCIDITURINPALATIOIULIANI
IURISPERITISCELEREQUEMPOSTEASE
UERUSAPUDMULUIUMPONTEMINTERFECIT
ROMANORUM XIIII REGNAUIT
SEUERUS AN XUIII
IICCX II SEUERUSPROUINCIATRIPOLITANAOPPI
DOLEPCISOLUSEXAFRICAUSQINPRAESE
NTEMDIEMROMANUSIMPERATORFUIT
ETINHONOREMPERTINACISQUEMIULIA
NUSOCCIDERATPERTINACEMSECOGNO
MINARIIUSSIT
CLEMENSALEXANDRINAEECCLESIAEPRES
BYTERETPANTHAENUSSTOICUSINDISPU
TATIONEDOGMATISNOSTRIDISERTISSI
MIHABENTUR.
III NARCISSUSHIEROSOLYMARUMEPISCOPUS
ETTHEOFILUSCAESARIENSISPOLYCARPUS
QUOQ·ETBACCYLUSASIANAEPROUINCIAE
EPISCOPIINSIGNESHABENTUR.
IIII QUAESTIONEFACTAINASIAINTEREPISCOPOS
ANSECUNDUMLEGEMMOYSIXIIIIMENSIS

SEUERUSOMNIUM IMPERATORUMSO LUSROMANISEXA FRICAIMPERAUIT

paschaobseruandumesset· uictorro
manaeurbisepiscopusetnarcissushi
erosolymarumpolycratesquoqethi
reneusetbaccylusplurimiq·ecclesi
arumpastoresquideisprobabilem
uisumfueritlitterisedideruntqua
rummemoriaadnosusq·perdurat

ccxliiii olymp'

ii iudaicumetsarmaticumbellummotum
iii Seuerusparthosetadiabenossupera
uitarabasqueinterioresitaceciditut
iiii utregionemeorumromanamprouin
ciamfaceret·obquaeparthicusara
bicusadiabenicuscognominatusest
Seueroimperantethermaeseueria
naeapudantiochiametromaefacta
etseptizoniumextructum

ccxlu olymp'

uiii Romaexiiiiepiscopatumsuscipit
zephyrinus
x persecutioneinxpianosfactaleo
xi nidesorigenispatergloriosamarty
riomortetransfertur
xii alexanderobconfessionemdnici
nominisinsignishabetur
clemensmultauariaconscribit
musoniusnostraephilosophiaescri
ptoragnoscitur

ccxlui olymp'

clodioalbinoquiseincalliamcaesa

remfeceratapudlugdunuminterf...

XIIII SEUERUSINBRITTANOSBELLUMTRANS
FERTIBIUTRECEPTASPROUINCIASABIN
CURSIONEBARBARICAFACERETSECURI
ORESUALLUMPERCXXXIIPASSUUMMILIA
AMARIAMAREDUXIT

XU TERTULLIANUSAFERCENTURIONISPROCO
SULARISFILIUSOMNIUMECCLESIARUM
SERMONECELEBRATUR — *Tertullianus sub seueri [illegible] imperio fuit post annum [illegible] clxx*

XUI ORIGENISALEXANDRIAESTUDIISERUDITUR — *Origenis alexandriae eruditur*

ccxluii olymp.

XUII SEUERUSMORITUREBURACIINBRITTANIA

XUIII

ROMANOR. XUIIII REGNAUITANTONINUSCOGNO
MENTOCARACALLASEUERIFILIUS ANN. UII

I ANTIOCHIAENONUSEPISCOPUSCONSTI
II TUITURASCLEPIADES

ALEXANDERXXXUHIEROSOLYMARUM
EPISCOPUSORDINATURADHUCUIUENTE
NARCISSOETCUMEOPARITERECCLESIAM
REGIT

ccxluiii olymp.

III ANTONINUSCARACALLACOGNOMINATUS
PROPTERGENUSUESTISQUODROMAEE
dccxxx IIII ROGAUERATETECONTRARIOEXEIUSNO
MINECARICALLAEANTONIANAEDICTAE
— *Antoninus caracalla dictus est eo quod [illegible] erogauerit*

U ANTONINUSROMAETHERMASNOMINIS
SUIAEDIFICAUIT

UI ANTONINUSTAMIMPATIENSLIBIDINIS
FUITUTNOUERCAMSUAMIULIAMUXOREM
duxerit

[illegible] ... symmachus [illegible] ... theodotion

ccxLuiii olymp'

IIII Antoninusinterficiturinteredessam
etcarras an̄ aetatis

Romanorum XVIIII regnauit
Macrinus ann̄ I

I Macrinuspraefecturampraetorio
gerensimperatorfactus
antiochiaeepiscopusconstituitur
filetus
circensib(us)uulcanaliorumromae
amfitheatrumincensum
abgarusuirsanctusregnauitedes
samutuultafricanus
macrinusocciditurinarchelaide

Romanorum XX regnauitm̄aureliusantoninus ann̄ IIII

I m̄aureliusantoninusantonini
caracallaeutputabaturfiliusetsa
cerdoseliogabalitemplumadeoin
pudicaeinimperiosuouixitutnullum
genusobscenitatisomiserit

II romanaeecclesiaeepiscopatumsus
cipit XVI callistus an̄ V
eliogabalitemplumromaeae
dificatum

ccl olymp'

III inpalestinanicopolisquaepriusem
mausuocabatururbiscondita est
legationisindustriamproeasusci

IIII pienteiulioafricanoscriptoretem
porum

ANTONINUS ROMAE OCCIDITUR TUMULTU
MILITARI CUM MATRE SYMIASERA
ROMANORUM XXI REGNAUIT
ALEXANDER MAMEAE FILIUS ANN XIII
ALEXANDER XERXEM REGEM PERSA
RUM GLORIOSISSIME UICIT ET DISCIPLI
NAE MILITARIS TAM SEUERUS CORRECTOR
FUIT UT QUASDAM TUMULTUANTES LE
II·CCXL II GIONES INTEGRAS EXAUCTORAUERIT

CCLI OLYMP

III ROMANAE ECCLESIAE XUI ORDINATUR
EPISCOPUS URBANUS AN UIIII
IIII ULPIANUS IURISCONSULTUS ADSESSOR
ALEXANDRI INSIGNISSIMUS HABETUR
U THERMAE ALEXANDRIANAE ROMAE AE
DIFICATAE
UI GEMINUS PRESBYTER ANTIOCHENUS
ET HIPPOLYTUS ET BERYLLUS EPISCOPUS
ARABIAE BOSTRENUS CLARI SCRIPTO
RES HABENTUR

CCLII OLYMP

UII ANTIOCHIAE XI CONSTITUITUR EPISCOPUS
ZEBENNUS
UIII ORIGENES ALEXANDRIAE CLARUS HABETUR
UIIII ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE XII EPISCOPUS
ORDINATUR HERACLAS ANN XUI
X ALEXANDER IN MATREM MAMMEAM UNICE
PIUS FUIT ET OB ID OMNIBUS AMABILIS

CCLIII OLYMP

XI ORIGENIS DE ALEXANDRIA AD CAESARIAM

palestinaetransiit

II ccl XII romanaeecclesiae XVIII episcopatum
suscipitpontianus AN V.

XIIII alexanderocciditurmogontiaci
tumultumilitari

romanor' XXII regnavit
maximinus AN III

I maximinusprimusexcorporemili
tarisinesenatusauctoritateabexer
citu imperatorelectusest

cclIIII olymp'

II maximinusadversumecclesiarum
sacerdotespersecutionemfacit

III maximinusaquileiaeapupienooc
ciditur

romanorum XXIII regnavit
gordianus AN VI

I romaexuIIII episcopusordinatur
antherusmenseuno postquemxuIIII
fabianus AN XIII

II gordianoromamingressopupienus
etalbinusquiimperiumarripuerunt
inpalatioocCisi

cclu olymp'

gordianusadmodumadulescens
parthorumnationesuperatacum

IIII victorreverteretur adpatriamfrau
dephilippipraefectipraetoriohaut

V longearomanosoloInterfectusest

VI gordianomilitestumulumaedific

qui eufratem imminet ossibus eius
Romam revectis
Romanorum. XXIIII regnavit
Philippus an VII
CCLVI olymp
I Philippus Philippum filium suum con
sortem regni facit primusque omnium
ex Romanis imperatoribus Christianus fuit
II Regnantibus Philippis millesimus annus
Romanae urbis expletus est ob quam
sollemnitatem innumerabiles bes
tiae in circo magno interfectae lu
dique in campo martio theatrales
tribus diebus ac noctibus populo pervi
gilante celebrati
Theatrum Pompei incensum et
Ecatonstylon
Athalamos natalis urbis Romanae cu
currit et agon mille annorum actus
IIII Philippus urbem nominis sui in Thracia
construit
CCLVII olymp
V Alexandrinam ecclesiam XIII episco
VI pus tenuit Dionysius an XVIII
VII Philippus senior Veronae Romae iuni
or occiditur
Romanorum XXV regnavit
Decius an I mens III
Decius Pannonia inferiore Budaliae
natus fuit

[illegible]

DECIUS CUM FILIPPOS PATREM ET FILIUM
INTERFECISSET OB ODIUM EORUM IN XPIA
NOS PERSECUTIONEM MOUET

ANTONIUS MONACHUS IN AEGYPTO NAS
CITUR

ROMAE AMPHITEATRUM INCENSUM

ALEXANDRO HIEROSOLYMARUM EPISCO
PO APUD CAESAREAM PALESTINAE OB MAR
TYRIUM INTERFECTO ET ANTIOCHIAE
BABYLA MIA ZABANUS ET FABIUS EPISCO
PI CONSTITUUNTUR

DECIUS CUM FILIO IN ABRITTO OCCIDITUR

ROMANORUM XXUI REGNAUIT
GALLUS ET UOLUSIANUS GALLI FILIUS
ANN II MENS IIII

ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM POST
FABIANI GLORIOSAM MORTEM XXSUS
CIPIT CORNELIUS AN II QUI ET IPSE MARTY
RIO CORONATUS EST EXTANT AD EUM CY
PRIANI OCTO EPISTULAE

CCLUIII OLYMP
I

PESTILENS MORBUS MULTAS TOTIUS ORBIS
PROUINCIAS OCCUPAUIT MAXIMEQUE ALE
XANDRIAM ET AEGYPTUM UT SCRIBIT DIONY
SIUS ET CYPRIANI DE INMORTALITATE EY
TIS EST LIBER

NOUATUS PRESBYTER CYPRIANI ROMAM
UENIENS NOUATIANUM DOGMA SUMPSIT
ET CETEROS CONFESSORES SIBI SOCIATEOS
QUOD CORNELIUS PAENITENTES APOSTATAS

[illegible]

Antonius mo nachus in aegy pto nascitur

Nouatus presb Cypriani quo Nouatiani

maximum

RECEPISSET
ANTIOCHENAE XIIII CONSTITUITUR EPISCO
PUS DEMETRIUS
ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM — IOBELEUS
TENET LUCIUS MENSES IIII POST QUEM — IUXTA MAIORES NOSTROS
XXII STEFANUS AN III EXTANT AD EUM
CYPRIANI EPISTULAE
GALLUS ET UOLUSIANUS CUM ADUER
SUM AEMILIANUM QUI IN MOESIA RES
NOUAS MOLIEBATUR EX URBE PROFECTI
ESSENT IN FORO FLAMINI SIUE UT ALII PU
TANT INTERAMNAE INTERFECTI SUNT
AEMILIANUS TERTIO MENSE TYRAN
NIDIS EXTINCTUS
ROMANORUM XXVIII REGNAUIT
UALERIANUS ET GALLIENUS AN XU
UALERIANUS IN RETIA AB EXERCITU AU
GUSTUS GALLIENUS ROMAE A SENATU
II CAESAR APPELLATUS
CCLUIIII OLYMP
III CYPRIANUS PRIMUM RHETOR DEINDE PRES
BYTER AD EXTREMUM CARTHAGINIENSIS
EPISCOPUS MARTYRIO CORONATUR — CYPRIANUS MARTYRIUM SUSTINET
IIII UALERIANUS IN XPIANOS PERSECUTIONE
COMMOTA STATIM A SAPORE PERSARUM
REGE CAPITUR IBIQ SERUITUTE MISERABILI
CONSENESCIT
U SAPOR REX PERSARUM SYRIAM CILICIAM
CAPPADOCIAM DEPOPULATUR
UI UALERIANO IN PERSAS DUCTO GALLIENUS
NOSTRIS PACEM REDDIDIT

[illegible]

cclx olymp'

VII Antiochiae XV constituitur Paulus Sa-
mosatenus

VIIII Gallieno in omnem lasciviam dissolu-
to Germani Ravennam usque venerunt

VIIII Alamanni vastatis Galliis in Italiam
transiere. Graecia Macedonia Pontus
Asia depopulata per Gothos. Quadi et Sar-
matae Pannonias occupaverunt. Germa-
ni Hispanias obtinuerunt. Tarracon ex-
pugnata est. Parthi Mesopotamiam te-
nentes Syriam incursaverunt.

cclxi olymp'

XI Alexandrinae ecclesiae XIIII episcopus
ordinatur Maximus XVIII

XII Romae XXIIII episcopus constituitur
Dionysius an. VIIII
Odenatus decurio Palmyrenus collecta
agrestium manu ita Persas cecidit ut ad
Ctesifontem castra poneret

XIII Hierosolymarum episcopatum tenet
Hymenaeus
Paulus Samosatenus a cunctorum prae-
dicatione desciscens Artemonis hae-
resin suscitavit in cuius locum Antio-
chenae ecclesiae XVI ordinatur episco-
pus Domnus
Galliae Postumum et Victorinum et Te-
tricum receptae

cclxii olymp'

XU Gallienus mediolanio occiditur

Romanorum XXVIII regnauit
Claudius an. I. mens. VIIII

I In alexandria bruchium quod per
multos annos fuerat obsessum
tandem destruitur
Claudius gothos illyricum et mace
doniam uastantes superat ob quae in
curia clipeus ei aureus et in capitolio
statua aurea conlocata est
Claudius sirmium moritur

II Quintillus claudii frater a senatu au
gustus appellatus XVII imperii die a qui
leia occiditur

Romanorum XXVIIII regnauit
Aurelianus an. V. mens. VI

I Antiochenae ecclesiae or
dinatur timaeus episcopus

CCLXIII olymp.

Aurelianus tetrico apud catalaunos
prodente exercitum suum gallias recipit

II Zenobiam apud immas haut longe ab
antiochia uincit quae occiso odae
nato marito orientis tenebat imperium
in qua pugna strenuissime aduersum
eam dimicauit pompeianus dux cogno
mento francus cuius familia hodie
apud antiochiam perseuerat ex cuius
euagrius presbyter carissimus nobis
stirpe descendit

[illegible]

MCCXC III . EUSEBIUS LAODICENUS EPISCOPUS
INSIGNIS HABETUR
AURELIANUM ROMAE TRIUMPHANTEM
TETRICUS ET ZENOBIA PRAECESSERUNT
E QUIB TETRICUS CORRECTOR LUCANIAE postea
FUIT ET ZENOBIA IN URBE SUMMO HONO
RE CONSENUIT A QUA HODIEQ ROMAE
ZENOBIAE FAMILIAE NUNCUPATUR
IIII . AURELIANUS TEMPLUM SOLI AEDIFICAT
ROMAM FIRMIORIB MURIS UALLAT
PRIMUS AGON SOLIS AB AURELIANO INSTITUTUS
V AURELIANUS CUM ADUERSUM NOS PER
SECUTIONEM MOUISSET FULMEN IUX
TA EUM COMITESQUE EIUS RUIT AC NON
I. MULTO POST INTER CONSTANTINOPOLIM
heraclea IN CAENOFURIO UIAE UETERIS OCCIDITUR
CCLXIII olymp
RO[illegible] ROMANOR XXX REGNAUIT TACITUS MENS [illegible]
I APUD PONTUM OCCISO OBIT
[illegible] TENUIT FLORIANUS IMPERIUM DIEB LXXXVIII
HOC QUOQ APUD THARSUM INTERFECTO
ROMANORUM XXXI REGNAUIT PROBUS
ANN UI MENS IIII
I ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM XXUI
SUSCIPIT FELIX AN U. [illegible]
PROBUS GALLIAS OCCUPATAS INGENTI
UIRTUTE RESTITUIT
INITIUM IOBELEI SECUNDUM HE[BRAEOS] II ANATOLIUS LAODICENUS EPISCOPUS FILO
BRAECOS LXXXUI. SOFORUM DISCIPLINIS ERUDITUS PLURI
MO SERMONE CELEBRATUR

SECUNDO ANNO PROBI IUXTA ANTIOCHENOS CCCXXU ANN FUIT. IUXTA TYRIOS
CCCII. IUXTA LAODICENOS CCCXXIIII. IUXTA EDESSENOS DLXXXIIII. IUXTA ASCA
LONITAS CCCLXXX

III INSANAMANICHAEORUM HERESIS IN COM-
MUNE HUMANI GENERIS MALUM EXORI-
PROBUS GALLOS ET PANNONIOS UINEAS HA-
BERE PERMISIT ALMAMQ ET AUREUM MON-
TEM MILITARI MANU CONSITOS PROUINCIA-
LIB COLENDOS DEDIT
CCLXUI OLYMP
IIII ANTIOCHIAE XUIIII CONSTITUITUR EPISCOPUS
CYRILLUS
SATURNINUS MAGIS[illegible] EXERCITUS NO-
CIUITATEM ANTIOCHIAE ORSUS EXT[illegible]
DERE QUI POSTEA IMPERIUM MOLITUS IN
UADE[illegible] APAMIAE OCCIDITUR
UI ROMANAE ECCLESIAE SUSCIPIT XXUII
EUTYCHIANUS MENS UIII POST QUEM
XXUIII GAIUS ANN XU
UI PROBUS TUMULTU MILITARI APUD SIRMIUM
IN TURRE [illegible] OCCIDITUR
ALEXANDRINAE ECCLE[illegible] EPISCOPUS
PRAEFUIT THEONAS ANN XUIIII
ROMANORUM XXXII REGNAUIT CARUS CUM
FILIIS CARINO ET NUMERIANO ANN II
II CCC I
CCLXUII OLYMP
CARUS NARBONENSIS CUM OMNI PAR-
THORUM REGIONE UASTATA COCHEN
ET CTISIFONTEM NOBILISSIMAS HOSTIUM
URBES CEPISSET SUPER TIGRIDEM CASTRA
PONENS FULMINE ICTUS INTERIIT
II NUMERIANUS CUM OB OCULORUM DOLOREM

lecticula ueheretur insidiis apri
soceri sui occisus est uix fetore
cadaueris post aliquot dies scelere
comperto
carinus proelio uictus apud margum
occiditur

ROMANORUM XXXIII REGNAUIT
DIOCLETIANUS AN XX

I diocletianus dalmata scribae filius
imperator electus statim aprum in
militum contentione percussit iu
rans sine suo scelere numerianum
interfectum
II diocletianus in consortium regni
herculium maximianum adsumit
III qui rusticorum multitudine oppres
sa quae factionis suae bacaudarum
nomen indiderat pacem gallis reddidit

cclxuiii olymp'

IIII carusius sumpta purpura brittanias
occupauit narseus orienti bellum
intulit quinquegentiani africam in
festauerunt aegyptum achillaeus
optinuit ob quae constantius et ga
lerius maximianus caesares adsu
muntur in regnum quorum consta
tius claudii ex filia nepos fuit galerius
in dacia haut longe a serdica natus
atque ut eos diocletianus etiam ad
finitatem coniungeret constantius

priuignam herculi theodoram acce-
pit ex qua postea sex liberos consta[n]-
uii tini fratres habuit. Galerius filiam
diocletiani ualeriam. ambo uxores
quas habuerant repudiare compulsi

cclxuiii olymp'

uiii

IIcccx uiiii busiris et coptos contra romanos rebel-
x lantes ad solum usq. subuersae sunt

xi carporum et basternorum gentes in
romanum solum translatae

carpi et basterni in romanum solum translati

primus diocletianus adorari se ut
deum iussit et gemmas uestib. cal-
ciamentisq. inseri cum ante eum o-
mnes imperatores in modum iudicum
salutarentur et clamidem tantum
purpuream a priuato habitu plus habe-
rent

primus diocletianus adorari se iussit ... gemmas uestib. et calciamentis inseri cum sola purpurea clamis imperatorem discerneret

cclxuiiii olymp'

xii romanae ecclesiae XXVIIII episcopatum
suscipit marcellianus

xiii alexandria cum aegypto per acilleum
ducem a romana potestate desciscens
octauo obsidionis mense a diocletia-
xiiii no capta est. itaq. plurimi per totam
aegyptum grauib. proscribtionib. e-
xiliisq. ue uexati. interfectis his qui
auctores perduellionis extiterant

alexandria que a achilleo duce a romana dicione separatur ... obsidione ... recepit

xu ecclesiae hierosolymarum XXXIII
ordinatur episcopus zabdas

POST DECEM ANNOS PER ASCLEPIODO
TUM PRAETORIO BRITTANIA RECEPTA
CCLXX olymp IUXTA LINGONAS A CONSTANTIO CAESA
RE LX MILIA ALAMANNORUM CAESA
XIII GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS UICTUS A NAR
SEO ANTE CARPENTUM DIOCLETIANI PER
PURATUS CUCURRIT
UETURIUS MAGISTER MILITIAE XPIA
NOS MILITES PERSEQUITUR PAULATIM
EX ILLO IAM TEMPORE PERSECUTIONE
ADUERSUM NOS INCIPIENTE
XIIII GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS SUPERATO NAR
SEO ET UXORIB AC LIBERIS SORORIBQUE
EIUS CAPTIS A DIOCLETIANO INGENTI
HONORE SUSCIPITUR
THERMAE ROMAE DIOCLETIANAE FACTAE
ET MAXIMINIANAE CHARTAGINI
XUIIII ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMARUM XXXUIII
PRAEFUIT HERMON
ANTIOCHIAE XUIIII CONSTITUITUR EPIS
COPUS TYRANNUS
XUIIII ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE XUII POST
THEONAM EPISCOPUS ORDINATUR PETR
QUI POST EA NONO PERSECUTIONIS ANNO
GLORIOSISSIME MARTYRIUM PERPETRA
DIOCLETIANUS ET MAXIMIANUS AUGUS
TI INSIGNI POMPA ROMAE TRIUMPHARUNT
ANTECEDENTIB CURRUM EORUM NARSEI
CONIUGES SORORIB LIBERIS ET OMNI PRAE
DA QUA PARTHOS SPOLIAUERANT

TERRAEMOTUHORRIBILIAPUDTYRUM
ETSIDONEMMULTAOPERACONCIDERUNT
ETPOPULUSINNUMERABILISOPPRESSUS
XVIIIIANNODIOCLETIANIMENSEMAR
TIOINDIEBPASCHAEECCLESIAESUBVERSAESUNT
IIIIAUTEMPERSECUTIONISANNOCON
STANTINUSREGNAREORSUS
PERSECUTIONIS

SECUNDOANNOPERSECUTIONISDIO
CLETIANUSNICOMEDIAEMAXIMIANUS
MEDIOLANIIPURPURAMDEPOSUERUNT
ROMAEXXVIIIIEPISCOPUSCONSTITUI
TUREUSEBIUSMENSIBIIIIPOSTQUEM
XXXECCLESIAMTENETMILTIADESANNIIII
MAXIMINUSETSEVERUSAGALERIOMA
XIMIANOCAESARESFACTI
CONSTANTIUSXVIIMPERIIANNODIEM
OBIITINBRITTANIAEBORACIPOSTQUEM
FILIUSEIUSCONSTANTINUSEXCONCUBI
NAHELENAPROCREATUSREGNUMINVADIT
ROMANORUMXXXIIII REGNAVIT CONSTAN
TINUSANXXXMENSIBXPERSECUTIONISAN IIII
MAXENTIUSHERCULIIMAXIMIANIFILIUS
APRAETORIANISMILITIBROMAEAUGUS
TUSAPPELLATUR
SEVERUSCAESARAGALERIOMAXIMIANO
CONTRAMAXENTIUMMISSUSRAVENNA
INTERFICITUR

[illegible]

II LICINIUS A GALERIO CARNUNTI IMPERA
TOR FACTUS
HERCULIUS MAXIMIANUS A FILIA FAUSTA
DETECTUS QUOD DOLUM CONSTANTINO
UIRO SUO PARARET MASSILIAE FUGIENS
OCCIDITUR
QUIRINUS EPISCOPUS SISCIANUS GLORIO
SAE PRO XPO INTERFICITUR NAM MANUALI
MOLA AD COLLUM LIGATA E PONTE PRAECIPI
TATUS IN FLUMEN DIUTISSIME SUPERNA
TAUIT ET CUM SPECTANTIB CONLOCUTUS
NE SUI TERRERENTUR EXEMPLO UIX ORANS
UT MERGERETUR OBTINUIT [illegible]
III GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS MORITUR [illegible]
IIII ROMANAE ECCLESIAE XXXI ORDINATUR UII
EPISCOPUS SILUESTER [illegible] XXII [illegible]
V MAXIMINUS PERSECUTIONEM IN XPIANOS IIII [illegible]
FACTA CUM IAM A LICINIO PUNIENDUS ES
SET APUD TARSUM MORITUR
ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE XUII ORDINA
TUR EPISCOPUS ACHILLAS
VI MAXENTIUS IUXTA PONTEM MULUIUM UIIII
A CONSTANTINO SUPERATUS OCCIDITUR

X PERSECUTIO A MAXIMINO FACTA

CCLXXIII OLYMP

CCCCXXX UII BELLUM CIUILE ADUERSUM LICINIUM
UIII HIEROSOLYMARUM XXXUIII CONSTITUITUR
UIIII EPISCOPUS MACARIUS
X DIOCLETIANUS HAUT PROCUL A SALONIS
IN UILLA SUA SPALATO MORITUR ET SOLUS O
MNIUM INTER DEOS PRIUATUS REFERTUR

PAX NOSTRIS A CONSTANTINO REDDITA

[illegible]

CCLXXIIII.

XI CRISPUS ET CONSTANTIUS FILII CONSTAN
TINI ET LICINIUS ADULESCENS LICINI AU
XII GUSTI FILIUS CONSTANTINI EX SORORE NE
POS CAESARES APPELLANTUR QUORUM CRIS
PUM LACTANTIUS LATINIS LITTERIS ERUDI
UIT UIR OMNIUM SUO TEMPORE ELOQUEN
TISSIMUS SED ADEO IN HAC UITA PAUPER UT
PLERUMQUE ETIAM NECESSARIIS INDIGUERIT

CCLXXU OLYMP.

XIII LICINIUS XPIANOS DE PALATIO SUO PELLIT
XIIII BASILEUS AMASIAE PONTI EPISCOPUS SUB
LICINIO MARTYRIO CORONATUR
XU ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE XUIIII ORDINA
TUR EPISCOPUS ALEXANDER A QUO ARRIUS
PRESBYTER DE ECCLESIA EIECTUS MULTOS
SUAE IMPIETATIS SOCIAT AD QUORUM PERFIDIA
XUI COARGUENDAM SYNODUS CCCXUIII EPIS
COPORUM IN NICAEAM URBEM BITHYNIAE
CONGREGATA OMNES HERETICORUM
MCCCCXL XUII MACHINAS OMOUSII OBPOSITIONE DELEUIT
CONSTANTIUS FILIUS CONSTANTINI CAESAR
FACTUS
LICINNIUS THESSALONICAE CONTRA IUS
SACRAMENTI PRIUATUS OCCIDITUR
XUIII NAZARIUS RHETOR INSIGNIS HABETUR

CCLXXUI OLYMP.

XUIIII CRISPUS FILIUS CONSTANTINI ET LICINIUS
IUNIOR CONSTANTIAE CONSTANTINI SORORIS
ET LICINNII FILIUS CRUDELISSIME INTERFICIUNTUR
XX UICENNALIA CONSTANTINI NICOMEDIAE

actaetsequentiannoromaeedita
hucusq·historiamscribiteusebiuspamphilimartyriscontubernaliscuinosistasubiecimus

XXI. arnobiusrhetorinafricaclarushabetur quicumsiccaeaddeclamanduminiuueneserudiretetadhucethnicusadcredulitatemsomniiscompelleretur neq· abepiscopoimpetraretfidemquamsemperimpugnaueratelucubrauitaduersumpristinamreligionemluculentissimoslibrosettandemuelutquib·damobsidib·pietatisfoedusimpetrauit

Drepanambithyniaeciuitateminhonoremmartyrislucianiibiconditiconstantinusinstauransexuocabulomatrissuaehelenopolimnuncupauit

inantiochiadominicumquoduocaturaureumaedificaricoeptum

XXII constantinusuxoremsuamfaustaminterficit

donatusagnosciturAquoperafricadonatiani

CCLXXVI olymp.

Antiochiaeposttyrannum XX ordinaturepiscopusuitalispostquem XXI philogoniuscuisuccessit XXII paulinuspostquem XXIII eustathiusquiinexiliumobfidemtrususq·inpraesentemdiemarrianiecclesiamobtinuerunt idesteula
XXIIII liuseusebiuseufroniusplacillusstefanus

helenopolim que ante drepanum uocabatur constantinus [illegible] martyris lucianimatris suae nomine nuncupauit

constantinus [illegible] faustam occidit

donatus a quo donatiani in africa

episcopi [illegible] arrianorum

[illegible]

LEONTIUS EUDOXIUS MELETIUS EUZOIUS
DOROTHEUS RURSUM MELETIUS QUORUM
IDCIRCO TEMPORA NON DIGESSI QUOD EOS
HOSTES POTIUS XPI QUAM EPISCOPUS IUDICE
XXIII IUUENCUS PRESBYTER NATIONE HISPANUS
EUANGELICIS UERSIB; EXPLICAT
PORFYRIUS MISSO AD CONSTANTINUM
INSIGNI UOLUMINE EXILIO LIBERATUR
ALEXANDRIAE XUIIII ORDINATUR EPISCOPUS
ATHANASIUS
DEDICATUR CONSTANTINOPOLIS OMNIUM
PAENE URBIUM NUDITATE
METRODORUS PHILOSOPHUS AGNOSCITUR
XXU ROMAE XXXII EPISCOPUS ECCLESIAM TENUIT
MARCUS MENS IIII POST QUEM XXXIII
ORDINATUS EST IULIUS ANN XUI MENS IIII
EDICTO CONSTANTINI GENTILIUM TEMPLA
SUBUERSA SUNT
XXUI ROMANI GOTHOS IN SARMATARUM REGIO
NE UICERUNT
CCLXXUIII OLYMP
IICCCLXXUIII CONSTANS FILIUS CONSTANTINI PROUECHI
TUR AD REGNUM
PESTILENTIA ET FAME INNUMERABILIS (multitudo) SY
RIAE CILIAQUE PERIT
XXUIII SARMATAE LIMIGANTES DOMINOS QUI NUNC
ARGARAGANTES UOCABANTUR FACTA MA
NU IN ROMANUM SOLUM EXPULERUNT
CALOCERUS IN CYPRO RES NOUAS MOLITUS
OPPRIMITUR

XXVIIII Constantinus cum liberis suis honori
ficas ad Antonium litteras mittit
Tricennalia Constantini Dalmatius
caesar appellatur
XXX Pater rhetor Romae gloriosissime docet
Nazarii rhetoris filia in eloquentia
patri coaequatur
Tiberianus vir disertus praefectus prae
torio Gallias regit
Eustathius Constantinopolitanus
presbyter agnoscitur cuius industria
in Hierosolymis martyrium constructum est
CCLXXVIIII olymp.
XXXI Constantinus extremo vitae suae tem
pore ab Eusebio Nicomedensi episcopo
baptizatus in Arrianum dogma declinat
a quo usque in praesens tempus eccle
siarum rapinae et totius orbis est secuta
discordia
Constantinus cum bellum pararet in
Persas in Acyrone villa publica iuxta
Nicomediam moritur anno aetatis LXVI
post quem tres liberi eius ex caesaribus
augusti appellantur
Romanorum XXXV regnavit Constan
tinus Constantius et Constans
an. XXIIII mens. V dies XIII
Ablabius praefectus praetorio
et multi nobilium occisi
Sapor rex Persarum Mesopotamiam vastat

Constantinus ab Eusebio Nicomedensi episcopo baptizatus in Arrianum dogma declinat

Constantinus annorum mortuus

DUOB' PER MENSIB' NISIBIN OBSEDIT
DALMATIUS CAESAR QUEM PATRUUS CONS
TANTINUS CONSORTEM REGNI FILIIS DE
RELIQ' FACTIONE CONSTANTII PATRUELIS
ET TUMULTU MILITARI INTERIMITUR
IACOB' NISIBENUS EPISCOPUS AGNOSCITUR
AD CUIUS PRECES SAEPE URBS DISCRIMINE
LIBERATA EST

iacob nisibenus [illegible] episc ob [illegible] me ritos de discri mine liberatur

EX HOC LOCO IMPIETAS ARRIANA CONSTAN
TII REGIS FULTA PRAESIDIO EXILIIS CARCE
RIBUS ET UARIIS ADFLICTIONUM MODIS
PRIMUM ATHANASIUM DEINDE OMNES
NON SUAE PARTIS EPISOCOPOS PERSECUTA EST

[illegible]

persecutio arri anorum in epis copos catholicos

III CONSTANTINUS BELLUM FRATRI INFERENS
IUXTA AQUILEIAM ALSAE OCCIDITUR
CCLXXX OLYMP'
IIII UARIO EUENTU ADUERSUM FRANCOS A CO
STANTE PUGNATUR
MULTAE ORIENTIS URBES TERRAE MOTU HOR
RIBILI CONSEDERUNT
AUDAEUS IN SYRIA COELE CLARUS HABETUR
A QUO HAERESIS AUDIANA

audaeus conde audiani

U FRANCI A CONSTANTE PERDOMITI ET PAX
CUM EIS FACTA
HERMOGENES MAGISTER MILITIAE TRACTUS
A POPULO OB EPISCOPUM PAULUM QUEM
REGIS IMPERIO ET ARRIANORUM FACTIONE
PELLEBAT

constantinopoli hermogenes magister militiae a populo trahitur propter paulum episc'

ANTIOCHIAE DOMINICUM AUREUM DEDICATUR
MACEDONIUS ARTIS PLUMARIAE IN LOCUM

macedonius in locum pauli subrogatur a quo macedoniani

paulia barrianis episcopus subroga
tur a quo nunc haeresis macedoniana
paulus crudelitate praefecti philippi
nam fautor macedonii partium erat
et arrianorum insidiis strangulatur

II CCCLX VI maximinus treuerorum episcopus
clarus a quo athanasius alexandriae
VII episcopus cum a constantio quaerere
tur ad poenam honorifice susceptus
est

Sapor persarum rex xpianos persequitur
In neocaesarea in ponto subuersa exce
pta ecclesia et episcopo ceterisq. qui
ibidem repertis sunt

CC LXXXI olymp

VIII Titianus uir eloquens praefectura
praetorio apud gallias administrat
VIIII athanasius ad constantii litteras ale
xandriam regreditur
Dyracciu terrae motu corruit et trib.
dieb. ac noctib. roma nutauit plurimaq.
campaniae urbes uexatae
magnis reip expensis in seleucia syriae
portus effectus
Rursum sapor trib. mensib. obsidet nisibi
X Eusebius ep emesenus arrianae sign
ferfactionis multa et uaria conscribit
Solis facta defectio
XI bellum persicum nocturnum apud
Singaram in quo haut dubiam uictoriam

sapor rex per xpianos persequitur

multum stoliditate perdidimus neq·
uero ullum constantio ex nouem gra
uissimis proeliis contra persas bellum
fuit. nam ut alia omittam nisibis obses
sa bizabde et amida captae sunt
xl maximus post macarium hieroso hierosolymis ecclesiam ar
lymarum episcopus moritur post quem riani inua
serunt
ecclesiam arriani inuadunt id est
cyrillus eutychius rursum cyrillus
hirenius tertio cyrillus hilarius quar
to cyrillus quorum cyrillus cum a ma
ximo fuisset presbyter ordinatus et
post mortem eius ita ab acacio episc·
po caesariensi et ceteris arrianis epis
copatus promittere si ordinatio
nem maximi repudiasset diaconus in
ecclesia ministrauit ob quam impie
tatem sacerdotium mercede pensatus
heraclium quem moriens maximus
in suum locum substituerat uaria
fraude sollicitans de episcopo in pres
byterum redauit [ge]
cclxxxii olymp
xii romanae ecclesiae xxxiiii ordinatur
episcopus liberius quo in exilium ob
fidem truso omnes clerici iurauerunt
ut nullum alium susciperent uerum
cum felix ab arrianis fuisset in sacer
dotium substitutus plurimi peierauerunt
runt et post annum cum felice eiecti sunt

quia liberius tedio uictus exilii et
in haeretica prauitate subscribens
romam quasi uictor intrauerat
XIII Magnentio apud augustodunum ar
ripiente imperium constans haut
longe ab hispania in castro cui helenae
nomen est interficitur anno aetatis
XXX quam ob rem turbatam remp
uetranio mursae nepotianus
romae imperatores facti
romae populus aduersum magnen
tia cos rebellans ab heraclida a senato
re proditur
nepotiani caput pilo per urbem circum
latum multaeque proscriptiones nobi
lium et caedes factae
XIIII uetranioni apud naissum a constantio
regium insigne detractum
magnentius mursae uictus in quo
proelio romanae uires conciderunt
gallus constantii patruelis caesar
factus
XV gallus iudaeos qui interfectis per no
ctem militibus arma ad rebellandum
inuaserant oppressit caesis multis
hominum milibus usque ad innoxiam aeta
tem et ciuitatem eorum diocaesariam
tiberiadem et diospolim plurimaque oppi
da igni tradidit
nonnulli nobilium a gallo interfecti

cclxxxiii olymp'

ĪTcccLxx · xui magnentiuslugduniinpalatiopro
iobelfosse secundum hebreos · priasemanuinterficitetdecentius
fratereiusquemadtuendasgallias
caesaremmiseratapudsenonasla
queouitamexplet
gennadiusforensisoratorromaein
signishabetur
mineruiusburdigalensisrhetorro
maeflorentissimedocet
xuii galluscaesarsollicitatusaconsta
tiopatruelicuiobinsuspicionemob
egregiamindolemuenerathistriae
occiditur
siluanusingalliaresnouasmolitus
xxuiiidieextinctusest
uictorinusrhetoretdonatusgra
maticuspraeceptormeusromaeinsi
gneshabenturequibuictorinusetia
statuaminforotraianimeruit
paulinusetrodaniusgalliarumepis
copiinexiliumobfidemtrusi
xuiii alchimusetdelfidiusretoresinaqui
tanicaflorentissimedocent
donatusaquosupradon[illegible]in — *donatus a quo donatiani*
africadicimemora[illegible]tharagi
nepelliturquidamsectatoreseius
etiammontensesuocanteoquod
ecclesiamromaeprimuminmonte
haberecoeperint

[illegible]

EUSEBIUS UERCELLENSIS EPISCOPUS ET
LUCIFER AC DIONYSIUS CARALITANAE ET
MEDIOLANENSIS ECCLESIAE EPISCOPI
PANCRATIUS QUOQ ROMANUS PRESBYTER
ET HILARIUS DIACONUS DISTANTIB INTER
SE AB ARRIANIS ET CONSTANTIO DAMNAN
TUR EXILIIS

IULIANUS FRATER GALLI MEDIOLANII CAE
SAR APPELLATUR

104

XUIIII ANTONIUS MONACHUS CU AETATIS
ANNO IN HEREMO MORITUR SOLITUS MUL
TIS AD SE UENIENTIB DE PAULO QUODAM
THEBAEO MIRAE BEATITUDINIS UIRO REF
FERRE CUIUS NOS EXITUM BREUI LIBELLO
EXPLICUIMUS

HILARIUS EPISCOPUS PICTAUENSIS FACTIO
NE SATURNINI ARELATENSIS EPISCOPI RE
LIQUORUMQ QUI CUM EO ERANT ARRIA
NORUM ANTE TRIENNIUM IN FRYGIAM
PULSUS LIBROS DE NOSTRA RELIGIONE CO
PONIT

RELIQUIAE APOSTOLI TIMOTHEI CONSTAN
TINOPOLIM INUECTAE

SARMATA AMATAS ET MACARIUS DISCI
PULI ANTONII INSIGNES HABENTUR

LIBERIUS EPISCOPUS ROMANUS EXILIUM
MITTITUR [interlinear annotation illegible]
INGNAE ALAMANNORUM COPIAE APUD
ARGENTORATUM OPPIDUM GALLIARUM
A CAESARE IULIANO OPPRESSAE

Margin notes:

Antonius monachus cum annorum in heremo moritur

Hilarius epis. de Frygia ubi ... exulabat libro de fide composuit

Reliquiae timothei apost. constantinopolim allatae

Sarmatas discipulus Antonii in monasterio ... interficiunt

[illegible]

[illegible]

chxxxiiii

XX SARACENI IN MONASTERIU BEATI ANTONII
INRUENTES SARMATAM INTERFICIUNT
CONSTANTIO ROMAM INGRESSO OSSA
ANDREAE APOSTOLI ET LUCAE EUANGE
LISTAE A CONSTANTINOPOLITANIS MIRO
FAUORE SUSCEPTA
XXI NICOMEDIA TERRAEMOTU FUNDITUS
EUERSA UICINIS URBIB' EX PARTE UEXATIS
PAULINUS TRIUERORUM EPISCOPUS IN
FRYGIA EXULANS MORITUR
EUANTIUS ERUDITISSIMUS GRAMMA
TICORUM CONSTANTINOPOLIM DIEM O
BIIT IN CUIUS LOCUM EX AFRICA CHRES
TUS ADDUCITUR
XXII SYNODUS APUD ARIMINUM ET SELEUCIA
ISAURIAE FACTA IN QUA ANTIQUA PATRUM
FIDES DECEM PRIMUM LEGATORUM DE
HINC OMNIUM PRODITIONE DAMNATA
HONORATUS EX PRAEFECTO PRAETORIO
GALLIARUM PRIMUS CONSTANTINOPOLI
PRAEFECTUS URBI FACTUS
GRATIANUS QUI NUNC IMP EST NASCITUR
HILARIUS CONSTANTINOPOLIM LIBRUM
PRO SE CONSTANTIO PORREXISSET AD GAL
LIAS REDIT
MACEDONIUS CONSTANTINOPOLIM PELLITUR
XXIII OMNES PAENE TOTO ORBE ECCLESIAE
SUB NOMINE PACIS ET REGIS ARRIANORUM
CONSORTIO POLLUUNTUR [illegible]

Ossa andreae apostoli et lucae euangelistae constantinopolim allata [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSTANTINOPOLI ECCLESIARUM MAXIMA
DEDICATUR

MELETIUS SEBASTIAE ARMENIORUM EPISCOPUS AB ACACIO ET GEORGIO EPISCOPIS
ARRIANIS ANTIOCHIAM TRANSFERTUR ET
POST NON GRANDE TEMPORIS INTERUALLUM
CUM PRESBYTEROS JULIAB EUDOXIO ANTECESSORE SUO DEPOSITI FUERANT SUSCEPISSET EXILII IUSTISSIMAM CAUSAM SUBITA
FIDEI MUTATIONE DELUSIT

CALLIA PER HILARIUM ARIMINENSIS PERFIDIAE DOLOS DAMNAT

CCLXXXU OLYMP

XXIIII CONSTANTIUS MOPSOCRENIS INTER CILICIAM CAPPADOCIAMQUE MORITUR ANNO AETATIS XLU

ROMANORUM XXXUI REGNAUIT
JULIANUS AN I MENSES UIII

JULIANO AD IDOLORUM CULTUM CONUERSO BLANDA PERSECUTIO FUIT INLICIENS MAGIS QUAM IMPELLENS
AD SACRIFICANDUM IN QUA MULTI
EX NOSTRIS UOLUNTATE PROPRIA
CORRUERUNT

GEORGIO PER SEDITIONEM POPULI
INCENSO QUI IN LOCUM ATHANASI
AB ARRIANIS FUERAT ORDINATUS
ATHANASIUS ATHANASIUS ALEXANDRIAM REUERTITUR

EUSEBIUS ET LUCIFER DE EXILIO EGRE-

[illegible]

DIUNTUR E QUIB· LUCIFER ADSCITIS
DUOB· ALIIS CONFESSORIB· PAULINUM EU
STATII EPISCOPI PRESBYTERUM QUI SE NUM
communione
QUAM HERETICORUM POLLUERAT IN PARTE CA
THOLICA ANTIOCHIAE EPISCOPUM FACIT

II·CCCLXXXVII T PROHERESIUS SOFISTA ATHENIENSIS LEGE
DATA NE XPIANI LIBERALIUM ARTIUM DOCTO
RES ESSENT CUM SIBI SPECIALITER IULIANUS
CONCEDERET UT XPIANUS DOCERET SCHOLA
SPONTE DESERUIT

T AEMILIANUS OB ARARUM SUBUERSIONEM
DOROSTORI A UICARIO INCENDITUR

T ECCLESIA ANTIOCHIAE CLAUSA ET GRAUIS
SIMA INMINENTIS PERSECUTIONIS PROCELLA
DI UOLUNTATE SOPITA EST NAM IULIANUS IN
PERSAS PROFECTUS NOSTRUM POST UICTORIA
DIS SANGUINEM UOUERAT UBI A QUODAM
SIMULATO PERFUGA AD DESERTA PERDUCTUS
CUM FAME ET SITI APOSTATAM PERDISSET
EXERCITUM ET INCONSULTIUS A SUORUM
ERRARET AGMINIBUS AB OBUIO FORTE HOS
TIUM EQUITE CONTO ILIA PERFOSSUS INTERIIT
ANNO AETATIS XXXII POST QUEM SEQUENTI
DIE IOBIANUS EX PRIMICERIO DOMESTICO
RUM IMPERATOR FACTUS EST

ROMANORUM XXXVIII REGNAUIT
IOBIANUS MENS· VIII·

I IOBIANUS RERUM NECESSITATE COMPULSUS
NISIBIN ET MAGNAM MESOPOTAMIAE PARTEM
SAPORI PERSARUM TRADIDIT

[illegible]

SYNODUSANTIOCHIAEAMILETIOETSUIS
FACTAINQUAOMOUSIUMANOMOEOQ·
REIECTO MEDIUMINTERHAECOMOEO
USIONMACEDONIANUMDOGMAUIN
DICAUERUNT

IOBIANUSCRUDITATESIUEODOREPRU
NARUMQUASNIMIASADOLERIIUSSERAT
DADASTANAEMORITURANNOAETATIS
XXXIII/POSTQUEMUALENTINIANUSTRI
BUNUSSCUTARIORUMEPANNONIACIUA
LENSISAPUDNICIAMAUGUSTUSAPPEL
LATUSFRATREMUALENTEMCONSTAN
TINOPOLIMINCOMMUNIONEMREGNI
ADSUMIT

CCLXXXVI OLYMP

ROMANORUM XXXVIIII REGNAUIT
UALENTINIANUSETUALENS ANN XIIII M V

UALENTINIANUSEGREGIUSALIASIMPE
RATORETAURELIANOMORIB·SIMILISNISI
QUODSEUERITATEMEIUSNIMIAMETPAR
CITATEMQUIDAMCEDERECRUDELITA
TEMETAUARITIAMINTERPRETABANTUR

APOLLINARISLAODICENUSEPISCOPUS
MULTIMODANOSTRAERELIGIONISSCRI
BTACOMPONIT

TERRAEMOTUMPERTOTUMORBEMFA
CTOMARELITUSEGREDITURETSICILIAE
MULTARUMQ·INSULARUMURBESINNU
MERABILESPOPULOSOPPRESSERE

PROCOPIUSQUIAPUDCONSTANTINO

polimtyrannidem inuaserat apud
frygiam salutarem extinctus et plu
rimi procopianae partis caesi atque
proscripti
⁊ Romanae ecclesiae xxxu ordinatur
episcopus damasus et post non mul
tum temporis interuallum ursinus
a quibusdam episcopus constitutus
sicininum cum suis inuadit quod
amasianae partis populo confluente
crudelissimae interfectiones diuer
si sexus perpetratae
ualens ab eudoxio arrianorum epis
copo baptizatus nostros persequitur
III gratianus ualentiniani filius am
bianis imperator factus
⁊ tanta constantinopoli est orta
tempestas ut mirae magnitudinis
decidens grando nonnullos homi
num interfecit
⁊ apud atrabattas lana caelo pluuiae
mixta defluxit
IIII hilarius episcopus pictauis moritur
nicaea quae saepe ante corruerat
terraemotu funditus euersa
libanius antiochenus rhetor insi
gnis habetur
CCLXXXUII olymp.
V agon constantinopoli a ualente
redditus

ATHANARICUSREXGOTHORUMINXPIA
NOSPERSECUTIONECOMMOTAPLURI
MOSINTERFICITETDEPROPRIISSEDIB·
INROMANUMSOLUMEXPELLIT

VI EUSEBIUSUERCELLENSISEPISCOPUS
MORITUR

CONSTANTINOPOLIAPOSTOLORUMMAR
TYRIUMDEDICATUR

MAGNAFAMESINFRYGIA

LUCIFERCARALITANUSEPISCOPUSMO
RITURQUICUMGREGORIOEPISCOPOHIS
PANIARUMETFILONELIBYAENUMQUA
SEARRIANIMISCUITPRAUITATI

VIII MAXIMINUSPRAEFECTUSANNONAEMA
LEFICOSABIMPERATOREIUSSUSINUESTI
GAREPLURIMOSNOBILIUMROMAEOCCIDIT

a maximo
UALENTINUSINBRITTANIA ANTEQUAMTY
RANNIDEMINUADERETOPPRESSUS

PRESBYTERSIRMIIINIQUISSIMEDECOLLA
TUREOQUODOCTAUIANUMEXPROCONSU
LEAPUDSELATITANTEMPRODERENOLUISSET

VIIII DIDYMUSALEXANDRINUSMULTADENOSTRO
DOGMATAEPERNOTARIOSCOMMENTATUR
QUIPOSTQUINTUMNATIUITATISSUAEAN
NUMLUMINIBORBATUSELEMENTORUM
QUOQ·IGNARUSFUIT

PROBUSPRAEFECTUSILLYRICIINIQUISSIMIS
TRIBUTORUMEXACTIONIBANTEPROUIN
C[illegible]QUASREGEBATQUAM[illegible]ABARBARISUAS
TA[illegible]ENTURERASIT

CCLXXXUIII OLYMP.

IICCCXCIIII EUNOMIUSDISCIPULUSAETICONSTANTI
NOPOLIAGNOSCITURAQUOHAERESISEUNOMIANA

SAXONESCAESIDEUSONEINREGIONE
FRANCORUM
BURGUNDIONUMLXXXFERMEMILIAQOD
NUMQUAMANTEAADRENUMDESCENDERUNT
CLEARCHUSPRAEFECTUSURBICONSTAN
TINOPOLIAGNOSCITURAQUONECESSARIA
ETDIUEXPECTATAUOTISAQUACIUITATI
INDUCITUR
ALEXANDRIAEXXORDINATURPETRUSEPIS
COPUSQUIPOSTUALENTISINTERITUMTAM
FACILISINRECIPIENDISHAERETICISFUIT
UTNONNULLISSUSPICIONEMACCEPTAE
PECUNIAEINTULERIT

X MELANIUSNOBILISSIMAFEMINAMULIERUM
ROMANARUMETMARCELLIQUONDAM
CONSULISFILIAUNICOPRAETORETUNCUR
BANOFILIODERELICTOHIERO[illegible]SOLYMAM
NAUIGAUIT UBITANTOUIRTUTUMPRAE
CIPUEQUEHUMILITATISMIRACULOFUIT
UTTHECLAENOMENACCEPERIT
POSTAUXENTISERAMMORTEMMEDIOLA
NIIAMBROSIOEPISCOPOCONSTI[illegible]TOOMNIS
ADFIDEMRECTAMITALIACONUERTITUR
AQUILEIENSISCLERICIQUASICHORUSBEA[illegible]TORUMHABENTUR

XI QUIASUPERIORIANNOSARMATAEPANNO
NIASUASTAUERANTIDEMCONSULESPERMAN
SERE

Eunomius disci
pulus Aetii a quo
haeresis Eunomi
ana ... sunt

UALENTINIANUS SUBITA SANGUINIS ERUPTIO
NE QUOD GRAECE APOPLEXIS UOCATUR
BRIGITIONE MORITUR POST QUEM GRA
TIANUS ADSUMPTO IN IMPERIUM UALEN
TINIANO FRATRE CUM PATRUO UALENTE
REGNAT
MULTI MONACHORUM NITRIAE PER TRI
BUNOS ET MILITES CAESI
UALES LEGE DATA UT MONACHI MILITARENT
NOLENTES FUSTIBUS IUSSIT INTERFICI
THEODOSIUS THEODOSII postea IMPERATORIS
PATER ET PLURIMI NOBILIUM OCCISI
FOTINUS IN GALATIA MORITUR A QUO FOTI
NIANORUM DOGMA IUDAICUM
BASILIUS CAESARIENSIS EPISCOPUS CAP
PADOCIAE CLARUS HABETUR QUI MULTA
CONTINENTIAE ET INGENII BONA UNO
SUPERBIAE MALO PERDIDIT

CCLXXXUIIII OLYMP

XIII ALAMANNORUM XXX CIRCITER MILIA
APUD ARGENTARIAM OPPIDUM GALLIARUM
AB EXERCITU GRATIANI STRATA
FLORENTINUS BONOSUS ET RUFINUS
INSIGNES MONACHI HABENTUR E QUIBUS
FLORENTINUS TAM MISERICORS IN EGE
NTES FUIT UT UULGO PATER PAUPE
RUM NOMINATUS SIT
GENS HUNORUM GOTHOS UASTAT QUI
A ROMANIS SINE ARMORUM DEPOSITIO
NE SUSCEPTI PER AUARITIAM MAXIMI

Ualens lege data monachos militare iussit
XII
Fotinus in Galatia moritur a quo Fotiniani
Basilius

[illegible]

x. quae condita est a romulo septima olympiade anno secundo qui xxxviii annis regnavit

a troiae excidium usque ad primam olympiadem anni sunt cccc vi

item a troiae excidio usque ad extructionem urbis romae anni ccccxxxiiii

ab urbe roma usque ad aduentum dni anni dcclii et ad passionem [illegible]

usque anni dcclxxxi et a passione in cons eustathii anni cccxciiii

Simul ab urbe condita usque ad praedictum cons colliguntur

anni ∞clxxv et usque ad cons dn theodosii

[illegible]

xv anni ∞clxxxviiii

A morte caesaris usque in cons theodosii xv fiunt anni cccclxxxiii

Passus est dns ihs xps a constitutione mundi post ann v milia ccxxxi

ab abraam autem usque ad passionem anni sunt iixliiii [illegible]

A passione dni usque ad cons eustathii anni sunt cccxciiii et usque

ad cons dn theodosii xv anni ccccviiii

Item ab aduentu dni usque ad cons eundem quotiens persecutio

xpianorum uel a quib designatis temporib facta est

I A nerone qui sextus regnauit post passionem dni anno xxxv

prima persecutio orta est anno imperii eius xiii in qua petrus et

paulus apostoli gloriose occubuerunt

II Secunda persecutio a dometiano fratre titi qui nonus

regnauit orta est anno imperii eius xiiii a quo etiam iohannes

euangelista in insula quae pathmos appellatur relegatus

apocalypsim uidit

III Tertia persecutio facta est a traiano qui xi regnauit anno imp[erii eius] [illegible]

IIII Quarta facta est a marco antonino uero qui cum aurelio com-

modo xiiii regnauit anno imperii eorum vi

V Quinta facta est sub seuero pertinace et fr[...] qui xvii regnauit

anno imperii eius x

VI Sexta facta est sub maximino qui xxii regnauit primus

ex corpore militari ab exercitu electus sine consultu [senatus]

[illegible] anni imperii eius secundo

VII Septima orta est a decio qui xxv regnauit anno imperii [illegible]

Cyprian?

VIII extitit sub ualeriano et gallieno qui xxuii loco regnauerant
anno imperii eorum quarto in qua sanctus cyprianus
passus est quorum ualerianus captus a sapore
in perside miserabiliter consenuit.

VIIII nona facta est ab aureliano qui xxuiiii regnauit anno im
perii eius quinto chenofrurio thrachiae interfectus

X. decima facta est a diocletiano qui cum maximiano xxxiii
regnauit anno imperii xuiiii diocletiani cuius praecepto
die paschae ecclesiae subuersae sunt quorum uterque quar
to persecutionis anno purpuram deposuerunt maximi
no et seuero caesarib constitutis quorum ~~maximi~~
nus xpianos persecutus est.

Post hos regnauit xxxiiii constantius pater constantini
quo interfecto xui imperii ann in brittanis filius eius con
stantinus ex concubina helena natus xxxu regnauit

XI persecutio sub iuliano emersit magis blanda et in
liciens quam coacta in qua aemilianus tantum ob euer
sionem ararum flammis exustus est a uicario thra
chiarum apud durostorum.

Codex Utinensis

Ot°. 14, foll. 42 R-49 V, 85 V.

Incip. plog. i chronica eusebii ieronimi·

EVSE s ad galienu · · & ad inocentiu

bius Ieronim. Innocentio 7 galli

eno suo salute. · Vetus iste disertoru mos

fuit ut artexercendi igenii causa grecos

libros sermone latino absoluerent. & qd

plus i se difficultatis habet poemata illu

striu uiroru addita metri necessitate trans

ferrent. Vnde 7 nr tullius platonis inte

gros libros ad uerbu itpiatus e. 7 cu aratu

ia romanu exametris uersib. edidisset. in

xenofontis economico lusit. i q ope ita

sepe aureu illud flumen eloquentie qb.da sca

bris 7 turbulentis obicib. retardat. ut q

itptata nesciunt a cicerone dicta n credant.

Difficile e eni alienas lineas isequente n alicubi

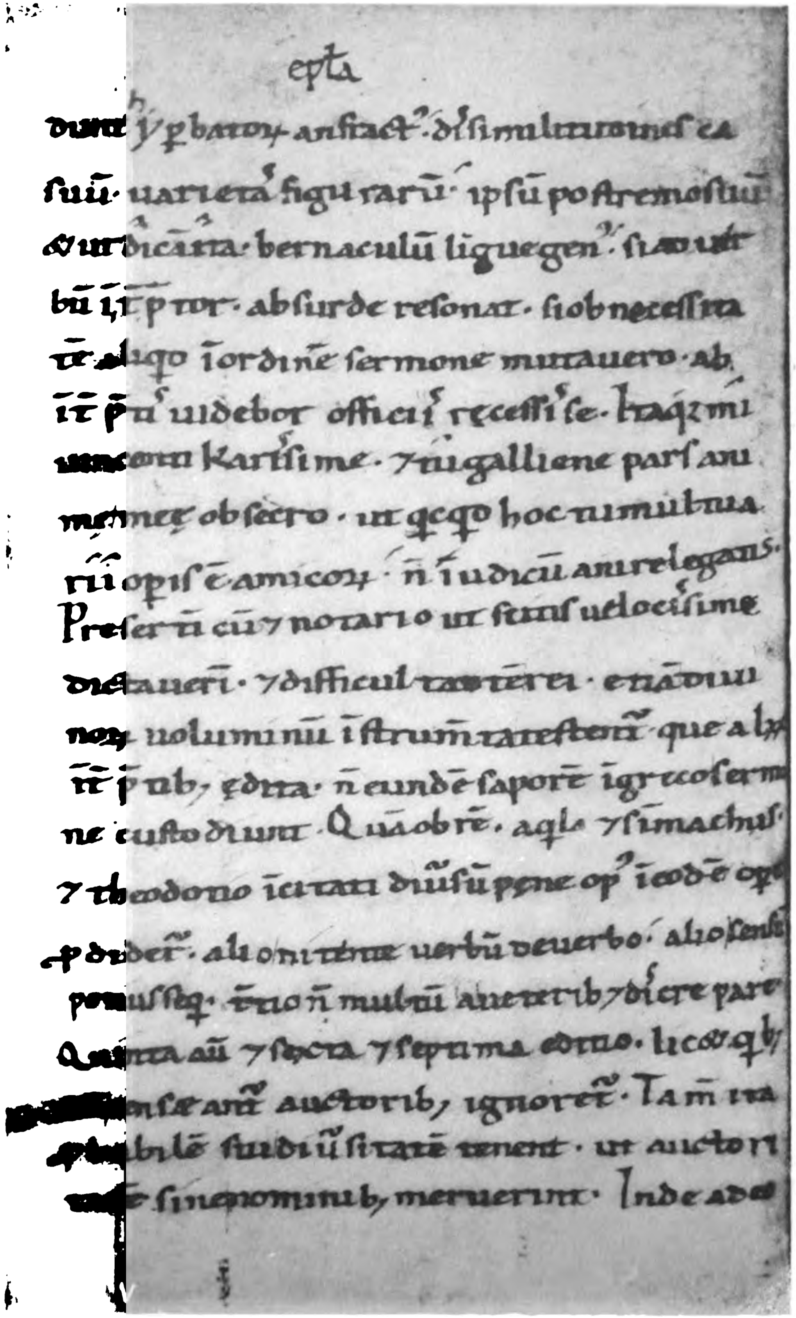
excidere arduu. ut que i alia lingua bene dicta s

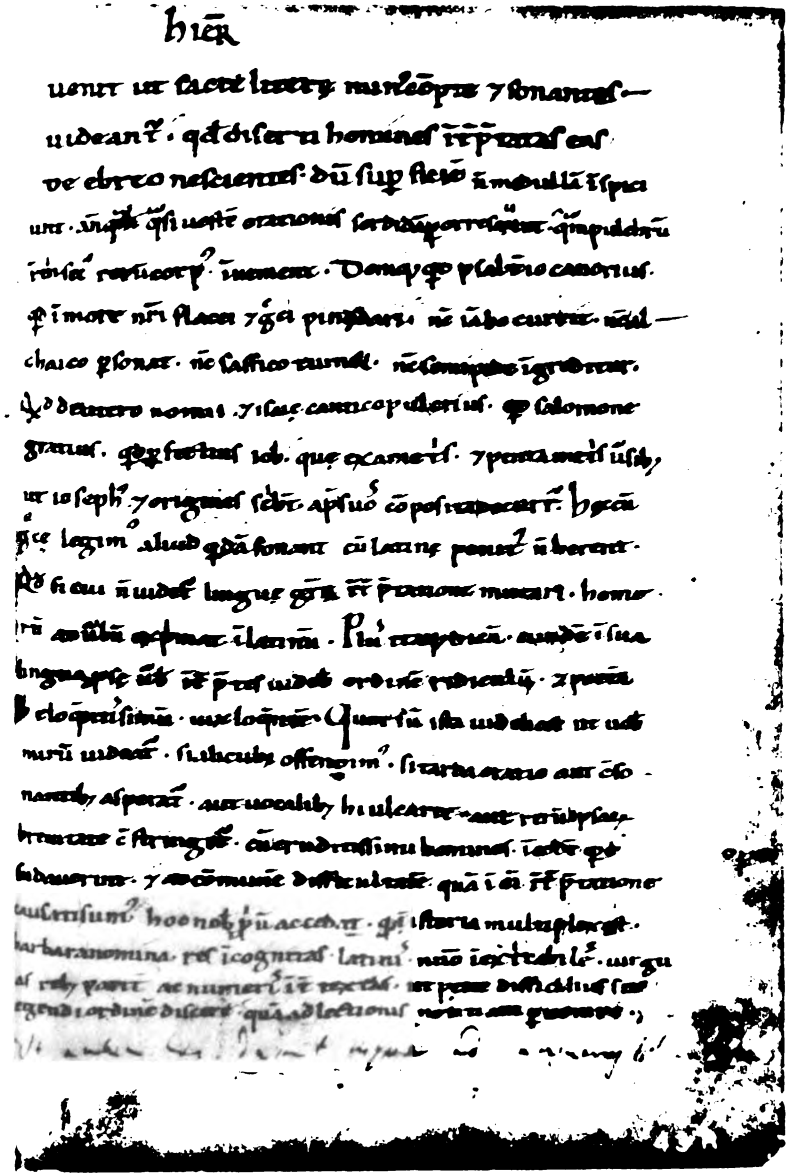
eunde decore i translatione conseruent. Significa

tu e aliqd unius uerbi pprietate. n habeo meu

qd id efferam. 7 du quero iplere sententia. lon

go ambitu. uix breuis uie spatiu consumo. Acce


epla


hier

Vn̄ p̄monendū puto ꝑ ut q̄q; sc̄itas etiā eoloꝝ diūsitate
seruent. neq; irrationabilia estimes uoluptate occultarū re ēē quesita. & dū sc̄bentī tediū fug̃. labirinthū
errori s' īnexat. Ideo ūū elucubratiōē. ut regnoꝝ tam
q̄ puicinitatē nimiā pene mixtietas. distinctione
mini separet. & eiusdē colori s locū. q̄ por mēbranis
gnauerat. etiā posterior sc̄p̄ta reseruet. Nec ignoro multo s fore. q̄ soli ta libidine ōib; detrahendi hui
uoluminī genuinū īfigant. q̄d uitare n̄ potest. nisi
q̄ oīno nil sc̄bit calūniabunt̄ īnepte. cū tant ordine
res arguent. sillabas euenti labe. & q̄ accidere plerūq; solet negligentiā librarioꝝ. ad auctores referent. q̄s eū posse meo iure repcutere. ut si displicent
n̄ legant. malo breuit̄ platoī dimittere. ut & gcoꝝ
fide. fide suo auctori assignent. & q̄ noua īseruimus de
aliis pbatis simi s uiri s libata cognoscant. Scientum
& cumbang est me & īt̄ p̄ius sc̄ptoris ex parte officio
usū. q̄a & greca fidelissime exp̄ssi. & n̄ nulla q̄ mī īmissa uidebant addidi. In romana maxime istoria
quā eusebius huiꝰ conditor libri n̄ tā ignorauit ut
ut eruditꝰ s̄as ut g̃ce scribens. parū sumens eē necessariā p̄strinxisse michi uidetur. Itaq; a nino

ā ab abraam us q; ad t̄ roię captiuitatem. pura
greca translatio est. S̄t̄o ita usq; ad uicesimū constantini annū. nunc addita.
nunc mixta s̄t plurima. q̄ de tranquillo
& ceteris illustrib; hystoricis. curiosissime excerpsi. A constantini aut̄ sup̄dicto anno. usque ad consulatū augustoꝝ
ualentis iṫ sexies. & ualentiniani. iterū
totū meū est. Quo fine contentus reliqui
tēporis. gratiani et theodosii. latioris histori e stilo reseraui. nō quo de uiuentib; timueri libere & uere scribere. tim̄ enī dī. homi
nū timorē expellit. Sed q̄m dibacchantib; adhuc in terra n̄ra barbaris. incerta
omnia s̄ V N T. Incp̄ it̄ p̄fatia p̄batio & collectio

Moyses genitori ū annoꝝ istiu s chronice
hebreoꝝ q̄ p̄mꝰ oīū pphaꝝ ante aduentū dn̄i saluatoris
diuina leges sac̄s litteris explicauit. Inachi fuisse tēpib; eruditissimi uiri tradider. ex n̄ris clemens & africanꝰ. & tatianꝰ.
ex iudeis ioseph. & iustꝰ. ueteri s ystorię monumenta replicantes. Porro iachꝰ. qngentis annis antecedit īlianū bellū. ex
cuius ū īpiu s ille porfirius īq̄rto opis sui libro q̄s aduersū nos

PPh(a)tio

casolabore e texuit. Post moysen semiramin fuisse
affirmat qua passirios cl. an achiu regnauit annis
Itaq; inuenti ccc. pene et l. annis troiano bello moyses senior inuenit. Cum hec ita se habeant. necessarium
duxi ueritate diligentius prosequi. et ob id in posito libello.
quasi quandam materiam futuro operi. omnium in tempa pnotaui. Chaldeorum. Assiriorum. Medorum. Persarum. Lydorum. hebreorum. Egyptiorum. Athenensium. Argiuorum. Sicionorum. Lacedemoniorum. Corinthiorum. Thessalorum. Macedonum. Latinorum
qui postea romani nuncupati sunt. In presenti autem stilo eorum
tempora cursim in uice ponens et singularum gentium annos
dinumerans. ut quo cuique coetaneus fuit. Ita cuncto
sordine coaptaui. Neque me fugit in hebreis codicibus
dissonantibus etatum annos inuenire plusque ut minus
per iter spatium usitue lectitare. Sequentur illi ipo
tam quae exemplariorum multitudo inde et x. uerum uti cuique
que quis uolet comprobet. Reppereatur in achi temporibus qui
primus argis regnasse aiunt. patriarcha hebreorum
fuisse thl. Atque xeni ab iuoeorum ethlis uocabulum sortitus. Semiramin autem et abraam contemporales fuisse manifestum est. Nam moyses licet iunior superdictis sit omnibus
tamen quos greci antiquissimos putant senior [...]
dit. homero scilicet et esiodo troianoque bello. ac multo

eo
penis berosi. marsale. lino et urone orpheo.
castore polluce. esculapio. libero. mercurio. apollo
line. et ceteris diis gentium. sacris quoque uatibus. Ipsius quoque
iouis gesta quem greci in arce diuinitatis collocauerunt. Hos
inquam omnes comemorauimus. quia post cecropem difyen
primum atticorum regem. fuisse ueniuntur. Ceptus autem post sem
historiam moysi coetaneum ostendit. et ante eos bertiano
troianum bellum annis ccc l. quod nemini dubium uideatur.
sequens inde seplmius. xli anno tempore anguste xppi
natus. xv tiberii predicare orsus est. Si quis ergo retrorsum
annorum supputans numerum alterum dari uelit regis
persarum quem nouerimus sub quo templum ierusolimorum quod a
babilonis destructum fuerat instauratum est. Reperit et tiberio usque ad darium annos d xl uiii.
Dari quippe secundi annus. l xv olimpiadis primus anno fuit.
et tiberii xu. Incipit olimpiade in cursu. Fiunt igitur
inter darium et tiberium olimpiades c xxx uii uel
ann. d xl xuiii. quadriennio in una olimpiade supputato. Denique secundo darii anno. lxx desolationis
templi anni expleti. Atque usque ad primam olimpiadem
retrorsum numerantur olimpiades. lxiiii. ann
cc lui. quod simuliter supputantes ab dicto desolationis templi. usque ad l annum ozie regis iudeorum

sub quo esaias · et oseas fuerunt. Itaque prima olimpias …
et reliquarum incurrit ex … que eas propagaverunt. Fu…
sit prima olimpiade et ad superiora tempora et …
nitatem intendens putari invenies anno · cccc …
tempore operculo digessimus · et curiosissima …
storia describit · Item ab hebreis a supradicto … anno
et temporibus esaie … prophete · usque ad sanson · et …
annum lapidon iudicis supputabit annos · …
Sanson autem qui in corporis robore hercules …
fuerunt posteri iudeorum · et minuerunt non multo …
… stare tempore · Siquidem anno circa … …
… fuerunt · Post hec tantum … …
et circa ccc · tibi et xx viiii · annis pes · re…
impleverint … cecrope … et mosen …
et hebreorum · Nam a xl v cecropis anno usque …
… et lxxx · etatis mosei · …
… ex egypto eduxit · usque ad labdon et sanson …
… computant annos · ccc xx viiii · Itaque …
nulla abgurtavit moyses et cecrops · qui primus …
niensium rex fuit · hi de fuerunt temporibus · Porro
iste est cecrops … indigena · sub quo primum
ce oliva orta est · et atheniensium urbs …
minerve appellatione sortita nomen …

… appellavit · simulacrum repperit … …
… immolavit · neque quam … …
Cetera quoque … posteriori · cecrops anni …
… sicut cecropis · consequitur et moysi · qui … cecrope
fuit · Post hunc etiam scribitur diluvium sub deucalione · …
… sub feronite · et erectonius … et … dar-
danusque … de quo homerus … primum …
celesti iupiter arce · Liber quoque … et europe …
ceteris · atque … delubrum in eleusina … …
tolemi regnum … cuius … ganimedem ad sidera
raptum · uina iovi magnus … … Quo
tempore tantalus quoque … fuerunt · et apollo …
… latona iovis … fugit · Latone autem et io…
… apollo filius · Post quos cadmus thebas venit · qui
semele genuit de qua pulcherrimus … liber con…
… parturit · et … fruges · Porro liber
et reliqui mox … · Post · cc annum cecropis
fuerunt · linus … et … · et … · musaeus ·
orfeus · minos · … · escolapius gemini · castores
hercules · cum quo apollo servivit · admeto regi · Post … facta
est … homerus longo … vallo …
… solone · et thales … … · centesimi …
… septem sapientes appellantur … … repperit …

Praefatio

Quidem pythagoras contemnens sapientem ut priores se
philosophum idem amatorem sapientiae dici uoluit. Quem
secuti socrates platone et multi alii quos famosa in partes phi
losofia diuisit. Horum singulos iuxta ordinem sequentes
et [illegible] sui loci inseremus. Igitur moyses cunctis quos sup
memorauimus antecedit. quae etate coepisse suis demonstra
tum est. Ab lxxx autem anno moysi et egressu israhel ex ae
gypto rursus ad superiora recurrentes usque ad primum an
num abrahae repperies annos d. ii. quos similiter a xliii anno
coepisse usque ad ninum et semiramidem assiriorum principes sup
putabis. Primus quippe omnis asiae excepta indis ninus beli fi
lius regnauit. Itaque manifestum est abraham nini etate
generatum. Iuxta autem numerum quem collectio
editione uulgata sermo probat hebreus. Uerum [illegible] curio
sitate necesse est cum diuina scriptura diligentius uol
uerit [illegible] a natiuitate abraham usque ad totius orbis di
luuium. inuenies retro suis annis dcccc xlii. Item a di
luuio usque ad adam annis duo milia cc xlii. In
quibus nulla penitus nec graeca nec barbara et ut
loquar in commune gentilis inuenitur istoria. Quam
obrem praesens opusculum ab abraam et nino usque ad [illegible]
tate inferiora tempora persequentur. Et [illegible] principia
sui. hebreorum abraam assiriorum ninus et semiramide
proponet.

Hier

Quando neque athenas adhuc urbs. neque argiuorum regnum
nomen acceperant. solis sicionis in grecia florentis. apud his
temporibus abrahae et nini. europe secundum regem [illegible]. Haec omnia
nos [illegible] et sequentibus demonstrabitur. Si enim diligenter
enumeres ab ultima aetate nini usque ad troiae capti
uitatem inuenies annos dccc xxxiii. Item a sicione
xxx anno europis regis usque ad supradictum tempus eadem
annos inuenies dccc xxxiiii. Apud hebreos quoque a natiui
tate abraham usque ad labdon et sanson iudices [illegible].
quorum temporibus [illegible] fuerunt eque supputandi annos dccc xxxiii
Item apud egyptios ab aetate nini et semiramidis quae repe[ritur] xvi
dynastia thebei egyptii imperabant. usque ad xx
dynastia et regem egipti thuorin quem ab homero
polibus uocatur sub quo etiam troia capta est. colliguntur
supradictam dccc xxxiiii. Igitur [illegible] uno eo
demque tempore in libelli fronte ponentes abraam ninum semi
ramin europem egyptiorum thebeos [illegible]
sum posterior [illegible] ostenderet. Nec illud [illegible] hebr
annos in [illegible] ab abraam usque ad moysen a moyse usque
ad primam aedificationem templi. A prima aedificatione templi usque ad secundam
instaurationem eius. Ab instauratione eius usque ad [illegible] xpi.
A natiuitate quippe abraam usque ad mosea et egressum [illegible] egipto
computantur anni [illegible]. A mose autem usque ad salomonem et primam aedi
ficationem templi anni cccc lxxviiii. Secundum minor [illegible]
[illegible] regnorum [illegible] uolumine [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

47 V

ceteris tamen flosculos prelibamus ;

Primus omnis asię accepit imperium. regnauit

ninus beli filius ann. LII. huius XLIIII impe

anno natus ē abraā. Ninus condidit ciuita

tē nynum in regione assyriorum. quam hebrei uo

cant niniuen. Regnante nino apud assyrios.

nouissimo eius tempore nascitur abraā.

Abraā natione chaldeus. prima etate apud chal

deos genit. Assyriis imperauit uxor nini Semira

mis. de qua innumerabilia narrantur. que et asyriam

tenuit. et propter inundationem aggere construx.

plurima babylonię urb. instaurans. Apud

cretam regnauit primus cres indigena. hic no

son ciuitatē condiderunt. et cybelę matris templum

Primo omnium prophetarum Abraā uisibiliter cum in figura

apparuit uisio humana. uocatione gentium pol

licetur. quam in nostro tempore sermo xpi deduxit ad

finē. per euangelicatos gentis predicatione.

Isaac. Inachi filia Io quam egyp

tii mutato nomine Isydē coluerunt. a patre In

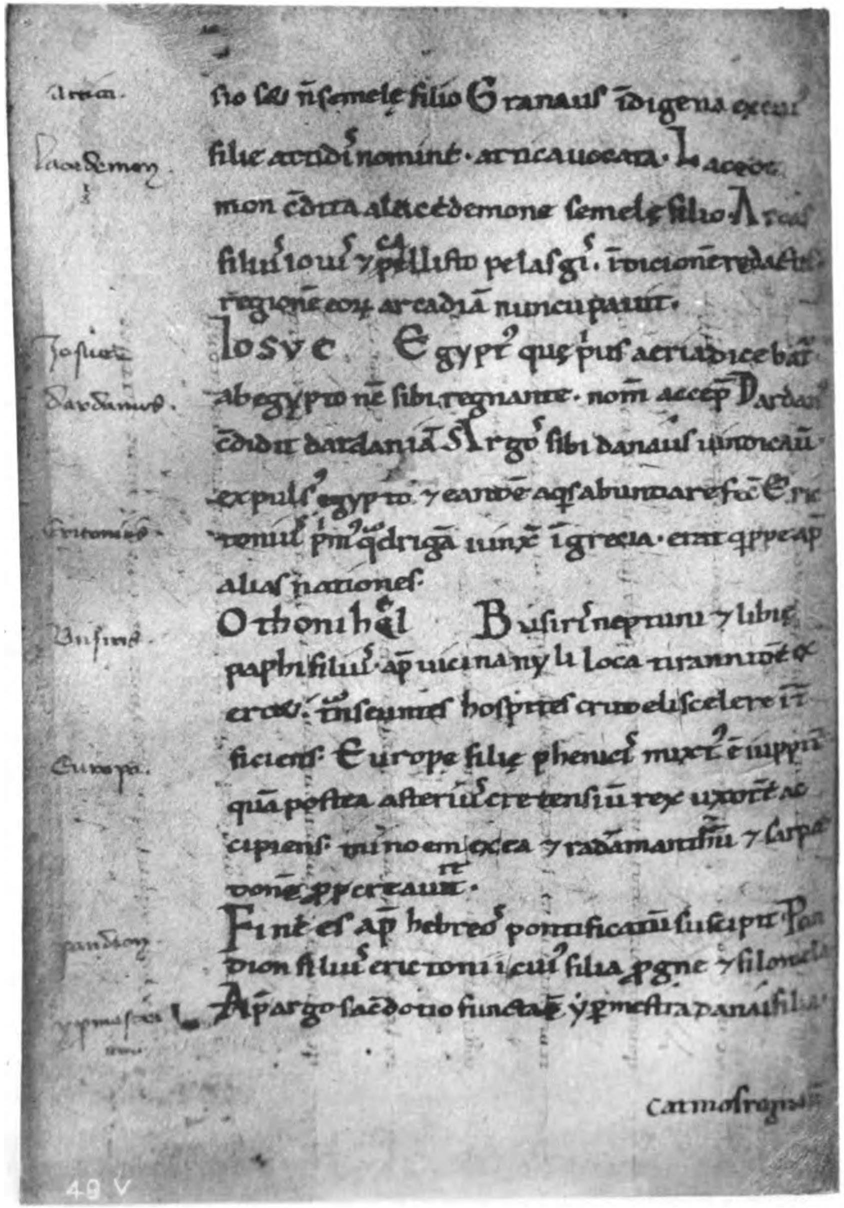
acho. Inachus fluuius apud argos a filia Ione

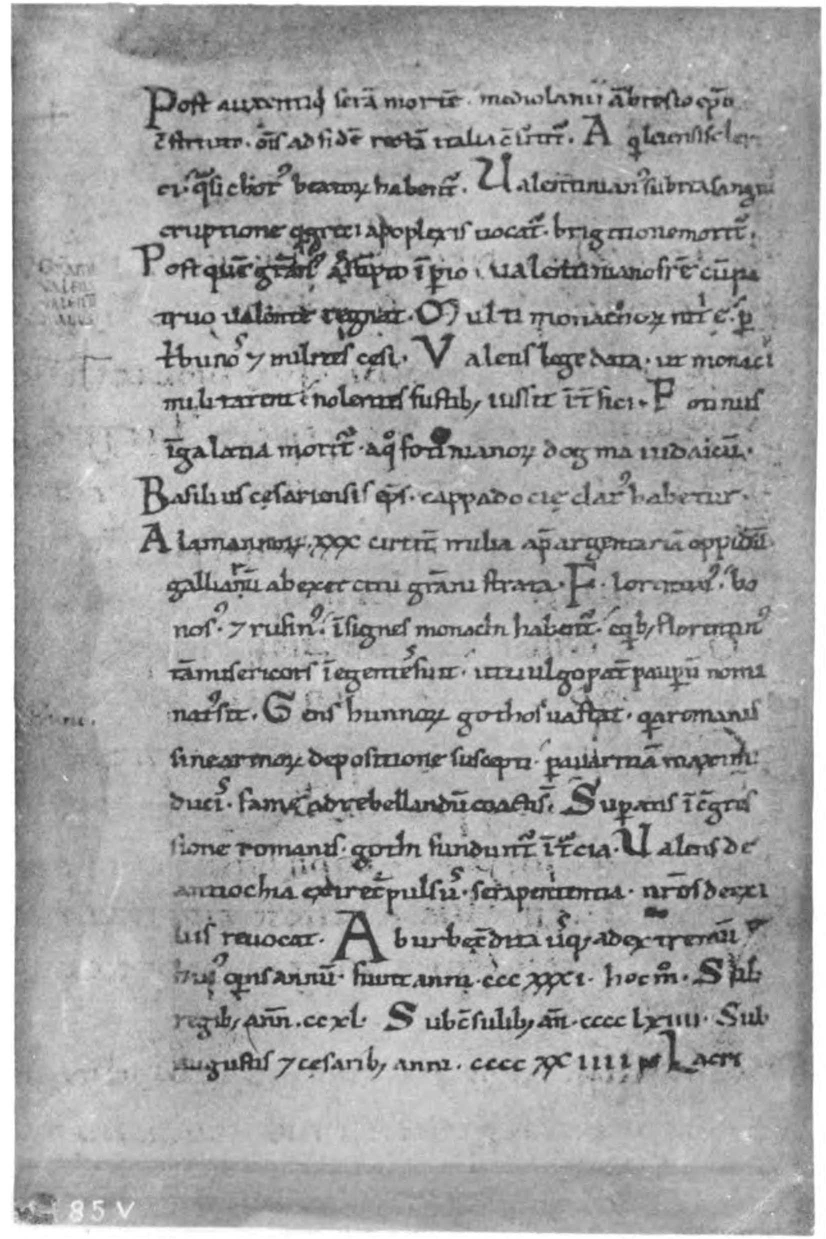
bosforus nuncupatur. Apis in egypto primus dispu

48 R

tat' ē. que q̄dā serapin uocauer̄. Fo
neus ī achai filius 7 niobe. p̄m' leges [illegible]
aq; ē structur. qdā ut filiā niobe arb[illegible]
IACOB. Nyobe p̄me om̄i mulie[illegible]
mixtē ē iuppiti. ut greci p̄hiben[illegible]
nascit̄ apis q̄ et serapin cognominat[illegible]
Occius ī attica eleusina ēdidit. q̄ a[illegible]
tiq; t' uocabat̄ acte. E talia plurim[illegible]
ciuitatis. Cui' tēpib; ap̄ lacū tritonid[illegible]
uirgo apparuit. q̄m greci minerua[illegible]
cupauerunt. Diluuiū q̄ factū ē sub og[illegible]
Sparta ēdita ē a sparto filio foron[illegible].
IOSEPH. Scdm̄ q̄sdā opinione
his tēporib; fuit p̄metheus. a q̄ hoēs fac[illegible]
ēē cōmemorant. qr̄ uerā cū sapiens ēēt [illegible]
feritatē eo; 7 nimia ipleritate ad huma[illegible]
tatē 7 scientiā trāsfigurabat. In arg[illegible]
sacerdotio fungebat' ē callithia sp[illegible]
Athlas fr̄ p̄methei p̄ cipuus fuit q̄ ob eru[illegible]
tione disciplinē celū sustinere dict[illegible]
Euripide aū monte ē altissimū affirma[illegible].

q̄ phil[illegible] uocat̄. Syr' fuit sephiber ī idigena. cui'
uocabulo syria nom̄ accepit. Ethiopes ab indo flu
mine ē surgentes. iuxta egyptū cē sederunt.
MOYSES. Cecrops regnabat ī attica.
a q̄ usq; ad t̄ilē captiuitatē fiunt anni ccc lxxv.
Cecrope regnante p̄mū ī arce oliua orta ē
ex mineruę nomine q̄ g̃ce athena. athene
nuncupate. Dicebant aū difiies. siue oblon
gitudinē corporis. siue ideirco q̄ cū ēēt egyp
tius. utrām linguā sciebat. Prim' cecrops bo
uē imolans. Iouē appellauit. 7 cecropia regio
ab eo nuncupata. Curetes 7 curibantes gnoson
ēdider̄. q̄ modulata 7 i t̄ se ēcinentē in armis sal
tatione repperere. Iosasi filię mixt' ē iuppitē.
q̄ ī boue ut dicit̄ usa. Bosfor' appellat'. Cecrops
ī eubea athenā q̄s didā ēdidit. quā urbē
euboicior chomen appellauer̄. Diluuiūq; ē
sub deucalione ī thessalia 7 ī centriū q̄ sub
pheronte factū ē. In ethnopia multe pesti
lentię locales ut plato memorat fuer̄. Ario
pag' nom̄ iudici i cōstitutū. Viii' iuenta a yoni


49 V


85 V

Codex Parisinus

Lat. 4870, foll. 43 v, 44 r.

Florentinus bonosus. ⁊ rufinus insignes mona
chi habentur. e quibus florentinus tam misericors
in egentes fuit. ut uulgo pater pauperum noiat⁹
sit. Gens hunnorum gothos uastat. qui a roma
nis sine armorum depositione suscepti p auariciam i
maximi ducis. fame ad rebellandum coacti sunt.
Superatis in congressione romanis. gothi fun
duntur in traciam. Ualens de antiochia exire
compulsus. sera penitentia. nros de exilijs reuo
cat. Ab urbe condita usq; ad extremum huius
opis annum. fiunt anni. ccc. xxvi. hoc modo. ⁊
Sub regibus anni. cc. xl. Sub consulibus. anni.
cccc. lxiiij. Sub augustis ⁊ cesaribus. anni. cccc.
xxiiij. Lacrimabile bellum in tracia. in quo
deserente equitum presidio. Romane legiones
a gothis cincte. usq; ad internitionem cese sunt.
Ipse imperator ualens cum sagitta sauciatus fugeret
ob dolorem nimium se equo laberet⁹ ad cuiusdam
uillule casam deportatus est. quo psequentibus
barbaris. ⁊ incensa domo. sepultura quoq; caruit. ⁊
Collectio omnium annorum istius Cronice. R
Colliguntur omnes anni usq; i osulatum ualentis
vi. ⁊ ualentiniani iunioris itum aug. Ax b.
Tiberij anno. ⁊ predicatione dni nri yhu xpi. anni

.hunni.

ccc.li. A secundo darii anno regis persarum. quo tem
pore templum hierusolimis instauratum est. anni
dccc.xcviii. Ab olimpiade prima qua etate a
put ebreos ysaias prophetabat. anni. mille.clv. A
salomone et prima edificatione templi. anni mille
cccc.xi. A captiuitate troie quo tempore sanson
aput ebreos erat. anni mille.d.lvi. A moyse et
cecrope primo rege attice. anni. m.dccc.xc. Ab a
braam et regno nini et semiramidis. anni. ii. ccc.
xcv. Continet omnis canon ab abraham usque
ad tempus suprascriptum anni. ii. ccc. xcv. A di
luuio usque ad abraham supputantur anni. dcccc.x
lii. Et ab adam usque ad diluuium. anni. ii. cc.
xlii. Fiunt ab adam usque ad xiiii. ualentis annum
id est usque ad consulatum eius. iiii. et valentiniani. ii.
omnes anni. v.dcc.viii. A valente. vi. et ualen
tiniano iuniore usque in consulatum eucherii. colli
guntur anni. lxiiii. Hec porro a xv. tiberii anno.
quo dominus predicare incepit in consulatu eucherii et
dioscori fiunt anni. cccc.xi. A troie excidio usque
ad primam olimpiadem. anni sunt. cccc.vi. Item
a troie excidio usque ad destructionem urbis rome
anni. cccc.xxxvi. que condita est a romulo septima
olimpiade anno secundo. qui septimus decimus ab enea

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